

[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1815.

[No. 47.....820.]

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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BYThomas 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.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery,

TO ELIZABETH ALLAN DIRECTED,

Will be sold at public sale, at William Flint's tavern, in the town of Cambridge, in Worcester county,

On the 7th day of August next,

if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A valuable tract or parcel of Land, containing four hundred and five acres, clear of the water, situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and is commonly known by the name of Hill's Point. The Land is fertile, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, has a sufficient quantity of timber for the plantation use, is conveniently situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the cleared Land is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low. It will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, in such instalments as will be made known on the day of sale; and immediate possession given, on the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

This Land was advertised for sale about twelve months ago, but on account of its exposed situation during the war, it was thought best to prolong the sale; but positively will be sold now. It is thought needless to say any thing more about the said Land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same. A good title will be given to the purchaser. Attendance will be given at the place and day of sale, by

Thomas Barnett,  
Attorney in fact for trustee.

July 18 3

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Talbot county court, we shall, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the real estate of William Amdur, late of Talbot county, deceased, being part of the tracts of Land called Kingston Kiln, and Young Oakin, containing 82 acres, more or less. This property lies about nine miles from Easton, and 1 1/2 from Kingston. The improvements are in good repair, the Land well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and clover, and the purchaser must give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given on the premises, on the day of sale, by

Peter Harris,  
William Slaughter,  
Charles Dudley,  
Commissioners.

June 27 7

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a f. fa. from Caroline county court No. 4, and to me directed—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of August next, on the premises, near Hog Creek, part of an undivided tract of LAND, supposed to contain 75 acres, taken in execution as the property of William Amdur, to satisfy the claim of John Bradley & Co. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance by

James Keene, sh'ff.

July 25 3

## FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Myndes), about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

## FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will go doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

William Chambers,  
Agent for the heirs

May 30

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

George S. Dickinson.

May 40

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,  
ON A CREDIT OF  
ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS.

The subscriber offers the Farm for sale where on Nathan Jones now lives, situated on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county. This Land is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

The buildings are, a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, barn, corn house, store house, and granary; with but little expense all can be put in good repair.

ALSO—A small Farm, containing about fifty one acres, part of which is well timbered, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and about one mile from the above Land, which would afford sufficient timber for the above farm.

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, or exchanged for Bank Stock. Upon the payment of the money, a deed will be given. Apply to

James G. Seth.

Hillsborough, July 18

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county, situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable Land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Cason, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

May 30 14

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

## IN CHANCERY,

Ordered, That the sale of the late Doct. John Amdur, made and reported by EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next: Provided, a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Easton Star, before the 20th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1820.

James P. Heath,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

July 25 8

## IN CHANCERY,

JULY TERM, 1815.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by John Cottman, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Cannon, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star before the 20th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1501 41.

True copy, Test,

James P. Heath,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

August 1 3

Extract from Cobbett's Register, of May 20, received at the office of the National Advocate.

## TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,

ON THE NAVAL FORCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

My Lord,

From the beginning, and before the beginning of the late war with America, I thought it my duty to warn you, that one of the consequences of that war would be the creating of a great naval force in that country. I endeavoured to describe to you the immense means of America for such a purpose. Her fine rivers, bays, and harbors; her excellent shipbuilders; her hemp, iron, pitch, and timber, all of her own produce; and, above all, her matchless seamen. Of the truth of this account you and your colleagues must, by this time, be pretty well convinced; but I cannot help quoting, and addressing to you, a paragraph from the Times newspaper of the 16th inst. in the following words: "Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 17th of March—Congress have at length determined to have a navy; a bill has passed the Legislature appointing a navy board. Commodore Hull, Bainbridge, & Rodgers, it is expected, will be appointed Admirals, and put in commission. A very powerful force, under the command of Com. Bainbridge, is now fitting out for Algiers: it will consist of two new 74 gun ships, 5 frigates, and 10 sloops of war."

It is not, I think, too much to say, that the world would be changed. The fleets of

France would revive. Example, emulation, have powerful effects.—I beg you to think well, and in time, of these things. I beg you to take your eyes, for a little, from Hanover and Belgium, and to cast them on the other side of the Atlantic, where you will see what is much more dangerous to England than is the army of Napoleon, numerous and brave as that army may be.

I am, &c.  
WILLIAM COBBETT.  
Botley, 17th May, 1815.LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

Supplementary to an Act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

to appoint three fit and disinterested persons, to be and act as commissioners, by virtue of an act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," in the place of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General of the United States, for the time being; and the said persons are hereby constituted and appointed a board of commissioners, any two of whom may act as a quorum, as in and by the act aforesaid is provided. Which board is hereby declared to be intending to effect the same purpose and services as the said original board; and is in every respect, substituted for the same; and is hereby authorized to execute all the powers granted to, and directed to perform all the duties enjoined upon, the said original board of commissioners, according to the intent and provision of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall meet at some suitable place within the District of Columbia, on the fourth Monday of January current, or as soon thereafter as may be, to enter on the duties assigned them. And that they shall proceed therein, as expeditiously as may be, and from time to time, shall report to the President of the United States, the progress of their business, and the claims they shall have, finally adjudged and allowed, agreeably to the third section of the act to which this act is supplementary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners, before they proceed to execute their duties as such, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not interested in the event of any decision that may be made by this board of commissioners, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as a member thereof; and will adjudge and determine all the matters, claims and controversies, subject to the adjudication and determination of this board, according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the laws of the United States, and the principles of justice and equity."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners, shall have power and authority to appoint a secretary, whose duty it shall be to receive, file, and preserve, the papers, documents, and claims, that may be presented to, and received by said board of commissioners, and to enter and record all the orders, proceedings, judgments, and determinations, of said board of commissioners. And one of said commissioners, shall administer an oath to such secretary for the faithful discharge of his duty. And there shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, to each of the said commissioners, as well as to the Secretary by them to be appointed, as a compensation for their respective services under this act, and in full for the same, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That further time be, and hereby is allowed to deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, releases to the United States of claims, under the act or pretended act of the State of Georgia, passed on the seventh day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and assignments of rights or claims to monies paid into the treasury of the state of Georgia, and power to sue therefor; and also for recording in the office of the Secretary of State, any deed or evidence of any title or claim that hath been released to the United States, or that shall be released on or before the day hereby appointed, to wit: the third Monday in March next. And so much of the act of Congress, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "an act regulating the grants of lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee;" and so much of

of the act to which this is supplementary, as excludes claimants from recording their claims after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners be, and hereby are authorized and empowered to consider and determine all claims, that shall have been duly released to the United States, on or before the said third Monday of March; which may be made and preferred by assignees of bankrupts, or executors or administrators on estates of deceased persons, which may be insolvent and subject to distribution among the creditors of the persons so deceased.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.  
January 23, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
For the relief of Benjamin Wells and others.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the person authorized to transact the business of the late supervisor of the revenue in the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to revise the accounts of Benjamin Wells, John Wells, Wm. Erving, James Brice, John Webster, and Joseph Junkin, late collectors of internal duties in the State aforesaid, and to audit & settle the same, admitting on sufficient evidence all legal or equitable credits, not heretofore allowed or rejected by Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any one or all of the collectors aforesaid, shall be dissatisfied with the settlement and decision of the person authorized to transact the business of the supervisor aforesaid, he or they may, within three months after such decision, appeal from the same, upon such items in the accounts as they shall specially designate, stating in writing their objections to the decision on the same, to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and upon such appeal being taken and presented to the treasury department, within the time aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the accounting officers of that department, to audit and settle the same, according to the rules prescribed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the settlement of the accounts aforesaid, it shall appear, that the collectors, or any one of them, are entitled to further credits than they have heretofore received, it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to allow the same, and to credit the judgment heretofore recovered against them by the United States, for the amount which may be so found to be due: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the force or effect of the judgments aforesaid, but the same, together with the execution which may have issued thereon, shall continue to remain in force in the same manner they were previous to the passage of this act.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 13, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT  
To extend the time of Oliver Evans' patent, for his improvement on steam engines.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the rights and privileges of Oliver Evans, under a patent issued from the department of state on the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, for his improvements on steam engines, be, and hereby are extended to the said Oliver Evans, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, for and during the term of seven years, to commence from, and immediately after the expiration of the term of fourteen years, granted by said patent as aforesaid; subject to all the provisions of the act, entitled "an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," excepting so far as regards the extension of the term of his said patent herein authorized: Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the said Oliver Evans, his heirs, administrators, or assigns to charge or receive from any person or persons a greater sum for the privilege of constructing or using his said improvements on steam engines, during the term for which his said patent is hereby extended, than he has hitherto charged and received for a like privilege under his said patent as now in force.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 7, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.



BOSTON, JULY 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived the brig *Shakespeare*, of London, a cartel, with about 150 released American prisoners, in 41 days from Plymouth, England. She was originally bound to the southward, but the prisoners being principally northern men, her course was altered.

Plymouth papers to the 3d June have been brought in here, they contain some interesting intelligence.

Hostilities had not commenced—but mighty preparations continued with augmented activity—and a general and vindictive war against France was inevitable.

The U. S. ship *Neptune*, Capt. Jones, was at Plymouth, getting ready for sea, with Messrs. Gallatin and Crawford passengers.

Another brig *Cartel* sailed from Plymouth 3 days before the *Shakespeare*, bound to Boston.

Spoke ship *United States*, of Phil. for Europe; and a few days since a British troop ship which overhauled the S. and permitted her to proceed.

Plymouth, (E.) June 3.

London papers of the 1st say, that Bonaparte remained in Paris.—Nothing was said of his departure for the army; and the ceremony of the Champ de Mai had been further postponed. Two frigates were prepared in France with secret orders, ready to take off Bonaparte and his family, in case of extremity.

Insurrections continue in the western and interior French departments.

The mails between England & France continue 4 times a week.

All Bonaparte's anxiety appears to be to fortify Paris; and some of the batteries were calculated to batter down, as well as to defend the city.

Adm. Hotham has sailed with a squadron to take possession of Martinique & Guadalupe.

Troops are continually embarking and sailing for the Netherlands.

The Br. parliament had rejected the petition from Westminster for peace, on account of indecorous language.

The motion for an address to the Prince Regent promising the concurrence of the house in effective measures to carry on the war against France, was carried in the house of commons May 31st, by a majority of 331 to 92—the largest numbers of members present, which has been known for a long time.

Lord Castlereagh officially informed the house that the troops which the allies would bring into the field, would exceed 1,000,000.

Allied Army. On the 25th May there were 200,000 Prussians on the Rhine; 90,000 Bavarians, Wirtembergers, and Badenese, on the Upper Rhine; besides the force under the Duke of Wellington, and 250,000 Russians who were advancing.

Congress of Vienna. On the 12th May the Congress resolved that no new declaration in addition to that of the 13th May was necessary, in consequence of the proposition of Bonaparte to adhere to the treaty of Paris. A long declaration to this effect was announced, Baron de Pichler.

Spain. P. Gomes Labrador.

France. Prince Talleyrand, Duke of Dalberg, Count A. de Noailles.

Great Britain. Clancarty, Cathcart, Stewart.

Portugal. Count de Palmella, Salazar, Lobo.

Prussia. Prince Hardenberg, Baron Humboldt.

Russia. Count Rasoumowsky, Count Stakelberg, Count Nesselrode.

Sweden. Count Loowenhielm.

It was also, on the same day, approved and signed as follows:

Bavaria. Count Rechberg.

Denmark. C. Bernstoff, L. Bernstoff.

Hanover. Count Munster, Count Hardenburg.

Netherlands. Baron Spaer, Baron Gagner.

Sardinia. Marquis de St. Marsan, Count Rossi.

Saxony. Count Schulemberg.

Two Sicilies. The Commander Ruffo.

Wirtemberg. Count Wizingerode, Baron Linden.

The Paris papers say the King of Naples is besieged in Ancona.

Several French ships detained in England, had been given up immediately on arriving. But the last sent in, May 28th, had been deliberated upon.

It was reported that the *Melpomene* French frigate, had been captured in the Mediterranean by the *Rivoli*, English man of war.

Dunkirk and Lisle had been declared by Bonaparte in a state of rebellion.

Bordeaux, May 31.

"The Austrians occupy Rome. Murat's retreat in Naples has been cut off; and news of his surrender at Ancona is hourly expected.—The Pope remains at Capua. A civil war rages at La Vendée."

The accounts of the British preparations to attack Guadalupe, cannot be true. Open hostilities against France had not been ordered at the last date.

An expedition from Messina was said to be on the point of sailing against Naples, consisting of 6000 British, 15,000 Sicilians, & a body of Calabrians. A Br. squadron was to convey the troops and govern the landing.

E. C. H. B.

We have been politely favoured with the London papers, and have made the following extracts:

London, May 30.

The French papers of Friday last state, that the Champ de Mai is postponed, because all the returns are not received.—It is now expected to be held on Monday, the 5th June. The most active exertions are making to stifle the insurrection in La Vendée; and they already boast of having seized 10,000 of the muskets sent thither from this country.

Private letters from Paris state, that the landing of the *Chouan* leaders in La Vendée, with the supply of English arms, has enabled the government, without jealousy to issue the most rigorous orders for the arrest of all the suspected partisans of the Bourbon family throughout France; and it is said, that if the Allies shall defer the commencement of hostilities but ten days more, they will find every one of their confederates in custody.

The ratification of the great treaty of alliance against Bonaparte, by Austria, was received in England on the 23th of May.

Lord Darnley had a call from the British House of Peers for the 6th of June, on a motion he proposed making relative to the naval administration of England in the war with America.

A new motion has been made in Parliament in behalf of the Catholics. Mr. GRATTAN said, "If they do not succeed it will not be owing to any illiberality in the Protestants, but to a want of moderation in themselves. I condemn application for unequalled concession." The motion was negatived—147 yeas, 228 nays.

French frigates are said to have been ready in the ports of France the latter part of May, to start for their colonies, with troops, arms, ammunition, &c. This probably gave rise to the report that Napoleon had provided them for his own flight. Ad. Hotham, with a British squadron, was sent to watch them.

"A letter from Malta, March 4, says, 'the American privateer *Abelino*, was in sight of this island yesterday afternoon.'"

It is said that the correspondence with Vienna still goes on, and that Napoleon is in the constant habit of receiving dispatches from the Empress. The *Gazette* de France of May 23, estimates the troops of the Allies at from 4 to 500,000.

Paris, May 26.

It is said that Austria, being rendered uneasy by the armament of Turkey, has determined to form a large corps of observation on the frontiers of that empire.

The head quarters of the army of the Rhine have left Strasburg for Niederbrunn.

All the troops which were at Orleans are gone to Brittany. The authority of the mayor of Orleans has been suspended.

A train of artillery set out last night for La Vendée.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

BOSTON, JULY 22.

Postscript.—Arrived last night, the fast sailing schr. *David Porter*, Joseph H. Fish, Esq. commander, in 29 days from Gibraltar. All the American vessels which have arrived at, and sailed from Gibraltar since the Peace. He has also favored us with the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 17th June, & a handbill of the 18th, extracts from which will be found below.

COMMODORE DECATUR'S SQUADRON.

On the 13th June, the U. States' sloop of war *Ontario*, Capt. Elliot, and schooners *Torch* and *Firefly*, arrived and anchored off Gibraltar. They saluted the shipping and town, which was returned by both. The next day, the frigates *Guerriere*, *Commodore Decatur*; *Constellation*, Capt. Gordon; *Macedonian*, Captain Jones; brig *Epervier*, Captain Downs; and two ketches, arrived off the town, and proceeded immediately on their destination. On the 18th of June, a British packet arrived at Gibraltar, which had spoken the day before, an English gun-brig: she reported she had spoken the United States' squadron, and was informed they had captured an Algerine frigate.—This was believed at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 17.

An Irish article of the 2d inst. in the latest *Madrid Gazette*, states the Vendéans to be regularly organized in three corps, which, according to the last accounts, were moving on the three points of Rochelle, Napoléonville and Poitiers.

The King of Holland, has made the Duke of Wellington, Field Marshal of the Army of the Netherlands, & appointed him in that capacity to the command-in-chief of that army.

The Emperor Alexander, in a letter to the President of the Polish Diet, announces his assumption of the title of King of Poland, and that that Kingdom will be united with his Dominions, by the bond of its own Constitution.—His Majesty adds, that he has particular pleasure in making it known, that this is the unanimous decision of the Powers assembled in Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated May 29, to a gentleman in this city, says—"this is to advise you of the arrival of the ship *Hope*, in 28 days passage from Philadelphia, having fortunately escaped a visit from the Algerine squadron, that had been cruising off the Straits to the southward when off the rock. The *Hope* was in sight of the squadron all day, ignorant of what nation they were."

FROM THE AURORA.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SPECIFIC COLUMBIAN PILLS.

The efficacy of many patent medicines, is generally and pompously announced to the world, by numerous certificates of cure; but the *SPECIFIC COLUMBIAN PILLS* have been found to cure a great variety of diseases, and in a shorter time than any medicine heretofore invented, and contains most extraordinary qualities.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF PERSONS.

Composing the population of G. Britain and Ireland, have been wonderfully relieved of disorders in the head, eyes, belly, kidney, bladder; cases of the greatest obstinacy, which resisted all other medicines, have yielded to this.

Doctor J. Hull was the first who employed this truly American specific, which he successfully administered in the case of one Mr. Dacres, who was much afflicted with vapors, the laughing hysteria, and flatulency.

Doctors Jones & Decatur, were equally successful in their practice, and many others of the faculty, have followed up the use of this specific, and by their happy manner of administering the medicine, have induced wonderful cures in the shortest possible time.

Mrs. Bull, a lady advanced in life, had been afflicted for many years with a violent jaundice, which, besides discoloring every thing she saw, affected her head and stomach; longing, retching, and sea sickness; but by proper regimen, and a course of the *Specific Columbian Pills*, her eye sight was very soon restored, and she could see objects somewhat more distinctly; see air having been found not to agree with her constitution, some English physicians advised a southern climate; where she was so fortunate as to meet the celebrated Dr. Andrew Jackson, who administered the grand Columbian *Specific Pills*, with so much success, that Mrs. Bull returned home in high spirits, having had only three interviews with Dr. Jackson. Mrs. France, Holland, Spain, Denmark, &c. have witnessed with much astonishment the recovery of their old neighbour, whose unhappy condition was often a source of great regret to them. Doctors Jackson and others have been so successful in the use of the grand Columbian *Specific Pills*; that they have excited the greatest curiosity in all parts of Europe; their astonishing effects in curing complaints incident to the British seamen and soldiery, particularly on the Lakes Erie and Champlain, and on the Niagara frontier, has made a deep impression on the English army and navy.

At New Orleans the poor fellows were affected with a most ludicrous ophthalmia—so that they mistook the Americans there for beautiful women, and the entrepreneurs of earth for cotton bales; bundles of sugar canes they conceived to be like, species of gold dust. Doctor Jackson, and his pupils, by proper management, has cured them of this plague in Europe and Asia, and restored them to their senses. Besides the diseases cured, these pills have a peculiarity never found in any other patented or unpatented medicine; they are a sovereign antidote to many of the most afflicting passions on the mind, and act alike as stimulants and sedatives; they are an antidote to prejudices of a particular kind, by tempering the heat of the blood, clearing the vision, and opening the organs of hearing; objects which appeared thro' the defects of vision, feeble and insignificant, have been found of an opposite character; for diseases acquired at sea, such as that disease of the mind, like Egyptian illusions, made of the same objects, at one time, cock-boats, and at another 74's, finds in these *GRAND SPECIFIC COLUMBIAN PILLS*, a sovereign corrective.

They are also equally powerfully applied properly and promptly applied in the first symptoms of the *Burning fever*—and the *Scarletina* uniformly disappears upon the second dose.

Mankind are under great obligations to the above mentioned practitioners, as they bestow their medicines gratis; and what is more, have announced to the world the ingredients composing these wonderful medicines—they consist of love of country, devotion to freedom, and abhorrence of any thing that looks like a crowned head. These medicines are always to be had, by application on the ocean, or at the shores of Columbia, where a large supply is constantly kept, by

JONATHAN YANKEE, M. D.

DEPOSITION.

BOSTON, JULY 21.

We, WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK, a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, and ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, captain of marines, both of the United States' Frigate *Constitution*, do severally testify and declare that we have seen in the Boston *Gazette* of the 17th July current, an account of a court martial, holden at Halifax, on the 28th June last, for the trial of the officers and crews of his Britannic Majesty's late ships the *Cyane* and *Levant*, in which it is stated, among other things, that the *Constitution* in her action with these ships kept at long shot, out of cannonade range; and secondly, that high encomiums are made on the crews of said ships for their loyalty in resisting the repeated offers made to them to be received into American service. Now we, on our oaths declare, that the frigate *Constitution* ranged alongside of those ships at not a

greater distance than 250 yards, which every person acquainted with gunnery must know is within point blank cannonade range; and secondly, that no offers whatever were made, nor any temptations held out to the crews of said ships to induce them to desert or quit the service of their king; on the contrary the very frequent expressions of a desire on their part to enter our service, were invariably discountenanced by the officers of the *Constitution*.

There is another charge made against the officers of the *Constitution* in the proceedings of the court martial, that the crews of the *Cyane* and *Levant* were confined in the hold in the night time, which is the custom on board all ships of war, and especially when the prisoners are nearly as numerous as the crew of the conquering ship; but the crews of the *Levant* and *Cyane* were permitted to remain on the birth deck, he whole of the day; and one third of them at a time on the spar deck, who had no irons on them.

W. B. SHUBRICK.  
ARCH. HENDERSON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
Suffolk, ss. Boston, 20th July, 1815.

Then the said WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK and ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, personally appeared, and made oath to the truth of the above declaration by them subscribed, before

THOMAS WELSH, Jr.  
Justice of the Peace.

BASE CALUMNY.

"In an account of the trial of the officers and crews of the *Levant* and *Cyane*, the two British vessels captured by the *Constitution*, we find it mentioned, in passing an encomium upon their conduct, that 'repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew of the *Constitution*' to induce them to enter our service but without effect. Now, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this a willful and scandalous falsehood. We believe so.

"Because we have seamen enough of our own, and of the very best, as the whole world knows, and as the enemy had just received practical evidence of.

"Because, we understand it is a regulation in the navy to employ no foreigners on board our public ships: or at any rate, no Englishmen not naturalized. And,

"Because, our officers will not, if no such regulation as above mentioned existed, degrade themselves so much as to take advantage of the situation of the British seamen, to induce them to enter our service.

"Upon the whole, therefore, the assertion may be set down as a base calumny every way worthy its foul origin.

"It is so stated in the account above alluded to that the whole of the British seamen prisoners, were confined in the hold of the *Constitution*, in a warm climate, with their legs in chains, and handcuffed for three weeks.

"The proverbial humanity and magnanimity, at once this 'dishonorable' and foul slander. Had they followed the example of British officers, then, indeed, every thing that is vile and unworthy might with truth be said of them. But as it is—as a just and generous enemy have themselves repeatedly borne testimony to the humane and honorable conduct of our officers in regard to their prisoners, we pronounce the statement infamously false; and we feel no apprehension that this attempt to stain the fair character of American heroes, will have any better success than all the previous efforts to that effect that have been made—it will only serve to exhibit in brighter colors the virtue of our officers, and in contract depict the foul deformity of their calumniators.

New Brunswick Fredonian.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.

We understand that the U. S. schr. *Nonsuch*, captain Trant, is shortly to proceed to Halifax and Jamaica to bring home the blacks taken from the southern states by the British naval commanders during the late war, and who are to be delivered back to their owners. We have seen a St. Johns, N. B. account of the arrival at that place of 375 of the black deserters, as they call them, in a vessel from Halifax. Policy as well as humanity dictates their restoration; as the experience of former occasions (in the case of the Moroons treacherously transported from Jamaica to Nova Scotia, and the negroes taken by Lord Dunmore from Virginia and carried there proved the inability of blacks accustomed to a warm climate to live much less to be profitable subjects in the black regions of British America. A great proportion of the poor creatures perished with the cold the first winter, and the government was finally obliged to send all the survivors out of the country again.

We regret to learn by a passenger in the last cartel from England, that the honorable JAMES A. BAYARD, was unwell, and on board the *Neptune*, which ship is on her return to the U. States. Mr. B. was appointed ambassador to Russia, and the appointment gave universal satisfaction.

In the list of Insolvents who have taken the benefit of the present Act, printed by order of the House of Commons, is a fashionable Surgeon for £10,365; a Cook to one of the Royal Family for £120; a Barrister for £130,000; and a Baronet for £30 4s.

London paper.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JULY 25.

The ship *Miner-Smyth*, Capt. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, 10th of June, and brings Liverpool papers of that date, London papers to the 8th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 8th. A file of each is received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser.—They contain a great mass of interesting matter, of which our limits will not permit us to give more than a brief outline.

Hostilities had not commenced on the Continent. Preparations on a scale of great magnitude continued to be making on either side, and in a very little time it was expected the powers would "Cry Havock, and let slip the dogs of war."

MURAT, the King of Naples, has ceased to reign.—On the 11th May the British squadron entered the Bay of Naples, and the shipping and arsenals were surrendered.—Whether the King escaped, or remained a prisoner, had not been ascertained.—An account had reached the British government that he had been taken prisoner, and sent to Vienna; another account represents him as having landed at Toulon; and private letters have been received from Paris in which he is said to have actually arrived in that city.

The assembly of the Camp-de-Mai was held at Paris on the last day of that month. The Monitor says it was an imposing spectacle, at which France was represented by the chosen of its citizens, agriculturalists, merchants, magistrates, and warriors—a scene producing as lively an enthusiasm as any that had taken place since the epoch of the revolution. The additional Act of the constitutions of the Empire was proclaimed as accepted by almost a unanimity of votes, the whole number of negative votes being only 4206. It was ratified by the signature of the Emperor, who addressed the assembly in a very animated speech, in which he informed them that Emperor, Consul, Soldier, he held every thing of the People; that in prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, in the council, on the throne, in exile, France was the sole and constant object of his thoughts and actions: and that, like the Athenian king, he sacrificed himself for his people in the hope of seeing realized the promise which was given, but not performed to preserve France in her rights, her honors, and her natural integrity. He invites the members of the assembly, on their return to their departments, to tell their constituents that "foreign kings, whom he had raised to the throne, or who were indebted to him for the preservation of their crown, all of whom in the season of his prosperity sued for his alliance, now direct all their blows against his person; and that if he did not see that it is the country they aim at, he would place at their mercy a life on the destruction of which they shew themselves bent so obstinately."

The Emperor then took the oath to observe and cause to be observed the Constitutions of the Empire; and the multitude rent the air with cries of "We swear to perish, if necessary, in its defence, against the enemies of the country and of the throne!" Napoleon, it was expected, would leave Paris for the frontiers on the 3d of June, two field equipages having been preparing for him.

The British House of Commons, on the 5th June, voted an Address for a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Pakenham.

A vessel had arrived at Falmouth, which left Baltimore on 29th of April. The Allied Monarchs had not departed from Vienna on the 27th of May.

The whole Russian force (consisting of 84,334 men, 26,000 horses, and a great park of artillery) was far advanced towards the complete establishment of its communications with the Grand Austrian army on the left, and the Prussians on the right.

Although no act of hostility has been committed against Napoleon by land, the war appears to have commenced at sea. The British frigate *Rhin*, from Plymouth, on a cruise, has captured the French brig *Alexis*, from Rouen for Brest, doubtless acting under the orders of the Court of Admiralty.

The U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* is reported, in the London papers, to have sunk two British sloops near Maranham.

The English East India ship *Bengal*, with a rich cargo, has been destroyed by accidental fire, and above twenty persons unfortunately perished.—She was to have sailed on the following day for England.

The London *Gazette* of the 6th of June announces the appointment of the Hon. C. Bagot, to be envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States of America.

The subsequent articles are copied from our latest London papers.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Meeting of the French Legislative Body—spread of the Insurrection—approaching departure of Bonaparte.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning those of Monday, the 5th, arrived. Bonaparte was expected to set out for head quarters, at Laon, on Tuesday. He is preceded by Bertrand and Soult. They both left Paris on Monday night.

The House of Representatives met on the 4th, and proceeded to ballot for a President, when Count Laujainais was chosen by a large majority. The celebrated La Fayette, Merliu, Caneu, and



several others were also candidates. Even in this early stage, it will be seen by the report of the proceedings, that it has displayed an early republican spirit.

The House of Peers also met on the 4th inst. and was also occupied with business of form. The number of Peers nominated by Bonaparte is 116.

The insurrection in the western departments appears to gain ground.

Lieutenant General Count Auguste de Bigarre, commanding the 13th Military Division, has published a Proclamation, which states, that "the Emperor has ordered an army of 25,000 men to proceed post to La Vendee, where he to act vigorously against the rebels."

"The Emperor," we are further told, "directs the Ex-Nobles who shall have forced the unfortunate peasants of La Vendee and Bretagne to take up arms against their country, to be treated with all the rigor of the law. He orders, on the other hand, that indulgence be shown to the inhabitants of the towns and country who shall have been led astray, and he particularly recommends that the Priests be respected, and religion protected. Every Ex-Noble who shall be taken with arms in his hands, or who shall be convicted of having excited rebellion, shall be tried and sentenced to die."

"By order of the Emperor, the department of Morbihan, and the arrondissement of Redon, in the departments of Ille & Vilaine, are placed in a state of siege. I am authorized to announce to the inhabitants of the thirteenth military division, that the English army in Belgium is preparing to retreat, and that negotiations for Peace are commenced with Austria."

Laval, which was threatened with an attack by the insurgents, is the capital of the department of the Mayenne, and contains about 18,300 inhabitants. It is far within the interior, being about half way between Paris and the extreme western coast.

The French funds were rather lower on Saturday than on the preceding day. The 5 per cent. Consols were down to 55 1-2.

A Hamburg mail arrived this morning with papers the 31st of May. The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and the Dowager Princess of Solms, was at length announced for the 28th last, at Stretitz. Gen. Vandamme treated the people of Metziers so ill, Bonaparte has found it necessary to recal and rusticate him.

Brussels papers to the 6th inst. received this morning state that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left Vienna in the night of the 25th: the Emperor of Austria was to set out on the following day. It is stated under the head of Genoa, the 20th, upon the alleged authority of private letters, that Murat has embarked in the harbor of Benedetto, near Ascoli, on board a small vessel which steered for Oranto. On reference to The Supplemental Gazette given in the Globe yesterday, it will be seen that he was supposed to be in Naples, and that it was the intention of the Allies to send him, when found, to the Austrian states. The report of his actual arrival in Paris, published in the French papers, may have been for the purpose of favoring his escape, by relaxing the search for him in Italy.

King Ferdinand is said to have arrived on the Neapolitan coast, where he immediately issued Proclamations, announcing his restoration to the Throne. We trust that his return will be more auspicious to his people than that of his namesake to the throne of Spain. He has much to reform and amend in the administration of public affairs.

The Diet of Switzerland, in answer to a Note from the Allied Sovereigns, declares its determination to arm merely for the defensive, and hopes that the several Powers will respect its Territory.

New Loan.—At length Ministers have given notice of the Loan for the present year. This afternoon, about half past 1 o'clock, Mr. Rose communicated to the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, that on Saturday next the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be ready to see the contractors for the Loan, in order to arrange the necessary preliminaries. Three per cent. reduced at the time were 58 1-2, and the 3 per cent. consols at 55 1-2 for the opening, when both kind of stock declined about a half per cent.—The amount of the Loan has not been transpired, but it is estimated at 28 millions, all of which is to be raised in England. The bidding for the Loan will be made known on Saturday.

Paris, June 5. The English army in Belgium seems not to be easy respecting its situation. It is making all the necessary preparations for blowing up the bridges on the Lys and Scheldt; and at this moment Lord Wellington is breaking up and unpaving the roads leading to Tournay. He consequently thinks himself incapable of taking the offensive, and on the other hand, expects to see offensive operations commenced against himself.—Gazette de France.

Marshal Soult, Maj. Gen. of the army, sets out this night. Gen'l. Corbiveau has arrived from La Vendee at Paris.

A letter from Geneva refutes the intelligence of the passage of an Austrian corps by the Simplon and Mont Cenis. Some corps of troops set out this morning from Paris.

There has been an insurrection at Naples on the 14th May. The national guards, assisted by 800 English troops, succeeded in quelling it.

Letters from Florence state, that the Austrians have taken the carriage of King Joachim with two millions in gold in it. They are now fortifying the banks of the Saone. Some movements among the troops upon the frontiers leave no doubt of the approaching commencement of hostilities.

Letters from Laval announce, that this city, fearing to be attacked by the insurgents, has, as a measure of precaution, sent away the public chests and the administration's. His Majesty will this day hold his parting review. The Grand Marshal sets out this night for Laon. It is thought that the Emperor will set out to-morrow.

Accounts from Genoa of the 20th May announce the capture of Ancona. The fortress still held out.

The departure of the Imperial Guard is announced as very near.

The following is a supplement to the list of Peers which we gave yesterday:—Duke of Valmy, Counts Friant, Alexandre Lameth, Clusel, D'Erlou, Excelsmaus, Gambroune, Gerard, Reille, Mole, &c.

#### BOSTON, JULY 23.—Noon. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived this morning, the ship New Packet, from Liverpool. Sailed June 14th. Brings London papers to the 13th. Left at Liverpool, the Adriatic, of Philadelphia; Oscar, Hill, Baltimore; Importer, do.; Marcellus, from Norfolk; John Adams, from Charleston; Washington and Margaret, do.; Wilhelmina, Alexandria; Clarissa-Ann, do.; Dumfries, Balt.; the Admittance, Sprague. The Elizabeth, and Julia and Mary, had sailed for Virginia.

On the 20th of May a convention was signed for delivering up the Neapolitan territories to the allied powers (Gacta, Pescara, and Ancona, excepted) for the purpose of being made over to Ferdinand IV. The allied army were to take possession of Naples on the 10th.

The French frigate Melpomene, had been captured in the Bay of Naples, in attempting to violate the blockade.

The civil war continued to rage in France at the date of the last accounts. French funds at the lowest ebb to which they have yet fallen, viz. 55 to 55 1-4.

It is stated, that an action took place on the 28th May, in which Bonaparte's Gen. (Travot) with 3000 men, was routed with great loss.

Bonaparte's speech of the 7th of June to the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Representatives, had been received at London. He says, a formidable coalition of kings assail the independence of France, and that their armies arrive on the frontiers. He alludes to the capture of the Melpomene, in which blood has been shed during the peace—acknowledges risings and insurrections of the people to have taken place, and that the finances of the country are deranged.—It says it is possible he may soon join the army: Reports were that he had actually set off for that purpose.

Two French vessels sent into Plymouth, had been given up by the British government, and had sailed for Brest.

Murat, it was reported, had made good his escape, and had arrived in Paris. In England a new loan is announced for 42,000,000.

Hostilities had not commenced, but were expected daily.

Letters from Capt. Smith, in Algiers, had been received by Capt. Fish, before he left Gibraltar, dated May 12. No American vessels had been sent in.—Capt. Fish has dispatches from Commodore Decatur for the Secretary of the Navy, and letters from a number of the officers of the squadron. When Commodore Decatur was off Tangiers, he received information from the American Consul there, that an Algerine frigate had been in the Bay 48 hours before, and had sailed for the Straights.—Com. Decatur immediately sailed in pursuit, and it was afterwards reported at Gibraltar, that he had taken or driven her ashore.

There was a rumor at Gibraltar, that general Mina (Empecinado) had deserted to the French, with 10,000 men; but it is sufficient to contradict this to say, that general Mina and his nephew left Spain several months since; they were arrested in Paris by order of the Spanish minister returned to Bayonne, and has since been deprived of all command. A Dutch frigate, which had been some time in Malaga, was expected to join Com. Decatur's squadron.—The Abasco privateer was at Marsilles; she had sold one of her prizes for \$30,000. The Spaniards were marching for the frontier. Gen. Donn commands at Gibraltar, and treats the Americans with respect.

The American agent on board Com. Decatur's squadron, had proclamations ready prepared for declaring Algiers in a state of blockade. The American squadron made a fine appearance in the bay, and several boats went off to take a peep at the Macedonian and Epervier. Sales of American produce had been dull at Gibraltar, as all Americans bound up the Straights touched there. The same night the Ontario arrived, some Algerine Jews sent a boat express to Algiers with the news.

#### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Eheu! quomodo temere in noem legem sancimus iniquam! HORACE. Alas! how rashly do we establish a law against ourselves!

Five powers of Europe intend to impose on the French nation a master of their own choosing. If they effect their intention, then four of the five powers, acting on their avowed principles, may

also give a master to the fifth—three of the four to the fourth—two of the three to the third—and at last one of the two must give the law to all. This last power will doubtless be the legitimate—the Lord's anointed!

Let the free and enlightened citizens of the United States reflect on this, in connection with the impudence of Britain and her friends in this country, whose openly avowed object has been to compel our truly legitimate Chief to resign his most truly legitimate authority.

Gen'l. WINCHESTER has published a short address, in which he requests the public to suspend its opinion, until a full, fair and impartial investigation can be had, concerning his conduct as the commanding officer at Mobile last winter. He adds very properly, if then found guilty, as charged by popular clamour, let him meet the frowns of an indignant country: but, if free from those charges—if he has performed his duty with integrity, vigilance and unwearied application, let him be acquitted.

Georgia Journal.

A London paper of the 31st May says, "A letter from Brussels, May 27, states that the allied forces would not commence hostilities until the arrival of the whole of the Russian and Prussian infantry, which was not expected till the latter end of June. The French were concentrating on the Sambre Meuse, and they report that they are to attempt to cut in between the English and Prussians; and Lord Wellington has made an oblique movement to prevent it."

#### REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1815

#### REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

#### TALBOT COUNTY.

EDWARD LLOYD, SOLOMON DICKINSON, DANIEL MARTIN, JOSEPH KEMP.

For Sheriff—JAMES CLAYLAND.

The candidates for the suffrages of the free and independent voters of Talbot County, for the Assembly and Sheriff, are now fairly before them—they now have their choice of men—real merit, and not the zeal of party, ought to govern—a firm and determined selection of those who will support our happy and enviable republican institutions, can but receive the voice of freemen.

The readers of the Star are this morning presented with a larger portion of Foreign News, than has fallen to our lot for some time. The hostilities at the last dates had not commenced, yet from the preparation on both sides, the blow must soon have followed them; and by the middle of the present month, we may look for details of slaughter surpassing (from the numbers opposed) any thing heretofore read of in modern times.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in this city, dated

"Bay of Gibraltar, June 15. "We have heard various news of the enemy; but have ascertained pretty certain that he is now at Cape de Gata, waiting for the remainder of the sum of 500,000 dollars, demanded of the Spanish government, which has been partly paid him—it is calm now—but, if the wind springs up, we shall expect to find him to-morrow. His force is 3 frigates, and some small craft."

N. Y. Merc. Ado.

New York, July 21. The next vessels to sail from this station will be the Washington 74, Com. Chauncey, Java 44, Capt. Perry, (the first expected from Portsmouth and the latter from Baltimore), Boxer 16, Lieut. Com'd Porter, and Saranac 16, Lieut. Com'd Elton, brig built at Chatham, Connecticut.—The corvette John Adams, Capt. Trenchard, proceeds to Baltimore, and sails from there as a store ship. The rendezvous in the Mediterranean is Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca.—When the above vessels reach their destination, the American force in that sea will consist of the following:

Independence, Com. Bainbridge, 74  
Washington, Chauncey, 74  
Guerriere, Decatur, 44  
Java, Perry, 44  
Macedonian, Jones, 38  
Constellation, Gordon, 36  
Congress, Morris, 36  
Ontario, Elliott, (ship) 18  
Erne, Ridgely, 18  
Epervier, Downes, (brig) 18  
Fire-Fly, Rodgers, 18  
Boxer, Porter, 16  
Chippewa, Reid, 16  
Saranac, Elton, 16  
Flambeau, Nicholson, 16  
Spark, Gamble, 16  
Spitfire, Dallas, 14  
Torch, Chauncey, 14  
Lynx, Storor, 14

We have just conversed with an intelligent officer of the army from Sacket's Harbor, who informs us that a British officer lately from Kingston, stated, the determination of General Robinson to hold Michillimackinac. Two battalions, he said, were ordered up to garrison that fort.

We understand, that the excuse alleged for holding Michillimackinac contrary to treaty, is, that we hold some post in the Florida to which Britain lays claim.

In the House of Commons, June 9, in reply to an enquiry whether any arrangement had been made with the United States respecting the Newfoundland Fishery, Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the treaty of 1783 was expired, and that the subject was to be construed by the general law of nations.

#### PATRIOTISM & BENEVOLENCE.

The Artillery Company of Fencibles, lately commanded by Judge Nicholson, now by Captain Jesse Eichelberger, have nobly contributed 1000 dollars towards defraying the expenses of erecting the BATTLE MONUMENT, and 500 dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the destructive fire at Petersburg.

We are authorized to state, that the estimated value of property which was destroyed at the late distressing conflagration, is at least THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

London, June 2. There has been a very large importation of Merino wool from America, as well as France, within the last month; which has occasioned a great depression in the British market for clothing wool.

We understand that the Emperor of France has appointed M. SEKRUKIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

We cannot avoid an expression of our gratification at this measure, by which a gentleman, of whose proper and respectful conduct to the government, as well as conciliatory and amiable deportment in society, we have ever heard in terms of such high approbation, has been continued in the important functions he has so long filled.

The President of the United States and his Lady left this city on Wednesday for their seat in Virginia; where they are expected to remain for several weeks.

Dr. WILLIAM LATTIMORE is re-elected Delegate to Congress from the Mississippi Territory.

PETERSBURG SUFFERERS.

We have great pleasure in stating, that an act passed the City Council on Monday evening, directing the Mayor to transmit, for the relief of the distressed indigent sufferers by the late conflagration at Petersburg, one thousand dollars from the funds of this city.—Go thou and do like wise.

New York, July 17.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to Salem, Massachusetts. At 10 o'clock he visited the Navy Yard, where he was received by a federal salute.

The Ladies of Camden have subscribed liberally for the purchase of a Service of Plate, to be presented to the Hero of the West, General A. JACKSON; and the Committee appointed by the Ladies of Charleston, are making the necessary arrangements for carrying their wishes into effect.

WILLIAM WIRT, Esq. of Richmond, Virginia, is preparing for the press a Life of the late Patrick Henry, the great Orator of Virginia. We look forward to this publication with much interest. The acknowledged genius and brilliant eloquence of the Biographer, naturally raise high expectation, while the subject is not only a noble one itself, but is also calculated to excite great curiosity.

BAPTISTE IRVINE, formerly editor of the Baltimore Whig, who was an officer of the volunteer company from Baltimore, which assisted in the reduction of York, has associated himself in business with Mr. C. Holt, the proprietor and editor of the New York Columbian; and JAMES WILSON, late conductor of the Aurora, has emigrated westward, and prints a valuable democratic paper at Steubenville, in Ohio.

#### EXCELLENT.

It was enquired, the other day, why the Governor's proclamation for the apprehension of the famous forger of Bank Notes, Seneca Page, was ordered to be published only in federal newspapers? A gentleman present replied, "Because federalists always know where rogues are to be found."

To the Voters of Talbot County.

I again present myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the State Legislature; and whilst I ask the honor of your suffrages at the next electoral period, I cannot refrain from a tender of thanks to such of you as were pleased to give me your support heretofore, with an assurance that it will again be gratefully received.

I am, fellow citizens, Respectfully your ob'dt. serv't.

August 1 Daniel Martin.

#### To the Voters of Talbot County.

I offer myself a candidate for the next General Assembly, and solicit your suffrages. Your obedient servant.

August 1 Joseph Kemp.

#### To the Voters of Talbot County.

I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

August 1 Solomon Dickinson.

#### To the Voters of Talbot County.

I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Members of the House of Delegates; should I be favored with your confidence, my best exertions shall be used to advance the interests and happiness of our country.

August 1 Edward Lloyd.

#### NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

Those having purchased property at the sale made by the subscriber of the personal estate of Eleanor Rose, are informed that their notes are now due, and payment is requested without delay; as also those indebted to the estate of said deceased.—And those having claims, will bring them in for settlement to

Hugh Orem, ex'r of E. Rose, dec'd.

August 1 3

#### TO BE LEASED.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS. A large and commodious brick building, in Cambridge, at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw.

In point of size, structure and situation, it is, perhaps, the most eligible house in the town, for that purpose; and such an establishment, with a moderate share of diligence and attention, would, undoubtedly, be well sustained by the most liberal patronage.

Joseph E. Muse.

August 1 3

Letters for the Mediterranean Fleet.

The subscriber will dispatch a vessel on the 19th August, from Boston, for the Fleet in the Mediterranean, and will forward any letters to the officers and crew, the postage to Boston being paid.

Charles W. Greene. The Editors of Papers in the different States are requested to insert gratuitously the above notice.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias and venditioni ex parte, from Kent county court issued, and to me directed—Will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, 24th day of August, at three o'clock, at the Market House in the Head of Chester, eighty two acres and a half of LAND, called Bordley's Reserve—taken and seized under execution as the property of Wm. Meres, at the suit of Wm. Ferrell, jun.

ALSO—On the next day, at three o'clock, on the premises, fifty one acres of LAND, called Stepney—taken and seized under execution as the property of James Woodall, at the suit of John Wallis, use of George Neal. Attendance by

E. Browne, shiff of Kent county, Md.

August 1 4

#### NEW STORE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store room, in Easton, next door to C. & L. Lambdin, formerly occupied by Jos. Haskins, and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

AND ARE NOW OPENING, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

#### DRY GOODS,

adapted to the season, —AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine Cloths	do.	Dimities
Second do.	do.	Common do.
Common do.	do.	Black & colored Cambrics
Superfine Cassimeres	do.	do.
Stockinette	do.	Bombazets, all colors
Berlin Cords	do.	Black Bombazets
Imperial do.	do.	Double Florence
Velvets	do.	White Matalin
Constitution Cords	do.	Black, white & colored
Toilettas	do.	Sattins
White & colored Marcellines	do.	Plain & figured Sarapes
Royal Blue Vesting	do.	English Poplins
Black Florentine	do.	Extra and short Kid
7 & 4 Irish Linens	do.	Gloves
Long Lawns	do.	do. Silk do.
Linen Cambrics	do.	do. Beaver do.
Fish Dowlas	do.	do. Men's do.
Long Cloths	do.	do. Clustered Jaconet
Steam Loom Shirting	do.	do. Vined do.
Hamburg do.	do.	do. Japanese do.
7 & 4 British Shirts	do.	do. Spring Gauze
India Muslins	do.	do. Sprig Pearls
Mull Mull do.	do.	do. 3 & 6 Cambric Mus.
Tamford Mull	do.	do. lins
Tapestry Mull	do.	do. Cambric Jaconet
Plain Jaconets	do.	do. Plain Book Muslins
Mess Seeds do.	do.	do. Sprig do.
Madras Handkerchiefs	do.	do. Book Handkerchiefs
Check'd Barcelona	do.	do. Silk & Cotton Hosiery
Twilled	do.	do. Fine worsted do.
Black Barcelona	do.	do. Fashionable Ribbons
Bandanna	do.	do. Gallaus, all colors
Cotton Picket	do.	do. Linen & Cotton checks
Fancy Silk Dress	do.	do. 3 Piarillas
Serge Shawls	do.	do. Stillenburg
Tartan do.	do.	do. Country Tow Linen
Chinzo do.	do.	do. Tartan Shirts
Cotton do.	do.	do. Plaid & Stripes
Fancy Chintzes	do.	do. Cotton Yarn
Calicoes	do.	do. Nankeens, Jeans, and
Cambric Gingham	do.	do. York Stripes
	do.	do. Bed Ticking.

#### —ALSO—

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

#### GROCERIES:

Together with a complete supply of Hard-Ware, Queen's-Ware, Glass & China.

All of which are offered at a small advance, for Cash.

James C. Morsell, William K. Lambdin. Easton, aug. 1 4

#### LIMA BARK.

The subscriber has succeeded to Dr. Wilkins, in the Drug Business, at the old stand, No. 136, Market street, Baltimore, and purchased with his other articles, that very superior quality of Peruvian Bark, distinguished by the name of Lima Bark. The superior excellence of this Bark has been repeatedly tested by the Physicians of this city and the neighbouring counties, and allowed to be the best quality of Peruvian Bark.—This Bark will remain on the stomach, when all other Barks are rejected.—Below are annexed two certificates, from two of our most respectable Physicians.

David Keener.

I have used the Lima Bark, sold by D. Keener, and consider it to be as good as any generally brought to this market.

Colin Mackenzie.

I have used, both in practice and in my own family, the Lima Bark sold by D. Keener, and judge it to be of a very superior quality.

Miles Littlejohn.

N. B. The subscriber has also a general assortment of Drugs, and articles in our line, which he will dispose of reasonably.

D. K. Baltimore, aug. 1 3q

#### WANTED,

Three well grown BOYS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Glass Foundry Business. Apply to Capt. Vickers, at Easton.

August 1 3q Joseph Share, Fell's Point, Baltimore.

#### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending negro CLOE, who ran away in May last. Said Cloe is about 30 years old, short and thick set, and considerably way-lacked; she is fond of dressing her head with a handkerchief, and somewhat attached to liquor. Cloe was formerly the property of Mr. P. Wyant, lately lived with Mr. Beale, at the Merchants Coffee House, in South street, she is well known to the free negroes of this place, she has occasionally hired out as a free woman. It is probable she is now concealed in or near town, or she may have made her way to the Eastern Shore of this State, having a father near Herring Bay.—A reward of 20 dollars will be given, if apprehended and secured in this city; 30 if in the county; & 50 if out of the State, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

J. B. Taylor.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor, carry away or employ said girl, at their peril.

The Editor of the Eastern Star will give the above eight insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.

August 1 3

#### BLANK BOOKS

For sale at the Star-Office.









[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1815

[No. 48.....821.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BYThomas 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.

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

*Yellow Citizens.*

I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Members of the House of Delegates; should I be favored with your confidence, my best exertions shall be used to advance the interests and happiness of our country.

August 1

Edward Lloyd.

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

*Yellow Citizens.*

I again present myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the State Legislature; and whilst I ask the honor of your suffrages at the next electoral period, I cannot refrain from a tender of thanks to such of you as were pleased to give me your support heretofore, with an assurance that it will again be gratefully received.

August 1

I am, fellow citizens,  
Respectfully your ob'dt. serv't.  
Daniel Martin.

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

*Yellow Citizens.*

I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly, and solicit your suffrages. Your obedient servant

August 1

Joseph Kemp.

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

*Yellow Citizens.*

I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

August 1

Solomon Dickinson.

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

*Yellow Citizens.*

Encouraged by a number of my fellow citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfill the duties of the office.

July 18

James Chyland.

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

*Gentlemen.*

Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Talbot county court, to-wit: on WEDNESDAY the 9th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the real estate of William Stenclaf, late of Talbot county, deceased, being part of the tract of Land called Kingston Kellum, and Young Oakin, containing 82 acres, more or less. This property lies about nine miles from Easton, and 11 1/2 from Kingston. The improvements are in good repair, the Land well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and clover. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given on the premises, on the day of sale, by

Peter Harris,  
William Slaughter,  
Charles Dudley,  
Commissioners.

June 27

7

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. from Caroline county court issued, and to me directed—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of August next, on the premises, near Hog Creek, part of an undivided tract of LAND, supposed to contain 75 acres, taken in execution as the property of William Afford, to satisfy the claim of John Bradley & Co. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance by

July 25

3

James Keene, sh'ff.

## AN OVERSEER

Wanted to superintend a large farm, distant two miles from Queen's Town, Queen Ann's county. A salary of \$250 a year will be given, with some perquisites, to a man capable of managing with skill and success the establishment in all its branches. No person need apply, who has not been engaged on a scale of farming somewhat large, and who cannot bring testimonials of a good character, and of being a good farmer.

July 11

8

A house keeper of good character, and willing to superintend a dairy, &c. may hear of a good situation, on application as above.

## NEW STORE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

**MORSELL & LAMBDIN,**

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store room, in Easton, next door to Groome & Lambdin, formerly occupied by Jos. Haskins, and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

AND ARE NOW OPENING, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS,

adapted to the season,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine Cloths	Do. Dimities
Second do.	Common do.
Common do.	Black & colored Cambrics
Superfine Cassimeres	Do. Bric
Stockinets	Bombazets, all colors
Berlin Cords	Black Bombazene
Imperial do.	Double Florence
Velvets	White Marlin
Constitution Cords	Black, white & colored Satins
Tailor's Cords	Black & figured Sarce nets
Waite & coloured Marcellines	English Poplins
Royal Ribb Vesting	Extra and short Kid Gloves
Black Florentine	Do. do Silk do
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens	Do. Beaver do
Long Lawns	Men's do do
Linon Cambrics	Do. do do
Irish Lawns	Clustered Jaconet
Long Cloths	Vain'd do
Steam Loom Shirtings	Japan'd do
Hamburg do	Spring Gauze
7-8 & 4-4 British Shirtings	Spring Pearls
India Muslins	1-6 & 4 Cambric Muslins
Mull Mull do	Cambric Jaconet
Tamboy Mull	Plain Book Muslins
Tape stripe Mull	Spring do
Plain Jaconets	Book Handkerchiefs
Moss Seeds do	Silk & Cotton Hosiery
Madras Handkerchiefs	Five worsted do
Check'd Barcelona do	Fashionable Ribbons
Twilled do	Galloon, all colors
Black Barcelona	do Linen & Cotton checks
Bandanna do	do Plaid
Cotton Pocket	do Ticklingburg
Fancy Silk Dress	Country Tow Linen
Seige Shawls	Domestic Shirtings
Tartan do	do. Plaid & Suipes
Chintz do	Cotton Yarn
Cotton do	Nankens, Jeans, and
Fancy Chintzes	York Stipes
Calicoes	Bed Ticking.
Cambric Gingham	

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Easton, Aug. 1

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Miles Littlejohn.

N. B. The subscriber has also a general assortment of Drugs, and articles in our line, which he will dispose of reasonably.

D. K.

Baltimore, Aug. 1

3q

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

Those having purchased property at the sale made by the subscriber of the personal estate of Eleanor Rose, are informed that their notes are now due, and payment is requested without delay; as also those indebted to the estate of said deceased—And those having claims, will bring them in for settlement to

Hugh Oram, ex'r

of E. Rose, dec'd.

August 1

3

## TO BE LEASED.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A large and commodious brick building, in Cambridge, at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw.

In point of size, structure and situation, it is, perhaps, the most eligible house in the town, for that purpose; and such an establishment, with a moderate share of diligence and attention, would, undoubtedly, be well sustained by the most liberal patronage.

Joseph E. Musc.

August 1

3

## IN CHANCERY,

JULY TERM, 1815.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by John Cotman, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Cannon, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next. provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star before the 20th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1501 44.

True copy, Test,

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

August 1

3

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias and venditioni exponas, from Kent county court issued, and to me directed—Will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, 24th day of August, at three o'clock, at the Market House in the Head of Chester, eighty two acres and a half of LAND, called Lordley's Reserve—taken and seized under execution as the property of Wm. Meres, at the suit of Wm. Ferrell, junr.

ALSO. On the next day, at three o'clock, on the premises, fifty one acres of LAND, called Steppes—taken and seized under execution as the property of James Woodall, at the suit of John Wallis, use of George Neal. Attendance by

E. Browne, sh'ff

of Kent county, Md.

August 1

4

## FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county) situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of these places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable Land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

May 30

14

## FOR SALE.

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Mynderley) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, high improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

ON A CREDIT OF

ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS.

The subscriber offers the Farm for sale whereon Nathan Jones now lives, situated on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county. This Land is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

The buildings are, a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, barn, corn house, store house, and granary; with but little expense all can be put in good repair.

ALSO—A small Farm, containing about 62½ acres, part of which is well timbered, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and about one mile from the above Land, which would afford sufficient timber for the above farm.

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, or exchanged for Bank Stock. Upon the payment of the money, a deed will be given. Apply to

Hillsborough, July 13

## FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

Cambridge, June 6

James Steele.

## FOR SALE.

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with several out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will not doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

May 30

14

William Chambers,

Agent for the heirs.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of Edward Price, dec'd. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—Those who neglect this notice are informed that their accounts will after the first day of October next, be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

July 13

4

Henry Casson, adm'r

of Edw. Price, dec'd.

## NEW GOODS.

THOMAS DOPKINS, Jun. &amp; ISAAC AT

FINNISON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

Philadelphia &amp; Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods, Queensware, China, Glass

and Groceries.

AND A FEW LOOKING GLASSES

All of which they will sell at the most reduced

prices for CASH.

Hopkins &amp; Atkinson.

Easton, July 18

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia &amp; Baltimore,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Amongst which are

Superfine Cloths	Superfine and common
Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints	Black Bombazets
Black & colored Cambrics	Bandanna handkerchiefs
Cassinettes, Kerseys, Merinos	do do
Long & short Nankens	do do
Mercellines Vestings	Chambray, blue and brown
White Cambrics	do do
Black & brown do.	Plaids
British Shirtings	Suipes
Domestic do.	Cotton Dowdash
Seawine Long cloths	Tartan Shawls
C. do, Jaconet	Turkey Stipes
India Book Muslin	Jeans, Tow Linen
Handkerchiefs	Stocking Yarn
Book do.	Cotton twist, No 3 to 26
Lapet Shawls	Blue do
Leno, plain & seeded	Kid Gloves long & short
Dimities	Men's Beaver do
Cotton Hosiery, white	Wool Hats
and coloured	Testoires & other Combs
Russia Sheetting	Nett Suspenders
Cotton do.	Pins, Knives
5 1/4 & 3 1/4 Checks	Buttons, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Wool.

James Thomas.

Easton, July 18

## TEAS &amp; PEPPER.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,

No 14, BOWLY'S WHARF.

Has received per the Schooner Harriot, from Boston, and FOR SALE,

Five chests Gunpowder Tea

5 do Young Hyson

130 bags heavy black pepper

—IN STORE—

4 cases German Linens

Russia and Ravens Duck

Prime Green Coffee, in bbls, bbls &amp; bags

Shelled Almonds, very fresh

Bordeaux Oil of a superior quality

Cognac Brandy

West India Rum

Teneriffe and Charet Wines

Cologne Water

Wrapping, Sheathing and Sugar paper

White Lead, ground in oil

Mould Candles

Boston No 1 Beef, &amp;c. &amp;c.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

## [BY DESIRE.]

## THE CIVIL LIST BILL.

It will be observed by a reference to the abstract of Senatorial proceedings published in this days paper that the "Act to pay the Civil List, and other expenses of civil government," for the year 1815, was not passed at the late session of the assembly. As this I believe is the first instance on record, in which this important and necessary bill has not been passed, and being in itself, as it seems, the principal obstacle, will take the liberty of noticing and explaining why it was not adopted, and the inconvenience which may possibly and indeed probably result to the state from its rejection, leaving my readers to judge of the motives of the federal party, in denying to the Editor of this paper, what has been acknowledged by his most inveterate political, and indeed I may add, personal enemies, to be justly his due.

Unfortunately for me in the year 1811,

I was appointed by a vote of 44 to 23, in the legislature, as printer to the state, with a salary of \$1200 (the former printer having died after the business remaining in the family SIXTY ODD YEARS.)

I say unfortunately! because from that hour I have without cause incurred nothing but hatred, and experienced when in their power nothing but the most unwarrantable persecution from the rancorous and unprincipled of the federal party. At the same session of the Legislature a resolution was adopted altering the form in which the Laws and Votes and Proceedings had formerly been printed, and increasing my duties, rendering their execution more troublesome and expensive. At a succeeding session of the legislature I applied for an additional compensation commensurate with the extra duties imposed subsequent to my appointment, having previously obtained an impartial valuation and certificates of the cost of the work made out and subscribed by disinterested printers. The estimate amounted to 1710 dollars, 510 dollars, more than the amount of my salary.

The claim was referred to the Governor and Council (the same who are now in power) for adjustment during the recess of the legislature, and after an investigation they awarded 243 dollars for services performed and expenses incurred beyond those ordinarily performed and incurred by any predecessor in office. This award

it must be acknowledged, was quite as low as could reasonably have been expected, considering that the original amount of my claim was 510 dollars, as certified by disinterested persons, to be "not only reasonable but much lower than similar work could be executed for in Washington."

In 1813, an unsuccessful application was made for a permanent addition of 243 dollars to the salary; the federalists then having the ascendancy in the house of delegates.

At the late session, another application was made, (as will appear in the sequel,) with similar success. The memorial was referred to the same committee to whom leave was granted to bring in the bill to pay the civil list, and when that bill came before the House, it was moved that the blank for the salary of the Printer to the State be filled up with 1143 dollars. This proposition was at first, on counting the pros. and cons. declared by the speaker to be carried in the affirmative by a majority of one vote. But on the yeas and nays being called (other members having come in at the instance of a certain pitiful, pettifoggish wretch, whose name and character is well known to the Editor, and who is only rendered conspicuous by his ludicrous appearance, his ignorance, insolence and political rancor) it was determined in the negative.

When the bill came before the senate, they rejected it for the reason



LETTER TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,  
ON THE POLITICAL EFFECTS  
PRODUCED IN AMERICA,  
BY THE PEACE AT GHENT.

BOTLEY, 29th May, 1815.

My Lord,

It was frequently observed by me, in former letters which I had the honor to address to your lordship, during the war with America, that, if you were, at last, as I foretold you would be, compelled to make peace without humbling America, and, indeed, without subduing her, or nearly subduing her, the result would be honorable to her, seeing that she would, in a war single handed against England, have succeeded in defending herself. It was clear that when once the contest became a single combat to defend herself must be to her triumph and to us defeat. And, if she came out of the war without any, even the smallest concession, her triumph over us must raise her greatly in the estimation of her own people, and of all the world. She did come out of the war in this way; and the natural consequences have followed.

I do not know that I have before noticed the fact in print, but it is now time that I should: I mean the curious fact relative to the proclamation of peace with America.—We know that peace with America is usually proclaimed by HERALDS, who starting at St. James' Palace, go into the city, with a grand display of armorial ensigns, and accompanied by troops in gay attire, and by bands of martial music, stopping, from time to time, to read the king's proclamation of the peace. This was done at the Peace of Amiens and at the Peace of Paris. Indeed it is the usual way in which the cessation of war is proclaimed.

Now, then, how was the peace with America proclaimed? There was no procession at all: there was nothing of the usual ceremony. But the Courier newspaper, and, I believe, that paper only, informed the public, that "Peace with America was proclaimed to day, by reading the Proclamation in the USUAL WAY, at the door of the office at Whitehall." This was all, and, I will be bound, that even the people passing in the street, did not know what it was that was reading. This is what the Courier calls the usual way of proclaiming peace. There were no illuminations; no firing of guns; no ringing of bells; no demonstration of joy. In short, the country, which had been so eager for the war, and so unanimous for its prosecution, seemed not at all to regret, that it never knew the exact period when peace returned. It felt ashamed of the result of the war, and was glad to be told nothing at all about it.

But, in America! There the full force of public feeling was made manifest.—The country resounded from N. Orleans to the utmost borders of the Lakes; from the orange groves to the wheat lands, buried four feet deep in snow, was heard the voice of joy, the boast of success, the shout of victory. I, who had always felt anxious for the freedom of America; I, whose predictions have been so completely fulfilled in the result of this contest; even I cannot keep down all feeling of mortification at these demonstrations of triumph, related in the American prints now before me. Even in me, the Englishman so far gets the better of all other feelings and consideration. What, then, must be the feelings of those, my Lord, who urged on and who prosecuted that fatal war?

An American paper now before me, the Boston "Yankee," of the 9th of December last, gives an account, copied from our London papers, of our Jubilee last summer when "old Blücher" was so squeezed and hugged and had his jaws so nastily licked over by the filthy women, who were called "Ladies." This Yankee calls it "John Bull's great National Jubilee;" and, I assure you, the famous victory gained by the naval force of England over the American fleet on the *Serpentine River* is not forgotten! But the editor of the *Yankee* has made a mistake. He thought it was the *Thames* on which that memorable battle was fought. Not so, good Mr. Yankee. The *Serpentine River* as it is called, is a little winding lake in Hyde Park, about the width of a large duck pond, and is fed by a little stream, or rather gutter, and empties itself by the means of another gutter at the other end. It was this quality of lake that made the scene so very apt.

These are mortifying recollections, my Lord, and I do not know that they will be rendered less to you by the addition of the reflection, that, if you had followed my advice, they never would have been any ground for them.

The political effects in America of such a peace must be wonderful. Indeed, they evidently are so. The men who, in the New-England States, were forming open combinations against Mr. Madison, are, as I told you they would be, covered with that sort of disgrace, that deep disgrace, which defeated malice always brings upon its head. They appear, from all I can gather, to have become the butt of ridicule, after having long been the object of serious censure. These men are suspected of treasonable views and acts. At any rate, they are chargeable with a real attempt to destroy the liberties of their country, in revenge for their rejection by the people. They were defeated in their grasp at the supreme powers of the Union, and they have endeavored to do as the baboon is said to have done with the fair lady, that

is, destroy that which they could not possess.

Mr. PICKERING, to whom the *Times* newspaper looked up as the "hangman and successor of Mr. Madison," now talks like a very hearty republican; but the poor gentleman seems to know very little of what is going on here. He says, that you made peace, because so many petitions were poured in against continuing the war; & your Lordship knows, that not one such petition was poured in. He says, that the failure at New Orleans will put you out of place.—Poor gentleman! how little, how very little does he know about you! He says, that the opposition have clamoured for peace. It was the opposition who urged on the war, and found fault with you for not doing the Yankees more mischief than you did. Yet this, this is one of them, to whom we have looked as capable of overthrowing Mr. Madison! This is one of the men who was to "re-unite the colonies to the parent state."

It is very true, I acknowledge, that a dangerous faction has arisen in the Republic. I see very clearly, that wealth has introduced a taste for what are called honors. Vanity is making a desperate effort to decorate men with titles.—The law forbids it? but vanity is at open war with us. The germ of aristocracy, which was discovered in the New-England States, and, in a few instances, in some of the others, at the end of the war of independence, has grown out now to full view. There are *Squires* and *Honourables* in abundance.—There are the "Honorable the Governor;" "His Honor the Judge;" and so on. These men will soon begin to regret that they have no one to give them permanent titles; that they have no "fountain of honor." That which men regret the want of they endeavor to obtain, whenever an occasion offers. The Priests of New-England appear to be working hard to procure something in the way of an *entertainment*. Hence the joy of both these at the restoration of the Bourbons, the old French nobles, the Pope, & the Jesuites; and hence, they will, I venture to predict, be abusive of Napoleon, Carnot, Fouché, Rederod and Merlin, as is our *Times* newspaper.

In the meanwhile, however, the people are sound republicans; and, it will take some years to overset their government, though the manners and tastes of many may be corrected. The following letters, which I have received from America, will shew you, that the war, and especially the peace, have produced a great change in that country. They will also shew you that, long ago, I had hit upon the true nail, and that you ought to have paid attention to me sooner than you did. The newspapers from America breathe a spirit of resentment, which it should be our object to allay, if possible; but, really, the language of our prostituted press was such, that, added to the "character of the war," it is almost impossible, that reconciliation should take place during an age to come.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the statements in the American papers, relative to our treatment of the American prisoners of war; also to call your attention to certain intercepted letters of our officers, relative to *plunder*; and further, to call your attention to the charges relative to the *parole*, given by Gen. Pakenham, when he was about to assault, & to take, as he expected, New Orleans. I dare not copy these. Newgate is not so pleasant as Botley. But, still I do most anxiously wish to see these papers published here: because they might then be met by denial and disproof, if not true. This is a serious matter, my Lord. If we dare not publish here, that the effect will be produced injurious to us. I dare say, that long before this will reach the press, all these charges, all these *heraldic narratives*, will have been collected in America, published in a permanent shape, and, perhaps, translated into French.—Thus will they be read by all the civilized world, the people of England excepted; but, thus have I done my duty in pointing these things out to your Lordship, which is all that I dare do in this case. I am, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

CONSISTENCY.

Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Grattan describe France as ruled by the military; therefore they cannot trust her: but she is weak they say; she is nothing against our incalculable strength and resources, therefore, we have the right to crush her, because we have the power.

The Russian Alexander, who violated the treaty of Tilsit, &c. says he cannot trust Bonaparte, because he had violated the treaty of Fontainebleau! Besides, Bonaparte was not content in the natural limits of France; which of course authorized Alexander "the deliverer" to seize Poland; Prussia to seize Saxony; Austria to swallow up Italy; & all to subjugate and dismember France. But blot out France, and

"Detection her taper should quench to a spark,  
"And ally hail ally, and cheat in the dark."

N. B. These are the same identical allies, who proclaimed at Frankfurt, that they wished to see "France free and powerful;" the same allies, who repeat the same profession at Chatillon, but changed their tone and their conduct, on the interference of the British ambassador and the interposition of British gold. This crusade comes home to us; for they who cannot brook independent France, must hate republican America.

N. Y. Columbian.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2

ARRIVAL OF THE NEPTUNE.

Arrived last evening and saluted the City, the United States' ship *Neptune*, LLOYD JONES, Esq. Commander—she sailed from Plymouth 18th June, with Mess. Bayard & Crawford & their suites, Lt. Gregory, Lt. Conkle, Lt. Heshwood, Lt. Rutter, Midshipman Pottinger, and 12 seamen belonging to the U. States' Navy.

June 27, lat. 47, long. 16, war boarded from the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, 16 days from Boston for Amsterdam, all well, gave her last English papers—Lt. Gregory left the *Neptune*, and went with Capt. Morris.

Two ships were to sail for the United States in six days after the *Neptune*, with released prisoners; the ship *Woodrop Sims*, Jones, of Philadelphia, was expected daily from London for the same purpose.

Capt. Jones has London dates to the 16th ult. The New Loan of Thirty-Six Millions, was contracted for, say Twenty Seven for England, and 9 for Ireland, as follows:

130 Reduced 3 per cents.  
10                    4 per cents.  
44 3 per cent. Consols.

And an understanding, that not more than Twenty Millions would be required for the next year, and that to be supplied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Bonaparte left Paris on the evening of June 10th, and no late advices had been received from France although the wind had been fair for 3 days.

Messrs. Gallatin & Clay were in London when the *Neptune* sailed.—Mr. Crawford landed at New Castle, and proceeded for Washington.—Mr. Bayard went in the ships barge to Wilmington, under the care of Captain Jones and Dr. Loughton. He is very low but great hopes are entertained of his recovery.—He has been on board the *Neptune* since the 10th of May.

The *Neptune* sailed from this port early in May 1813, with the Commissioners to Gothenburg—has been twice at Elsinore, Copenhagen and Level: at St. Petersburg, Ha wick, Antwerp, Brast, Havre and Plymouth—and has brought back the whole of the crew she carried out.

NEW-YORK, JULY 31.

We announce, with pleasure, the arrival of the U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, Capt. BRIDLE, in 40 days from St. Salvador.

After the victory over the Penguin, the *Hornet*, in company with the *Peacock*, went round the Cape of Good Hope. On the 27th of April, fell in with a ship, and both gave chase to her. On the 28th they discovered her to be an English 74, when she chased in turn. On the 29th, the *Hornet* and *Peacock* separated, and the 74 continued in pursuit of the *Hornet*, and came so close as to put three shot into her hull, and several thro' her sails and rigging.—As the only means of effecting her escape, all the guns of the *Hornet*, except one, were thrown overboard, with all the provisions she could spare, &c. The *Hornet* arrived at St. Salvador on the 9th of June, and sailed on the 20th.—None of the *Hornet's* wounded, and all have recovered except Lieutenant Comer and two men.

Left at St. Salvador, the True Blooded Yankee, and the Blakely; the latter loading for Havanna, and the former waiting orders.

HOLY PATRIOTISM.

The following is the reply of Rev. B. Wooster to the letter of Gov. Tompkins, which accompanied the present of a large Bible to him:

REPLY.

To his Excellency, Daniel T. Tompkins, Governor of the state of New York.

SIR—Last evening my sensibility was awakened by the reception of *Brown's Gift Family Bible*, which your excellency was pleased to forward by the politeness of Col. Anthony Lamb, Aid-de-Camp to your Excellency.

If the stores of heaven had been unlocked, your Excellency could not have found a more precious gift than the *Word of God*, except you could have bestowed the very *God of the Word*.—And as it were possible to enhance the value of the present, your Excellency is pleased, in a letter dated Albany, April 21, 1815, to bestow many encomiums on me, and on my intrepid band, for our conduct at Plattsburgh on the memorable September 11th, 1814.

You are pleased to observe, that "Gen. Strong, who commanded the intrepid volunteers of Vermont, had made you acquainted with the part I bore in the achievements of that day."

I did not, sir, expect to be particularly noticed by General Strong, nor by the Governor of the first State in the Union; but by this, I have another assurance, that our patriotic fathers delight to search out and reward the honest attempt to deserve well of their country. Should a candid public consider your very handsome encomiums too freely bestowed, I hope they will also believe, that nothing but the speedy flight of the invaders could have prevented our deserving all which your Excellency has been pleased to say.

The calls of a sister State, for help in a common cause, waited to our ears by the western breeze, were powerful. The Governor of Vermont called for volunteers. Fourteen thousand British pressed upon Plattsburgh; the shock was

like electricity, and the language of the brave was, "I WILL GO."

The act looked like temerity in the eyes of the over prudent; the event was dubious, and hung in awful suspense; but our lives had no value when our country was in disgrace.

My aged brethren and sister, whom I loved as my life, then collected to hear a sermon, preparatory to the sacrament, from my lips, expressed their fears that I was depriving them of a pastor forever! They said, "Will you not preach with us this once? We expect to see you no more! Come, go with us into the house where the church are collected." Fearing what effect so tender a meeting might have upon my mind, I bid them a tender adieu, embraced my family in tears, kissed my clinging babes, and set out immediately with my companions for Plattsburgh. The conduct of my men on that hazardous expedition, will endear them to me while my heart beats for my country, or the blood remains warm in my veins.

The honor done me on this occasion will be justly considered to be rendered to all my companions in arms; and it is hoped will prove a stimulus to others, to seek to deserve well of their country.

Your Excellency is pleased to observe, that "I obeyed the summons, repaired to the tented field, and there endured the fatigues of the camp, spurning the proffered indulgences which were justly due to the sanctity of my character."

The sanctity of my station, sir, I would sedulously observe. But I have yet to learn, that sanctity of character will make bondage sweet, dangers unbecoming, or justify idleness, when it is the duty of every man to act. Law and custom rendered me exempt; but my conscience and my country forbade such an appeal. Hard, indeed, had been my lot to be chained by custom, to a bed of down, when General Strong and his men were braving the dangers of the field of honor.—How could my heart endure, when my people were in danger, and yet could not find me dividing those dangers at their side? I grew up, sir, with the principle, that dangers lessen by being divided; that States are strengthened by Union, and that regular armies and fleets are invigorated by seeing citizens contend by their side for the honours of victory. Hard is the lot of the soldier, when they who should be his friends, whose battles he fights, whose property he defends, are idle and regardless of his fate.

The sacred volume alluded to above, your Excellency is pleased to present as a memorial of your veneration for my "distinguished" conduct on the 11th of September, 1814. Gratefully I receive it as such; and beg leave to remind your Excellency, that this same holy book taught me to march for Plattsburgh, and told me how to behave while I was there.

You were pleased to request me to convey to my "brave associates the assurance of your high estimation of their patriotism and signal service." It shall be done. And your Excellency may be assured, that should such a day as the 11th of September, 1814, ever return while we have life, THE SAME MEN, nay MANY MORE, will appear in the field as VOLUNTEERS FROM FAIRFIELD.

BENJAMIN WOOSTER.

Fairfield, June 25, 1815.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL COURIER.

CURE FOR THE CANCER.

SIR,

Having lately met with the following particulars respecting a simple application that is confidently asserted to cure a disease, for the removal of which the most painful expedients have hitherto been deemed indispensably necessary, I request you to give them a place in your paper, in the hope that some of your readers may be induced to make trial of the method there recommended, and communicate to you the result of the experiment.—Should it prove as efficacious as the French practitioner asserts it to be, I need not observe, that to all who are afflicted with the cruel disorder in question, the receipt must be of inestimable value. The celebrated Parisian, actress Made-moiselle Coutar, lately underwent an operation for the cancer.—On this occasion, Monsieur Ruelle published in the papers a receipt of a far less painful and more speedy cure of cancer in three days, and without surgical operation. "This remedy," says he, "consists simply in a piece of dough, about the size of a small hen's egg, and a lump of hog's lard, the older the better, of the same dimensions. These substances, thoroughly mixed, so as to form a kind of salve, must be spread on a piece of white leather, and applied to the diseased part." In conformity to the efficacy of this remedy, M. Ruelle cites Mademoiselle Chaumero, mother to the bookseller of that name, in the Palais Royal, who was about to undergo the usual operation, when a woman, who had been cured by his application, informed her of it.—She joyfully availed herself of this remedy, and, as the *Journal de Paris* asserts, was cured in the space of three days.

\* Of excision.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK.

PARIS, JUNE 7.

A letter from Befort of the 2d, announces, that a corps of the Austrian army having passed the Rhine between Huningen and Colmar, was attacked by the French troops, and forced to recross the River with considerable loss.

Late and Important News,  
from the seat of war in Europe.

Boston Gazette Office,  
Monday, July 31—12 o'clock.

By the politeness of Captain Foster of the brig *Favorite*, who was landed at Beverly last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have received a paper containing the following

HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing Street, June 22, 1815.

Major the Hon. H. Percy, arrived last night with a despatch from Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. to Earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War Department, of which the following is a copy.

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

My Lord,

Bonaparte having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th corps of the French Army and the Imperial Guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that River and the Meuse between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at daylight in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movements upon Charleroy was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from the Sambre on that day; and Gen. Zieten, who commanded the corps which had been at Charleroy, retired upon Fleurus; and Marshal Prince Blücher concentrated the Prussian army upon Sambrief, holding the villages in front of his position of St. Amand and Ligny.

The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroy towards Bruxelles, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the Prince de Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm house on the same road, called Les Quatre Bras.

The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division under Gen. Perponcher, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Nivelles & Bruxelles, with Marshal Blücher's position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras, and the 5th division under Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blücher with his whole force, except the 1st and 2d corps, and a corps of cavalry under Gen'l. Kellerman, with which he attacked our post at Les Quatre Bras.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance against a great disparity of numbers, as the fourth corps of their army under Gen'l. Bülow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his royal highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Lt. Gen. Sir T. Picton, and Major Gen. Sir James Kempt, and Sir Denis Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as Lieut. Gen. Charles Baron Alten, maj. gen. Sir C. Halket, Lt. Gen. Cooke, and Major Gens. Maitland and Bying, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry.—I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 78th & 92d regts. and the battalion of Hanoverians.

Our loss was great, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his serene highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Altho' Marshal Blücher had maintained his position at Sambrief, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon Wavre; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the Marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe and thence upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blücher. On the contrary, a patrol which I had sent to Sambrief in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrol advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting



by following with a large body of cavalry, brot' from his right, the cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge.

This gave Lord Uxbridge an opportunity of charging them with the First Life Guards, upon their debouché from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his Lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that Regiment.

The position which I took up in front of Waterloo, crossed the high roads from Charleroy and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merke Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet Ter la Haye, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre and near the Nivelles road, we occupied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we were communicated with Marshal Prince Blücher, at Wavre, thro' Ohain; and the Marshal had promised me, that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3d corps, which had been sent to observe Marshal Blücher, on a range of heights, within our front, in the course of the 17th and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from Gen. Byng's brigade of guards which was in a position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of Lieut. Colonel Macdonell, and afterwards of Col. Home; and I am happy to add, that it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life guards, royal horse guards, and first dragoon guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about 7 in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which after a severe contest, was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of Gen. Bulow's corps by Enschermont upon Planchenoire and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as I perceive the fire of his cannon, and as Marshal Prince Blücher had joined in person, with a corps of his army to the left of our line by Ohain, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during 12 hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blücher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night—he has sent me word this morning that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue operations. Your Lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss—and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, his majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most furious attacks made by the enemy on our position, was defeated. The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a wound, by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his majesty for some time of his services.

His royal highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry & conduct, till he received a wound from a musket ball, through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards under Lt. Gen. Cooke, who is severely wounded, major gen. Maitland, major gen. Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there is no officer or description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for his royal highness' approbation, Lt. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, major gen. Adam, Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; major gen. Sir Colin Halket severely wounded; col. Omptedé, colonel Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; major gens. Sir James Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, major gen. Lambert, major general Lord E. Somerset, major gen. W. Ponsonby, major general Sir C. Grant, and major general Sir H. Vivian, major gen. Sir O. Vandeleur, major gen. Count Domburg. I am also particularly indebted to general Lord Hill, for his assistance and conduct, upon this as upon all former occasions.

The artillery & engineer departments, were conducted much to my satisfaction, by colonel Sir G. Wood and colonel Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the adjutant general, major gen. Barnes, who was wounded, & of the quarter master general, colonel Delancy, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of Lieut. Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officer composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieut. colonel the honorable Sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his majesty's service.

Gen. Keruse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did general Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and general Vanhope, commanding a brigade of infantry of the king of the Netherlands.

Gen. Pozzo di Borgo, gen. Baron Vincent, gen. Muffling and gen. Alava, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power.—Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and gen. Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blücher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of gen. Bulow upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send with this despatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which maj. Percy well have the honor of laying at the feet of his royal highness.

I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's protection.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above I received a report, that major gen. Sir William Ponsonby is killed, and in announcing this intelligence to your lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2d P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed & wounded, but I inclose a list of officers killed and wounded on the two days, so far as the same can be made out without the returns; and I am very happy to add, that Col. Delancy is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

#### BRITISH KILLED & WOUNDED.

Duke of Brunswick Oels.  
Lt. Gen.—Sir Thos. Picton, Sir H. Ponsonby.  
Col.—Du Pat, K G L. Omphela, do. Major 69th regt: Sir W. Ellis 23d.  
Lt. Col.—Macara 12d regt: Cameron 92d, Sir A Gordon K C B A D C to the Duke of W. Canning, Currie, Lord Hill's staff.  
Majors—Hon. Fred Howard 10th Hussars, G. Cain royal art'y: N Ramsay do. Cairnes do. Chambers 39th regt.  
Brig Major—Crofton 5th div. Rosewell 2d regt. Capt.—Bolton royal art'y: Crawford, guards, hon. Colson, A D C to Lt. Gen. Picton, C Ellis 95 regt: Robertson 73d, Kennedy 73d, Shumman 2d Lt. Col. K G L: Halgeeman 1st do. H. Marshall 1st do. Grohen do. Cumming 10th Hussars, Grove 1st guards.  
Lieut.—C. Manners royal art'y: Lister 95 regt. Ensigns—Lord Hay A D C to gen. Maitland, Brown 1st guards.

#### WOUNDED.

Gen. Sir R. H. the Po of Orange G C B severely. Lt. Gen.—Earl of Uxbridge G C B. right leg amputated: Sir C. Allen K C B severely: Cock, right arm amputated: Sir F. Baines K C B adj. gen. severely: Sir J. Kempt K C B slightly: Sir C. Halket K C B severely: Adams severely: Sir W. Dornhey K C B severely.  
Col.—Sir J. Elley K C B severely. Harris 73d regt. Quentin 10th Hussars slightly, hon. Fred Parnaby severely. Sir W. De Lancy severely.  
Lt. Col.—Lt. F. Somerset right leg amputated. Hay 10th Light dragoons severely. Vigoureux 30th. Abercrombie A Q M G slightly. Hamilton 30th regt. Norcott 95th severely. Cameron 95th severely. Wyndham 1st foot guards severely. Bower 3d do. slightly. Macdonell, Coldstream slightly. Dashwood 3d guards severely. Sir R. Hill, royal horse guards blue, severely. Hill, Schroeder 8th line batt. Adams 1st guards dangerously. Sir G. H. Berkeley A A G.  
Majors—Maclean 73d. Beckwith 95th severely. Joseph A Q M G. Burchie 1st light batt. right arm amputated. Parkinson 73d severely. Parker R H Art'y leg amputated. R Hall royal art'y severely. Hamilton A D C to Gen. Sir E. Barnes. Lindsay 69th regt severely. Watson do do do. B M Emmet dangerously. L. Wilkins 95th regt severely. M Miller do do.  
Capt.—Smith 95th regt severely. Tyler A D C to Sir T. Picton slightly. Dance 23d regt. Johnson 95th. Carmes do. Darnley, Napier. A M. Donald and Webber, royal art'y severely. Duquesne A D C to Gen. Sir J. Byng severely. Whynates royal art'y. Baines B M R A severely. Lyn—Ervine D A A G left arm amputated. A. Danton A D C to Lt. Gen. Picton severely.

Lieut.—Foster, Crome, Robe, Smith and Strangway, royal art'y severely. Roney royal art'y amputated. Bloomfield do slightly. Branton do do. Forbes do do. D Crawford do do. H. Block A D C to Gen. Sir C. Allen. Pringle royal engineers slightly. Hamilton 46th regt slightly. Horse 1st veteran batt. Gaudiner Johnson, Mottiv, Simons, J. Gardiner, Fitzmaurice, Shenley, Wright, 25th severely.

#### PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) June 3.

On the 10th of May, the Algerine squadron, consisting of nine sail, the greater part frigates, was sent off Malaga. A Swedish ship, the Penelope, who spoke them, was told they were cruising for French and Grecian vessels. [How many British are among them.]

American Watchman.

#### REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1815.

Our readers are enabled this morning to receive the numbers of the Star with the tug of war in Europe.—The slaughter on the part of those who claim the victory must have been great, from the extraordinary number of killed and wounded officers of distinction. The British of each account, except the number of men killed and wounded, is now given—a few days will furnish the French account; then the reader will be able to form an opinion, as to the probable termination of one of the bloodiest wars that has scourged the human race; and that too on the part of combination of the most iniquitous and unjustifiable that was ever waged.

Baltimore, August 5.

#### CAPTURE OF AN ALGERINE FRIGATE AND BRIG.

Arrived brig Venus, Thompson, 52 days from Naples—oil, rice, &c.—John Gooding and James Wilson. Sailed from Naples 11th June. Left an American vessel.—From her LOG BOOK of the Venus—June 26 boarded the British brig *Alondra*, bound to Gibraltar; informed she was loaded on the morning of the 19th by a sch. of the American squadron off Cape Palos, who gave him the following information.—On the 18th an Algerine frigate of 44 guns surrendered to a brig and a sch. of the squadron, after an action of three hours—the same day an Algerine brig of war was chased on shore by 3 schs. of the squadron; after a boat action of 1-2 an hour her crew abandoned her, and she was taken possession of by our people; the frigate and brig were ordered for Cadiz.

The boarding sch. had on board 80 of the prisoners in double irons, a proportional number was on board every other vessel in the squadron. The frigate had 600 men on board, out of which 25 were killed and wounded; the commander in chief of the Algerine forces was killed.

The *Mandarin* informed, that the whole Algerine force was out. June 28, off Gibraltar, passed within half of the British brig *Egyptian*, who confirmed the capture of the frigate by the brig and sch. At 9 P. M. spoke the British brig *Friends*, from *Alicant*, bound to Portsmouth, who said he was in sight from the commencement to the conclusion of the action, and saw her surrender to the brig and sch.—he called her a frigate of the first class. July 6th spoke a British letter of marque 12 days from Weymouth bound to Bermuda, which gave the following intelligence:—the allied armies had on the 15th of June commenced hostilities against the French nation; on the 17th a battle took place on the frontiers of France, near *Brasserie*, between the French and Prussian armies, in which the latter was defeated with great loss; on the 18th was reinforced by most of the allied army under the command of Wellington, the battle was renewed and the French army defeated with the loss of 40,000 men and 200 pieces of cannon. The British lost a great many officers, among them a General of the first division. *Jacome Bonaparte* and duke of Brunswick were supposed to be killed; Blücher, the commander in chief of the Prussians, had three horses shot from under him during the battle—*Marshal Murat*, late King of Naples, was with Napoleon.

#### By the Favorite, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston.

It appears by a report from Brest, June 20, that the *Telegraph* there announced that Bonaparte had obtained a victory over Lord Wellington—and it is said illuminations were ordered.

London, June 22.

The funds, in consequence of the news of the morning, have fluctuated greatly. Omnium opened at 9 premium, immediately advanced to 10, at half past 12 had declined the 7-8 and 8, chiefly on account of the extensive holders wishing to realize the first great profits—the advance of stocks, on account of the glorious events, may be stated at 2 per cent.

The messenger brot' over two Eagles, which he presented to the Prince Regent.

#### Copy of a letter from an officer in the Mediterranean squadron of the U. States, to his friends in Philadelphia, dated

"U. States' Ship *Cuierriere*, 7. Gibraltar, June 12, 1815."

I have but one moment to inform you of the arrival of the squadron at this place, after a passage of 24 days, and of my being in health, not being troubled with any kind of sickness during the voyage, not even sea sickness. We made the *Azores* 12 days after leaving N. York. We touched at Cadiz. We this day passed through the Straights of Gibraltar, and arrived at this place, which we will leave soon as the wind will permit, in pursuit of our enemy. The Algerine squadron passed the Straights, bound in, 3 days since, and we hope soon to meet them.—They have made a demand of Spain for 500,000 dollars, 300,000 of which was paid, and they are now waiting off Cape de Gat\* for the remainder.

\* Cape de Gat is on the Spanish Mediterranean coast, about 200 miles east of Gibraltar.

Dem. Press.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as American Minister, was introduced to the Prince Regent, in his private closet, at eleven, on the 8th June; delivered his credentials, and was graciously received.

Bost. Palladium.

We learn by a pilot boat, that the British frigate *Narcissus*, and a brig of war are in our offing, ordered here to watch the movements of the French frigate *Hermione*, now in this harbor.

N. Y. Gazette.

A bill is to be brought forward in the British Parliament, fixing an age under which children shall not be employed in manufactures, limiting the hours of the day beyond which they shall not be worked, and compelling them some portion of useful instruction. This is a subject well worthy of Legislative attention.

Bost. Ad.

A vessel has arrived at Boston from Plymouth, with American seamen—two others were on the eve of sailing.

#### PETER WASHINGTONIANS!

Extract of a letter from Fitchburg, Mass, dated July 9, 1815.

"We celebrated the glorious 14th by the erection of a superb Liberty Pole, 90 feet in height, and adorned with the American flag presented by the ladies of Fitchburg, which went up amidst the hearty cheers of hundreds of freemen. Last night a gang of wretches, 10 or 14 in number, assembled together, and attempted to pull down our Liberty Pole! Two of them were seized in the act; when lo! they both proved to be members of the 'Washington Benevolent Society.' Bost. Patriot.

#### BLESSINGS OF MONARCHY.

The debts of the Prince Regent were stated, by Lord Castlereagh, to amount to three hundred and thirty nine thousand pounds—equal to one million five hundred and sixty six thousand and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents! Nat. Adv.

In England a new loan is announced for 42 millions—equal to one hundred and eighty six millions six hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents!

We this morning complete the publication of the Laws of the United States, passed at the last session of Congress.

#### NOTICE.

The Vestry of St. Michaels Parish beg leave to inform the Parishioners, that the Pews in the Church at St. Michaels will be disposed of on MONDAY the 21st day of August inst. All persons desirous of taking Pews in that Church, will on that day attend at 11 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Vestry—Daniel Fiddeman, reg'r.

august 8 2

#### PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, will be sold on Thursday the 21th of the present month, at fair, it not the next fair day, part of the personal property of the late M<sup>r</sup> John H. Nicholson, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, a pair of valuable young carriage horses, a neat coach, work boxes, sleep and farming utensils. For all sums above six dollars a credit of 3 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums under and not exceeding six dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mary E. C. Nicholson, adm'x of Wm. H. Nicholson, dec'd.

aug 8 3

#### A BALL.

Will be held in that large and elegant room in the Court House at Denton, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. Gentlemen wishing to partake thereof, will please to leave their names with Mr. Joseph Harrison.

Wm. Orrell, Jennifer S. Taylor, Jno. Young, K. F. Holmes, R. Holmes.

august 8 1

#### THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP, THE GENERAL BENSON.

Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and continue weekly as a regular Packet; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Berths and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and so constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be procured for the accommodation of Passengers; which, with the unremitting endeavors of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.

Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employers strictly adhered to, by the

Public's obedient servant, Clement Vickers.

august 8

#### NATHANIEL PEARCE,

Inform his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,

THAT HE HAS OPENED,

ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, A GENERAL

Commission & Grocery Ware-House,

Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

And intends keeping at all times, A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short date.

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nichs. Brice, Esq's, Baltimore, aug. 8 nov. 28

#### RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th July (inst.) as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILL, a bout 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. His clothing when committed were a dark coloured cloth roundabout, homemade cotton stripe pantaloons and jacket—He is lame in his right leg, has no other perceivable marks: Says he belongs to Mr. William Lee, about one mile from Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland.

July 29 (aug. 8) 8

#### RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th July (inst.) as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH, supposed to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7-1/2 inches high, stout and well made, somewhat bow legged, round face, pleasing countenance. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout cotton stripe pantaloons, and tow linen shirt—Has no perceivable marks: Says he belongs to Mr. Daniel Macarty of Chichester, living about 2 miles from Fairfax Court House, in the State of Virginia.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff Frederick county, Maryland.

July 29 (aug. 8) 8

Adj. & Insp. General's Office, April 28, 1815.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

The better to secure to non commissioned officers and privates who have been enlisted into the service of the United States, and who have or may be honorably discharged therefrom, and to the heirs of those non commissioned officers and soldiers who have died in the service, the allowance of one hundred and sixty acres of Land, under the provisions of the act of December 21, 1811, and December 12, 1812, as well as the further allowance of three hundred and twenty acres of Land to those who have been enlisted under the act of December 10, 1814; which Land will hereafter be designated and surveyed, by order of the President of the United States, and secured to the persons entitled thereto, by warrants to be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, (if applied for within five years,) according to the provisions of the act of May 6, 1812.

The Secretary of War directs, that all company books and records, which will establish the casualties of service relative to non commissioned officers and soldiers, between the passing of the act of December 21, 1811, and the descriptive List of the Army on the 16th day of February last, be forthwith transmitted to this Office, or deposited, to be hereafter forwarded from the Adjutant General's Office of the district or army where the company may be stationed.

Officers commanding companies will preserve copies of such part of their records as will be necessary in forming new company books, when the army shall be consolidated to the peace establishment, embracing all subsequent casualties of men whose time had not expired at the close of the war.

The commanding officers of districts and armies will give the necessary orders for promptly collecting the company books within their respective commands, and it is believed that where any records, calculated to establish the true claims of soldiers, may be in the hands of gentlemen who have left the service, they will be cheerfully transmitted accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War, D. Parker, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Adj. & Insp. General's Office, April 28, 1815.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

Information having been given to the War Department, that many persons have purchased from soldiers their claims for bounty land, it is therefore deemed proper to publish, as a general caution, the following extract of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands," passed May 6, 1812, by which all sales of military land bounties, before patents from the War Department have been granted, are declared to be null and void: viz.—"Section 2. The Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall from time to time issue warrants for military land bounties, to persons entitled thereto: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives, applied for within five years after the said person shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever."

This provision of the act will be rigidly adhered to, and the most careful scrutiny had, in every case, before a warrant will be issued.

By order of the Secretary of War, D. Parker, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Adj. & Insp. Gen'l. Office, July 26th, 1815.

The preceding Orders are republished, the more effectually to guard against imposition on those interested in claims to military bounty lands.

In many instances the company books and records referred to in the order of the War Department of April 8, 1815, are reported to have been carried from the companies, by officers who have left the army. The Adjutant and Inspector General respectfully requests those gentlemen who may have company books and such other records as will establish the rights of individuals, or enable the government to check fraudulent claims for pay, pension, or bounty lands, to transmit them by mail, directed to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington City—Any packet the size of a company book, properly put up and directed will arrive in due course of the mail.

Adj. & Insp. Gen'l. Office, July 26th, 1815.

D. Parker, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Note. Publishers of the Laws of the U States are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes.

august 8 3

#### STATE OF MARYLAND:

Worcester County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing of John Jones and William Wheelton, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto: The said John Jones and William Wheelton having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act—It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said John Jones and William Wheelton be discharged from confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the court house door of said county, and the said John Jones at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, and the said William Wheelton at one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. 27th July, 1815.

Wm. Whittington, Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist.

True copy. Test—John C. Handy, clk.

august 8 4

#### STATE OF MARYLAND:

Worcester County.

On application to the county court of Worcester, by petition in writing of Barzilla Parker, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto: The said Barzilla Parker having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act—It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Barzilla Parker be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, to appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Barzilla Parker should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. May term, 1815.

John C. Handy, clk.

august 8 4

BLANK BOOKS For sale at the Star-Office.



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

For the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person or persons owning lands in the county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, with the extent the said county had on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and whose lands have been materially injured by earthquakes, shall be, and they hereby are authorized to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands of the said Territory, the sale of which is authorized by law: Provided, That no person shall be permitted to locate a greater quantity of land under this act, than the quantity confirmed to him, except the owners of lots of ground or tracts of land of less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres, who are hereby authorized to locate and obtain any quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, nor shall any person be entitled to locate more than six hundred and forty acres, nor shall any such location include any lead mine or salt spring: And provided also, That in every case where such location shall be made according to the provisions of this act, the title of the person or persons to the land injured as aforesaid, shall revert to, and become absolutely vested in, the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the recorder of land titles for the Territory of Missouri, by the oath or affirmation of a competent witness, or witnesses, that any person or persons are entitled to a tract or tracts of land under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the said recorder to issue a certificate thereof to the claimant or claimants; & upon such certificate being issued, and the location made on the application of the claimants, by the principal deputy surveyor for said Territory, or under his direction, whose duty it shall be, to cause a survey thereof to be made, and to return a plat of each location made to the said recorder, together with a notice in writing, designating the tract or tracts thus located, and the name of the claimant on whose behalf the same shall be made; which notice and plat the said recorder shall cause to be recorded in his office, and shall receive from the claimant for his services on each claim the sum of two dollars, for receiving the proof, issuing the certificate, and recording the notice and plat as aforesaid; and the surveyor shall be entitled to the same compensation for his services from the party applying, as is allowed for surveying the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles, to transmit a report of the claims allowed, and locations made, under this act, to the commissioner of the general land office, and shall deliver to the party a certificate, stating the circumstances of the case, and that he is entitled to a patent for the tract therein designated, which certificate shall be filed with the said recorder within twelve months after date, and the recorder shall thereupon issue a certificate in favor of the party, which certificate being transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office, shall entitle the party to a patent, to be issued in like manner as is provided by law for other public lands of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

February 17, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be purchased for the use of the United States, the whole or such part of that tract of land situate adjoining the village of Plattsburg, in the state of New-York, on which Forts Moreau and Brown, and other works, barracks, arsenals, hospitals and other public buildings now stand, as shall be by him judged requisite for the military purposes of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

February 8, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of James Savage 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 War be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claims of James Savage, Henry Platt, Enoch Chase, John Wells, Daniel P. Clarke, Potash and Cairn, Joseph J. Green, Levi Platt, Roswell Wait, Edward Whit, Henry Powers, Jonathan Griffin, Charles B. Backus, Joseph S. Thomas, George Freigh, Margaret Beaumont, Lois Baker, John L. Fouquet, major A. Stone, Noah Broadwell, and Nathan Averill, jun, on account of the destruction of

their houses and property, by the order of major general Alexander Macomb; by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value of the said property at the time of its destruction, in such manner and upon such terms, as may appear 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 owners, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

## MILES RIVER PACKET.

The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.

Lambert W. Spencer.

July 11

## JAMES B. RINGGOLD

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, June 29

## ADVERTISEMENT.

As the blessings of peace have once more taken place in our beloved country, and business begins to assume its former aspect in our city—I come forward again, and offer my services to the public, and my Eastern Shore friends and acquaintances in particular, as their agent in the sale of produce and in purchasing any articles they may order. My long experience in selling country produce, and purchasing merchandise, &c. encourages me to hope for a share of any countrymen's favours in this line of business. I promise on my part, that my time and talents shall constantly be employed to promote the interest of my customers.

Marmaduke Tilden.

N. B. All letters and orders addressed to me, are to be left at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's, Chesterside.

Baltimore, June 13 9

## TEACHER WANTED.

The heads of families in the vicinity of Ruthtown, Queen Ann's county, wish to employ a School-Master, qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. For a person of sobriety and attention, liberal encouragement will be given.

July 25 3

## IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the sale of the Real Estate of Oliver Cault, made and reported by EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next: Provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 24th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1820.

July 25 3

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cor. Can.

## WANTED,

Three well grown BOYS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Brass Foundry Business. Apply to Capt. Vickers, at Easton.

Joseph Share,

Fell's Point, Baltimore

August 1 3q

## NOTICE.

On application of Oliver Kirby, 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, 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, upon an execution against his body: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Oliver Kirby 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 Oliver Kirby 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 22d day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

True copy. Test—

July 18. 1e3w3m. 1815. 8.29.519.0131.

Letters for the Mediterranean Fleet.

The subscriber will dispatch a vessel on the 19th August, from Boston, for the Fleet in the Mediterranean, and will forward any letters to the officers and crew, the postage to Boston being paid.

Charles W. Greene.

The Editors of Papers in the different States are requested to insert gratuitously, the above notice.

August 1

## NOTICE.

On application of JOHN DORRILL, 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 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, 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, upon an execution against his body: 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 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 John Dorrell 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 1st day of April, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

June 6. 1e3w3m. 1815. 8.29.519.0131.

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1815.

On application of JONATHAN KINNAMONT, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplement thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jonathan Kinnamont hath resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Jonathan Kinnamont, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the new papers printed at Easton, once a week, for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in November term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Kinnamont should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the acts as aforesaid.

Test—

J. Lookernian, clk.

July 25 4

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Queen Ann's county praying the benefit of the act 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 stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Chambers having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application; and the said William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and at by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the new papers published in the town of Easton, once in the city of Baltimore, and one in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for 3 months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.

R'd. T. Earle.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 13 3m

## Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application; and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he 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 months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 25 3m

## WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office,

## AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber for the ensuing year.

John L. Bozman.

July 25 3

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 6th, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1817, 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 states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

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 states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

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

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

18th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

19th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

20th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

21st. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

22nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

23rd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

24th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

25th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

26th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

27th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

28th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

29th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

30th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

31st. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

32nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

33rd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

34th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

## FOUNTAIN INN TAYEHN,

RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the

Tavern Keeping Business.

Hoping from his own attention, and bar keepers, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.

R. B.

Easton, January 3, 1815

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th inst, a negro man named JACOB, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, and sluttish. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pants; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Lookernian, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton goal, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Clack Stone.

may 2

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Wee Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark man named HARRY, (the property of Mary Ezzel Smith, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder or back part thereof is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right eye, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a new linen shirt and trousers, a pair of fine red cloth trousers, and a blue nankin jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm of Joseph D. Newell, Esq. of the county of Kent. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware, or Pennsylvania, and is at present probably concealed in some of the towns in Talbot county, and around on the 1st inst, a reward of five dollars will be given for his capture, and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Susan Smith, guardian.

to Mary Ezzel Smith, a minor.

June 15

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-

WARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst, a negro man named EZZEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar on one of his eyes. His clothing were a new linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket. The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his cattle with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro- } July 4

line county Md }

## EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD

Ran away from the subscriber, a negro woman named MEMOR. She is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size—Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county.

Joseph Martin.

Talbot county, April 18

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending negro CLOE, who ran away in May last. Said Cloe is about 30 years old, short and thick set, and considerably swarthy-backed; she is fond of dressing her head with a handkerchief, and somewhat attached to liquor. Cloe was formerly the property of Mr. P. Wyant, lately lived with Mr. Beale, at the Merchants Coffee House, in South-street, she is well known to the free negroes of this place, she has occasionally been out as a free woman. It is probable she may be concealed in or near town, or she may have made her way to the Eastern Shore of this State, having a father named HERRING BAY. A reward of 20 dollars will be given, if apprehended and secured in this city; 30 if in the county; & 50 if out of the State, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

J. B. Taylor.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor, carry away or employ said girl, at their peril.

THE Editor of the Eastern Star will give the above eight insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.

August 1 8



[No. 50. 822.]



## INTERESTING NARRATIVE

Of the escape of the *Hornet* from a British frigate, after a chase of 42 hours—extracted from a private Journal of one of the Officers on board the *Hornet*.

U. S. SHIP *HORNET*,

Off the Cape of Good Hope,  
Saturday the 9th May, 1815.

Thursday, 27th April, 1815.

At 7 P. M. the *Peacock* made a signal for a strange sail bearing S. E. by S.—We immediately made all sail in chase. Friday 28th commenced with light breezes and pleasant weather, all sail set in chase; at sun down we had heard the stranger considerably, when it fell perfectly calm and remained so during the whole of the night; the stranger ahead and could just discern his topsails out of the water. At day light the sail not to be seen from the deck; at 5 A. M. a breeze sprung up from the N. W. we immediately crowded all sail, in order if possible to get sight of the chance at 10; soon after descried him standing to the Northward and Eastward on a wind. Saturday 29th at 3-4 past 2 P. M. the *Peacock* was about 10 miles ahead of the *Hornet*, we observed Capt. Warrington approaching the stranger with much precaution; we therefore took in all our larboard steering sails, set the stay sails, and hauled up for the *Peacock*, still under the impression the sail in sight was an English *Indiaman*, and from the apparent conduct of the commander of the *Peacock*, we were under an impression (as the ship looked very large) that Capt. W. was waiting until we came up with him in order to make a joint attack; at 4-2 past 3 P. M. the *Peacock* made the signal, that the chase was a line of battle ship and an enemy; our astonishment may easily be conceived; we took in all steering sails and hauled upon the wind, bringing the enemy upon our lee quarter, about three leagues distance; the *Peacock* on more than 3 miles from the enemy; at sun down the enemy bore E. 1-2 S. the *Peacock* E. by N. we soon perceived the enemy sailed remarkably fast, but the *Peacock* left him, running off to the eastward. The enemy continued by the wind and evidently in chase of us; at 6 loosed the wedges of the lower masts; at 8 we discovered the enemy weathered upon us fast, & that there was every appearance he would, if not come up with us, continue eight all night. It was tho't necessary to lighten the ship; at 9 we cut away the sheet anchor, and hove overboard the cable, a quantity of rigging, spars, &c.—At 1-2 past 9 scuttled the Ward Room deck to get at the kentledge, hove overboard about 90 pieces, weighing about 50 tons. At 2 A. M. tacked ship to the southward and westward, which the enemy no sooner discovered, than he tacked also. At day light he was within short distance, on our lee quarter; at 7 A. M. he hoisted English colors and a Rear Admiral's flag at his mizen top gallant mast head, and commenced firing from his bow guns, his shot over reaching us about one mile.—We therefore commenced again to lighten the ship, by cutting away our remaining anchors and throwing overboard the cables, cut up the launch & hove it overboard, a quantity of provision with more kentledge, shot, capstern, spars, all rigging, sails, guns, and in fact every heavy article that could possibly tend to impede the ships sailing. The enemy continued to fire very heavy and in quick succession, but the British thunder could neither terrify the Yankee spirit or diminish Yankee skill, or compel us to show him the Yankee stripes, which must have irritated him excessively.—None of his shot as yet had taken effect, altho' he had been firing for near 4 hours incessantly, his shot generally passing between our masts.—We thought at this period we discovered we were dropping him, as his shot began to fall short, this stimulated our gallant crew to fresh exertion; at 11 A. M. his firing ceased, and the breeze began to freshen, we discovered the enemy was again coming up with us fast, which induced a general belief he had made some alteration in the trim of his ship. At meridian an equally fresh breeze, wind from the westward; Sunday (30th) fresh breezes and squally; the enemy still gaining on the *Hornet*; at 1 P. M. being within gun shot distance, he commenced a very spirited fire with round and grape, the former passing between our masts, and the latter falling all around us. The enemy fired shells, but were so directed as to be perfectly harmless. From 2 to 3 P. M. threw overboard all the muskets, cutlasses, fuses, &c. &c. and broke up the bell—also cut up the top gallant forecable. It was now our capture appeared inevitable—the enemy 3-4 of a mile on the lee quarter, pouring his shot and shells in great numbers all around us—continued to lighten the ship, by heaving every thing overboard that could either be of service to the enemy, or an impediment to the *Hornet's* sailing.—The men, ordered to lay down on the quarter deck, in order to trim ship, and to facilitate the ship's sailing. At 4, one of the shot from the enemy struck the jib-boom, another struck the starboard bulwark, just forward of the gangway, and a third struck on the deck forward of the main hatch, on the larboard side, glanced off and passed thro' the foresail. At 4-2 past 4, we again began to leave the enemy, and to appearance, by magic, set the larboard lower steering sail, the wind drawing more aft. At 5, the enemy's shot fell short.—At 6, fresh breeze—the enemy's hull down in our wake. At 7, could just see his lower steering sail above the horizon—from 8 to 12, descried him at intervals with the

night glasses. At day light, discovered the enemy astern of us, distant 3 leagues. At 9 A. M. the enemy shortened sail, reefed his topsails, and hauled upon a wind, to the eastward, after a chase of 42 hours. During his tedious and anxious chase, the wind was variable, so as to oblige us to make a perfect circle round the enemy. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday not a person on board, had the most distant idea that there was a possibility of escape. We all packed up our things, and waited until the enemy's shot would compel us to leave to and surrender, which appeared certain. Never has there been so evident an interposition of the goodness of a Divine Father—my heart with gratitude acknowledges his supreme power and goodness. On the morning of the 28th, it was very calm, and nothing but murmurs were heard throughout the ship, as it was feared we should lose our anticipated prize—many plans had been formed by us for the disposal of our plunder. The seamen declared they would have the birth deck carpeted with East India Silk, supposing her an *Indiaman* from India, while the officers, under the impression she was from England, were making arrangements how we should dispose of the money, porter, cheese, &c. &c. Nothing perplexed us more than the idea that we should not be able to take out all the good things before we should be obliged to destroy her. We were regretting our ship did not sail faster, as the *Peacock* would certainly capture her first, and would take out many of the best and most valuable articles before we should get up—(this very circumstance of our not sailing as fast as the *Peacock*, saved us in the first instance from inevitable capture—for when Captain W. made the signal for the sail to be an enemy of superior force, we were 4 leagues to windward.) We all calculated our fortunes were made, but alas, "we caught a Tartar." During the latter part of the chase, when the shot and shells were whistling about our ears, it was an interesting sight to behold the varied countenances of our crew. They had kept the deck during all the preceding night, employed in lighting the ship were excessively fatigued, and under momentary expectation of falling into the hands of a barbarous and enraged enemy. The shot that fell on the main deck, (as before related) struck immediately over the head of one of our gallant fellows who had been wounded in our glorious action with the *Penguin*, where he was lying in his coat very ill with his wounds, the shot was near coming thro' the deck, and it threw innumerable splinters all around this poor fellow, and struck down a small paper, *American Express*, which he had hoisted over his bed—destruction apparently stared us in the face, if we did not soon surrender, yet no officer, no man, in the ship showed any disposition to let the enemy have the poor little *Hornet*. Many of our men had been impressed and imprisoned for years in their horrible service, and hated them and their nation with the most deadly animosity, while the rest of the crew horror-struck by the relation of the suffering of their ship mates, who had been in the power of the English, and now equally flushed with rage, joined heartily in execrating the present authors of our misfortune. Capt. Bidle mustered the crew and told them he was pleased with their conduct during the chase, and hoped still to perceive that propriety of conduct which had always marked their character, and that of the American tar generally, that we might soon expect to be captured, &c. Not a dry eye was to be seen at the mention of capture; the rugged hearts of the sailors, like ice before the sun, warmed by the divine power of sympathy, wept in unison with their brave commander. About two o'clock, the wind which had crossed us, a. l. put to the test all our nautical skill to steer clear of the enemy, now veered in our favor (as before stated) and we left him. This was truly a glorious victory over the horrors of banishment and the terrors of a British floating dungeon.—Quick as thought, every face was changed from the gloom of despair to the highest smile of delight, and we began once more to breathe the sweets of liberty—the bitter sighs of regret were now changed, and I put forth my expression of everlasting gratitude to him, the Supreme Author of our being—who had thus signally delivered us from the power of a cruel and vindictive enemy.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### Further Accounts of the late Battle.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF JUNE 23.

On all sides there was a total disregard of personal danger. The leaders were mingled in the heat of the fray like the meanest soldier. The duke of Wellington was in close conversation with Lord Uxbridge, when the latter received the ball in his knee. His lordship had been throughout the day foremost in danger and glory. Marshal Blucher, it is said, was for some moments a prisoner. As to Bonaparte, he was more than once inclosed among the British troops, and disintegrated, as it were by miracle. He led on the guard himself to the charge, and seemed to feel that there could be no hope for its power, but in the absolute jeopardy of his life. Report states Murat, Jerome to have been both killed. Vandamme, it is said, was severely wounded and carried to Ghent. The French after they were routed retired in the greatest disorder—they threw down their arms by whole regiments. The Prussian cavalry gave them no rest, pursuing them the whole night. All the roads were choked with the dying and the dead, with cannon baggage, &c.

There were several thousand proclamations found dated from the place of *Lucena*, near Brussels, for he had promised to be at Brussels on the 19th. The loss in killed and wounded is estimated in some accounts at 40,000 men; from 12 to 14,000 prisoners were to be in Brussels by the 21st. The admiralty have been called upon to provide ships for 7000 prisoners from Ostend. The number of cannon taken exceeds 300. The French imperial guard is said to have been nearly destroyed.

On Monday last the duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels to visit the prince of Orange and the other wounded officers. His head quarters were at Nivelles, and he was immediately to return to the army and continue his operations.

The Prussians, meantime have reentered Charleroy, Binch and Fontaine l'Evêque. The two armies expected to be in France to-day.

No accounts of Bonaparte subsequent to the battle have been received. When all was lost he was seen to get on horseback and ride off all speed.

## EXTRACT—DATED

"Ramsgate, June 22.

"Arrived, this morning early, the *Dover*, Capt. Stowely, regular packet from Ostend, with colonel Drummond, of the Coldstream guards; capt. Parmentier, in the service of Louis XVIII; and 14 passengers. Letters by this conveyance state the loss of the French to have been such as to preclude the chance of Bonaparte's making another stand. This afternoon arrived the *Lark*, Captain Hood, with passengers; left Ostend at 5 P. M. yesterday; they confirm to the extent what we had before learnt, the defeat, and that upwards of 200 pieces of cannon had been ascertained to be in our possession. Murat supposed to have led the part of a madman on meeting this additional chastisement, so recently having experienced the vicissitudes of fortune in another quarter. Report further states, that Bonaparte's carriage and baggage was taken, the former with the door open, and a great coat in it, unfortunately the material had escaped."

## EXTRACT—DATED

Brussels, June 19—4 P. M.

Couriers arrive in rapid succession; all bring further news of the defeat of the French army, the route of which is complete; whole corps throw away their arms to fly with the greater ease; 16 regiment of cavalry pursued them closely, and do not allow a moment's respite; 10,000 Prussians have passed through Charleroy, in pursuit of the enemy; prince William of Prussia is arrived—he is going to the army.

June 20.—We are saved! a most memorable victory crowned the efforts of our armies!

Wellington is just arrived. There are 40,000 *hors de combat* on both sides; 200 pieces of cannon, 12 or 14,000 prisoners taken from the enemy; the whole of Bonaparte's guard destroyed; Vandamme *hors de combat*; one of Bonaparte's brothers killed; in short, we are all besides ourselves for joy! The brave Balow has made a dreadful carnage with a corps of 12,000 chosen cavalry. Bonaparte had promised his troops three hours pillage at Brussels.

Same date.—The news continues to be most honorable for our armies. Our troops are still in pursuit of the enemy. Never was a victory more complete, or purchased at a more terrible price. We are assured that the Austrians have entered Alsace. The Swiss have joined the confederation with 40,000 men. In short, we breathe: for the memorable days of the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, brought us in a situation to be once more plunged under their terrible government. We now may hope that all will end well, and that Europe will enjoy soon the peace so much desired.

Bonaparte's carriage, which the Prussians have taken, will be carried to Berlin.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN, JUNE 24.

Further despatches were received yesterday from the duke of Wellington dated Binche, June 20, to which place his grace had removed his head quarters after his visit to Brussels on the preceding day. Binche is about thirty miles from Brussels, and about half that way in advance of the field of battle. This movement on the part of the British, was doubtless, for the purpose of giving all possible support, necessary to Blucher's army, who are said to have continued the pursuit of the enemy beyond the frontier. The Prussian chief is stated to have entered France in the direction of Beaumont, with the view of endeavoring to get round the French line of retreat and cutting off his remaining force.—It does not appear to us that the French have yet been compelled to give up the possession of Charleroy, which is a strong defensive position on their frontier, and on the line of the Sambre. It is reported that general Wrede, with the Bavarians, amounting to 60,000, had determined to make a dash upon Laon (70 miles where the great magazines, artillery, and stores of the French army were collected; and doubtless could he, or any other general of the allies, penetrate so far before Napoleon, it would be an effectual blow to his remaining strength.

Some part of the melancholy roll of the killed, wounded and missing, may be expected to be given in the *Gazette* of this evening, for we hear the regimental returns have been received. It is stated, that the number of officers lost exceeds 1100. It is consoling, however, to learn, that many of the wounded are doing well. Great efforts are making to send out reinforcements. A further draft was made yesterday from the life guards.

The taking of prisoners seems not to have been thought of in the engagement. Never was mercy less sought or given.

The 27th Regt. lost in killed & wounded 42 officers out of 44.

We understand that the Duke of Wellington is yet far from being able to be precise in the specification of his loss.—He appears to have made a good many prisoners after the great struggle.—He desires that vessels may be sent to convey 10,000 to England.

It is said French papers of the 20th were received in town last night containing Bonaparte's account of the battle, but we have not been able to get a sight of any such journals. In fact, we do not believe that any Paris papers of that date have been received in town up to the moment we write this, and still less that a paper, which is published in Paris on the morning of the 20th, could contain any authentic account of a battle which lasted till the close of the 18th, and was fought at the distance of 100 miles.—The account is said to be dated from a small village near Genappe, and admits a loss of 30,000 men and a number of cannon; but the French Emperor says, he himself first took them from the Allies, who lost 60,000 men in the several affairs from the commencement of the 15th; that the French army had covered itself with glory, but that he had thought it proper to fall back upon Marshal Mortier, who had two corps d'armee, consisting of 60,000 fresh troops, with which he would renew the attack the next day. The information communicated from the Duke of Wellington, gives no reason to believe that the attack was renewed the next day, (i. e. on the 19th), and therefore we have no credit to place in this.

The Prince of Orange was not so well as could be expected, the ball not having been extracted.

"Never before, (says the British commander) was I obliged to take such pains for victory, and never before was I so high being beaten, as on the 18th of June." Among the things which have fallen into the hands of the victors is the grand order of the black eagle, which the King of Prussia had given to Napoleon. The insignia of the order bears the motto, "Every one his own." But a thing which history will notice, and which deserves to be recorded, is, that the victory was decided at a place called *La Belle Alliance*.

The carriage of the Duke of Bassano has already arrived at Brussels.

It will not at all surprise our readers to hear that there was a firing yesterday on the French coast. Bonaparte will claim a victory just as he claimed it at Leipzig.

Whilst these great events have been passing in the North of France, the Austrians and Russians are said to have entered Alsace; and from the French papers we find that another Austrian army has entered France near Chambery.—Such talk of some successes on the 15th, but even if he speaks truth, it was of little consequence.

Talleyrand was at Frankfurt on the 12th. Barclay de Tolly was at Nuremberg on the 14th. The King of Prussia had not arrived on the frontiers.—He had appointed the 26th for being at Frankfurt.

The Paris Moniteur of the 17th contains a very long report on foreign relations by Caulincourt, occupying about 7 columns of that paper.

PARIS, June 18.

## NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

In rear of Ligny, half past 8 in the evening, June 15, 1815.

The Emperor has just obtained a complete victory over the Prussian and English armies united, under the orders of Wellington and Marshal Blucher. The enemy at this moment debouches by the village of Ligny, in advance of Fleurus, to pursue the enemy.

Fleurus, June 17, 4 o'clock in the morning.

The battle of yesterday lasted till 10 o'clock in the evening. We are still in pursuit of the enemy, who has experienced a terrible overthrow. We have hitherto 8000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and several standards, many officers of rank, among others, count Lutnow.—We expect at day-light to collect a great number in the village of St. Amand, and others who were cut off by the movement which the Emperor caused his guard to make.—The grenadiers and chasseurs of the old guard massacred entire masses, and have lost very few men. It appears that it was a charge of the bayonets by the imperial foot guard, which decided the battle.

The enemy must have been extremely numerous.

I never saw such enthusiasm in our soldiers.

The columns which marched to battle, the wounded who returned from being dressed, never ceased to exclaim "long live the Emperor."

Copy of a letter from the Major Gen. to the war Minister.

Fleurus, June 17.

Monsieur Marshal, I announced yesterday, from the field of battle of Ligny, to his imperial highness Prince Joseph, the signal victory, which the Emperor has gained. I returned here with his majesty at 11 o'clock in the evening, and it was necessary to pass the night in attending the wounded. The Emperor has remounted his horse to follow the success of the battle of Ligny. It was fought with fury,

and the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the troops. We were 1 to 3.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Emperor marched with his guard; six battalions of the old guard, the dragons and horse grenadiers, and the cuirassiers of Gen. Delort, debouched by Ligny, and executed a charge which separated the enemy's line. Wellington and Blucher saved themselves with difficulty; the effect was theatrical. In an instant the firing ceased, and the enemy was routed in all directions. We have already several thousand prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon. The 6th & 1st corps were not engaged. The left wing fought against the English army, and took from it cannon & standards.

At night I will give you further details, for every instant prisoners are announced. Our loss does not appear enormous; since, without screening it, I do not reckon it at more than 3000 men.

Marshal, Major General,

Duke of DALMATIA.

Marshal, Minister of War,

Prince Eckmuhl.

JUNE 19.

After the taking of Montmelian, Suchet directed a part of his force upon Geneva.

Letters from the grand army mention 6000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon, as fruits of the battle of the 16th, without reckoning the enormous loss of the enemy killed. The Emperor had to order the recall to be beaten three times to step the carnage of the Prussians, and to enjoin the taking of prisoners, our troops were so exasperated against the Prussians.

Marshal Suchet is marching a part of his force on Geneva. Our soldiers are much irritated against the Swiss.

There is said to be a revolt in favor of Bonaparte in the King of Sardinia's dominions.

CHARLEROY, JUNE 18.

On the 14th the army was placed in the following manner:

The imperial head quarters at Beaumont.

The 1st corps, commanded by General D'Erlon, was at Solle on the Sambre.

The 2d corps, commanded by General Reille, was at Ham-sur-Heure.

The 3d corps, commanded by General Vandamme, was on the right of Beaumont.

The 4th corps, commanded by General Gerard, had arrived at Philippeville.

On the 15th, at three in the morning, General Reille attacked the enemy, and marched upon Marchiennes-au-Pont.—There were various engagements, in which his cavalry charged a Prussian battalion, and made three hundred prisoners.

At one in the morning, the Emperor was at Jamignon-sur-Heure.

Gen. Daumont's division of light cavalry sabred two Prussian battalions, & made 40 prisoners.

Gen. Pajol entered Charleroy at mid-day. The sappers and miners was with the advance to repair the bridges. They were first to penetrate into the town as sharpshooters.

Gen. Clair, with the first hussars, advanced upon Gosselies, on the Brussels road; and Gen. Pajol upon Cilly, on the Namur road.

At 3 in the afternoon Gen. Vandamme debouched with his corps on Cilly.

Marshal Grouchy arrived with the cavalry of Gen. Exelmans.

The enemy occupied the left of the position of Fleurus: at 5 in the afternoon the Emperor ordered an attack.—The position was turned and carried. Four squadrons of the guard, commanded by Gen. Lefort, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, broke 3 squares, the 26th, 27th and 28th Prussian regiments were routed. Our squadrons sabred from 4 to 800 men, and took 150 prisoners.

During this time Gen. L. Reille passed the Sambre at Marchiennes-au-Pont, in order to advance upon Gosselies with the divisions of Prince Jerome and Gen. Bachelin, attacked the enemy, took from him 250 prisoners, and pursued him on the road to Brussels.

We thus became masters of the whole position of Fleurus.

By the brig *Abailino*, Capt. Wyer, from France, arrived at Brest, August 5.

FRENCH HOUSE OF PEERS.

Permanent Session, June 22, 1815.

M. LACRENE in the chair.—The Minister of the Interior demanded to speak in the name of the Emperor. He then read the following Declaration of the Emperor, to wit:

DECLARATION OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Frenchmen! When I commenced a war for the preservation of national independence, it was in the confidence that I should be seconded by a general union of the hearts and hands of my people, and by the concurrence of the national authorities. I had reason to hope for success, & I have braved all the denunciations of the allied powers against me. Circumstances now seem to be changed. I offer myself a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May it prove that their declarations were sincere, and that all their enmity is directed against my person!

MY POLITICAL LIFE IS ENDED.—I and I proclaim my son, under the title of Napoleon II, Emperor of the French.

The existing Ministers will form provisionally a Council of Government. The affection I bear to my son, induces me to request the Chambers without delay to organize a Regency by law.—Unite yourselves for the public safety, and preserve the independence of the nation.

Done at the Palace of Elysium, the 22d June, 1815.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Authenticated by Comte Blicher.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of June 21.—M. Laignelais presiding.

Gen. Laffayette.—This is the first time that I have raised my voice within these walls, and I feel the necessity of opening my whole soul to my colleagues. In a time of public distress, the true friend of liberty will perhaps recognize this voice.



which has always been raised in its defence, & never has been mingled with the cries of faction. The minister reports, which have been surreptitiously circulated for these few days, are now realized; our armies have suffered a reverse, and our territory is threatened. It is to you, representatives of the people, that it belongs to rally the nation around the tricolor banner of 1789, that sacred standard which is the signal of the revival of liberty, independence and public order. It is to you, that it belongs to summon the whole nation to the defence of its rights, its independence and its territory against foreign usurpation; a veteran of liberty, and I repeat at it, always a stranger to the spirit of faction, I am about to propose to you those measures, which our present critical circumstances imperiously require, and I hope that the chamber will feel the full necessity of adopting the resolution, which I am now to read. I demand—

1. That the chamber declare, that the independence of the nation is threatened. 2. That the chamber declare itself permanent, & that every individual who shall attempt disorder, be declared guilty of high treason, and be forthwith condemned as such.

3. That the chamber declare that the troops of the line and the national guards who have fought for the integrity of the French territory, have deserved well of their country.

4. That the minister of the interior be requested to assemble the staff of that national guard, which by its services has at all times deserved so well of its country, in order that measures may be taken to furnish arms to those who are still destitute of them.

5. That the ministers of foreign affairs, of war, of the interior and of the police, be requested to attend before the chamber to answer such questions as may be asked of them. (seconded! seconded!)

*M. Lacoste.* I have heard with the liveliest emotion what has just been proposed. The moment is most critical, but we will fulfill the task that is imposed on us; the emperor's arrival has undoubtedly increased its difficulty, but it is not beyond our strength. The time has arrived for declaring to the French people the whole truth. I approve the proposition that the ministers be requested to attend the chamber to answer such questions as may be asked of them, but I demand that they be heard with closed doors. (Murmurs)

In a moment of alarm, continued the orator, a rash expression, *hawked about by the indiscreet*, might, if it did not discourage the true friends of the country, at least furnish arms to the malevolent; we are accountable for our deliberations to the nation; we ought to make them worthy of it and of us.

*The President.* In the critical circumstances in which we are placed, the chamber cannot be too cautious as to the measures it takes. I shall therefore read a second time the propositions which have been submitted to us.

One member desired, that in the proposition of *M. de La Fayette*, instead of the words, "the ministers shall be requested," be substituted the following: "the ministers shall attend." (seconded.)

Another member proposed, that every proposition should be suspended until the arrival of the ministers, in order that before deciding any thing the members might know all that they have to say.

*Several voices.* We know well enough what they have to say.

*M. Valentin* did not believe that all the propositions of *Gen. La Fayette* were equally admissible. The 4th, he thought, belonged to the executive power, and the 5th might be adjourned.

*M. Plaugergues.* I shall support a part of our colleague *La Fayette's* proposals; but there are some of them which appear to me susceptible of modification. It is important to take decisive measures immediately, and I, therefore, approve that the chamber declare itself permanent.

Without this indispensable resolution, this assembly perhaps will be dissolved in half an hour; a few moments more, and you will not perhaps have the power of hearing the ministers, whom you have requested to attend you. *M. Plaugergues* concluded with moving that the 4th proposition of *M. La Fayette* be suppressed, as belonging to the executive. After some other observations, tumultuously made, the propositions thus modified were adopted.

(Several propositions were subsequently made for printing the resolutions, transmitting them to the departments, communicating them to the other houses, &c.)

*M. Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely.* The ministers are assembled in council office. I was a their sitting, and I have been charged by his majesty the emperor to submit to you the following communications:

The emperor arrived last night at 11 o'clock. He immediately assembled his ministers, and announced to them, that at Ligny his troops had gained a victory on the 16th, and that the following day the English also were defeated on the Brussels Road; the defeat was complete, and six standards were taken from them—during the night some ill-disposed persons spread an alarm, and inculpable disasters followed. The emperor ordered a retreat upon Avesnes and Philippeville. The loss of material was very considerable. The emperor (continued *M. Regnault*) passed to Laon, and put the national guards in motion to stop the fugitives; thence he came to Paris to consult with the ministers upon the means of renewing the material of the army. The emperor also intended to make communications to the chambers, to agree with them on such laws & arrangements as might best suit the present emergency.

[This communication was heard in silence.—Some discussion followed as to the mode of questioning the ministers when they should appear. The president a second time ordered strangers to quit the interior of the hall.]

*M. Jay.* When we, this morning, learned the dangers of our country, the noblest sentiments were manifested in the assembly. There is not one of us, who did not swear in his heart, to die at his post, rather than abandon that glorious cause, which is the cause of France.—You have requested the minister to appear before you. Considerable time has already elapsed, and there is no appearance of their being ready to comply with your desire. I demand, that they be ordered to appear before the Representatives of the people, and that this order be enjoined upon them upon their peril.—(Seconded, seconded.)

*M. Manuel, in a discourse full of fire,* supported the proposal of *M. Jay*. He also desired that the proposal of *M. La Fayette* for arming the national guard should be adopted, and that a sufficient number of those citizens should be assembled round the palace, not to protect the lives of the deputies, which they were ready to sacrifice, but to protect the dignity of the assembly. He demanded that a second message be sent to the ministers, and that meanwhile they should take measures to collect about the palace a sufficient national guard—(seconded, seconded.)

A member observed that the Emperor was commander of the national guards; this corps can receive no orders but from him, and to effect the object of the mover it would be necessary to name another commander. He proposed that it be done.—(Violent murmurs.)

A message from the chamber of peers, announced that it had received the resolutions of the Chamber of Representatives, and had adopted similar resolutions, which in its turn it communicated to the Representatives, and to the Emperor.

A message was received from the minister of foreign relations, declaring that the council of ministers was still assembled, and that as soon as it should be ended, the ministers would attend the chamber.

A second message arrived from the ministers, excusing their delay, and saying they would soon attend.

Soon after the ministers arrived. It was half past 5 o'clock. The ministers of war, of police, of the interior, and of foreign relations, were seen entering in succession.—*Prince Lucien* also appeared. (Surprise and murmurs.) Many members exclaimed, "why do we see any here but the ministers?" The president attempted to speak, and at first could not make himself heard. He succeeded at last, and read a decree of the Emperor which named *Prince Lucien* his commissioner to the chamber.

At the request of *Prince Lucien* the doors were closed, but re-opened 2 hours and an half after.

The President then put to vote a proposition, that a committee should be named to be joined with such as might be named by the chamber of peers. This committee should collect all the information possible as to the state of France, and report in the chamber, at the same time proposing such measures as they thought best.

This was unanimously adopted. A discussion ensued as to the mode of appointing this committee. It was then so dark that speakers could not be distinguished, being after 8 o'clock. Cries of *no! no!* were frequent.

The minister of war seized an interval of calm to cry with a loud voice, "Messieurs, I am informed, that a report is at this moment circulated, that I am surrounding the hall of your session with troops.—The report is more unjust to the Emperor than to myself. It is as false as the rumor that *Gen. Travot* was at Paris. (Applause.)

It was agreed that the committee be composed of the president, and four vice-presidents.

The session was then adjourned to the next morning at 8 o'clock. It was then half past 8 in the evening.

[*M. J.* is said, that in the secret sitting of the Representatives, the ministers made no important communication; and that no decisive measures have yet been taken.]

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES. Session of the 22d June.

*Gen. Grenier*, from the joint committee on the message of the late Emperor, reported, 16 to 5.

1. There shall be nominated by the chambers a deputation, charged to negotiate with the powers a treaty of peace, by which the integrity of France, and the independence of the nation shall be guaranteed.

2. But it is expedient to support this application by the prompt development of all the national forces; and the minister will shortly make communication on this subject.

A violent debate ensued on this motion; in which several members who expressed their fears of the weakness of the nation, were hooted, and others exclaimed, "it is not true—we have strength; we have means—and we will die if necessary.—We swear it."

*M. Duchene* said, I know no other means to save the country, than to speak the truth in this tribunal; and I do not think the proposition of your committee will obtain the end proposed. Our disasters have been great. That part of the army most attached to the Chief of the State is no more. If the courage of the nation has no bounds, its means and resources have. Why need we dissemble? We have endeavored to negotiate with the allied powers, but they have refused to listen to us, from the objection they have to the man now at the head of

the government. [Here the President interrupted the member, by observing, that they would shortly receive a message from the Emperor on the subject he alluded to.] *M. Duchene* concluded by saying, that the part which the assembly ought to take, and which the public good required, was to engage the Emperor to give in his unqualified abdication. [This was received with disapprobation on one side, and applause on the other.]

A great tumult succeeded; and the members collected in groups, and appeared extremely agitated.

After some time the minister of war entered the hall, and the session was resumed.—The minister communicated some advices from the army; among them a letter from *Gen. Bonnewain*, dated at Dinoh, 20th June, which stated Marshal Grouchy to be at Namur. The minister added, that if the chambers took strong measures; if they declared infamous and traitors to their country, all the soldiers and national guards, who did not rejoin their colors, there was nothing to excite despair.

I demand, said a member, of the minister, if the enemy's light troops are not this moment at Laon.

The minister replied—"I think not, as we have 25,000 men at Avesnes. As to the rest, I repeat, that the measures I have proposed are indispensable, if you do not mean to surrender yourselves, bound hand and foot, to the enemy. You have yet means to sustain the reputation of a great people—I swear it upon my honor."

The ministers of war, of foreign affairs, of general police, and marine, entered the hall.

*M. P. Duc d'Orante*, presented the message of the Emperor Napoleon.—[The same as he delivered to the House of Peers.]

*Mr. Dupin*, after paying a warm compliment to the Emperor for his act of abdication, which he said had heretofore been considered null, because not ratified by the People, and their Representatives, made a motion, that the following arrest should be passed:

Art. 1. In the name of the French people, the Chamber of Representatives accepted purely and simply, and without any condition, the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte. [Adopted by both Chambers.]

2. The Chamber of Representatives is declared to be the National Assembly.

3. A deputation shall be sent to the Foreign Powers to treat of Peace in the Name of the Nation. The basis of the negotiation shall be the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, and the guarantee of its Institutions.—They shall stipulate for the inviolability of the person of Napoleon.

4. An Executive Commission of Five Members shall be named; who shall take all necessary measures for the defence of the exterior, and the public safety. They shall name a Generalissimo. The present Ministers having deserved well of their country, shall be continued in office.

5. A committee shall be chosen to form the basis of a new Constitution.

6. This proposition shall be sent to the House of Peers for their concurrence.

This motion was not acted upon; but was succeeded by several others which were all passed by.

On the motion of *Mr. Regnault* (de St. Jean d'Angely) the Chamber voted that their thanks should be presented to the Emperor.

*M. Solignac* said—You have to act immediately upon the nomination of the Provisionary Government; and on the Deputation to be sent to the Allied Powers to treat of Peace; and to *Gen. Wellington*, to invite him to suspend his march.

*M. Durbach.* The loss of a battle cannot put France under the yoke of England—that eternal enemy of France.—[The general voice of the Chamber disapproved these words of the indiscreet speaker.]

On motion of *M. Solignac*, the assembly unanimously declared that the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte is accepted; and that the Executive Committee should be immediately chosen.

*Mr. Henry Lacoste* requested leave to read a letter which he and several other members had just received.

This letter announced, that, by secret orders, 10,000 troops of the line are to arrive in Paris, to organize "A 13 Vendémiaire," and to provoke "An 18th Brumaire." This letter also expressed a wish that the National Guards should be no longer commanded by a General devoted to Napoleon.

The Minister of War said this letter could be amply refuted by the single fact, that all the troops in the department of the Seine, were commanded by *Gens. Valence, Sebastiani* and *Grenier*. While I have a command, no Frenchman need fear treason. [Lively applause.]

It was decreed that on motion of *M. Regnault*, the deputies to be sent to the Allied Powers should be chosen by the Provisional Government.

The sitting was suspended; and the committee, with the address, repaired to the Palace de l'Elysee.

At 5 o'clock the sitting re-commenced.—*M. Lanjuinais*, the president, mentioned, that Napoleon had replied to their address. That the immediate cause of his abdication had been the interest of France and of his son, whom he recommended to the justice of the chambers and the justice of the French people.

The choice of the three persons on the part of the house was then made.—See above.

After long discussions in both Houses, the three members chosen to form the Provisional Government, are: *Duc de Otrante*, (*Pouche*) Minister of the Ge-

neral Police.—*Count Canot*, Minister of the Interior.—and *Gen. Grenier*.

A letter from *Merselles*, dated June 28, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says—"Yesterday intelligence reached us, by telegraph, that *NAPOLÉON* had been hung at Paris, every branch of his family massacred, and the Members of both Houses shot!—the number consisted of eight hundred. In two days we shall have positive accounts of this news."

DIED, at Wilmington, Del. shortly after his arrival from Europe, *JAMES A. BAYARD*, Esquire, lately one of our Commissioners at Ghent.

Near Georgetown, *Philip B. Key*, Esq. an eminent lawyer.

Public Sale of Plough-Horses.

On SATURDAY, the 2d of September next, will be exposed to public sale, at Centreville, Queen Anne's county, all the horses from the estate of the late Col. *Arnos*, called Walnut Ridge. Any on TUESDAY, the 5th September, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, Talbot county, all the horses from Mount Pleasant, belonging to said estate. Many of these horses are very valuable. The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit will be given upon bond and security, and the precise terms of sale made known on the day.

*Robt. H. Goldsborough*, adm'r.  
*Lloyd Nicols*, ang. 15 4

LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY the 18th September, at 11 o'clock A. M. if not sold before at private sale, six valuable LOTS of LAND, situated near the Cambridge Cross roads, on the west side of the road leading from Cambridge towards Black Water river, and adjoining Dr. Rich's Lots.

The above Lots contain altogether about 18 acres, and from 2 to 4.4 acres in each Lot. On Lot No. 4, there is a large convenient dwelling house in pretty good repair, with several out-houses and a garden.—There are 3 acres in this Lot. Lot No. 4, will be most desirable property to any person who may wish to avail himself of the opportunity of educating his children at the Cambridge Academy (the reputation of which is as high as that of any institution in the State) or of possessing an agreeable residence near the town.

The other Lots will suit any person who may be desirous of vesting money in real property, as those Lots will be annually appreciating as the town enlarges, and will in a few years become extremely valuable.

A liberal credit will be given, but the purchaser must give bond with such security as shall be approved by the subscriber.

*Mary Goldsborough*, ang. 15 5  
Any person desirous of buying the whole property at private sale, will be pleased to apply before the 18th Sept. M G

TRUNK LOST.

Lost, on Tuesday the 8th inst. on the Glebe road, a small fair Trunk of a red colour. Whoever finds said Trunk, and delivers it, with its contents, at the Star office, shall receive a liberal reward.

*Susan Lowe*, ang. 15 1

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

On application of *SARAH OREM*, administratrix of *Thomas Orem*, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, J. Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county, do hereby certify, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord 1815.

*Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county*, ang. 15 3

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Orem*, late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, anno domini 1815.

*Sarah Orem, adm'x of Thos. Orem, dec'd*, ang. 15 3

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, by petition in writing of *Peter Franklin*, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto; the said Peter Franklin having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act.—It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Peter Franklin be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, at the court house door of said county, and at the tavern in Poplartown, to be and appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed. 2d of August, 1815.

*William Whittington, Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist*, ang. 15 4

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named *NED*, (calls him self *Ned Benson*, alias *Ned Lemly*) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn.—It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and a round robin with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said Ned, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

*Henry Catrup*, ang. 15 1

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 8th August, A. D. 1815.

On application of *PHILEMON HARGREAVE*, administrator of *Joseph Miller*, late of Caroline 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, J. Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county, do hereby certify, and the public seal of my office, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

*John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county*, ang. 15 3

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 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1815.

*Philemon Hargreave, adm'r of Joseph Miller, dec'd*, ang. 15 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

The only day of August, 1815.

On application of *WILLIAM GREEN*, administrator of *William M'Carty*, late of Caroline 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, J. Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county, do hereby certify, and the public seal of my office, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

*John Young, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county*, ang. 15 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1815.

*William Green, adm'r of Wm. M'Carty*, ang. 15 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Tristram Wadole*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, anno domini 1815.

*John Smith, adm'r of Tristram Wadole, dec'd*, ang. 15 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Arthur Pritchard*, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, anno domini 1815.

*Sarah Pritchard, ex'x of Arthur Pritchard, dec'd*, ang. 15 3q

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th of July last, a light mulatto woman named *DOLL*, about 35 years of age, her countenance rather sallow, thick lips—has a good deal of wool on her head, and generally wears a handkerchief on it—carries her head on one side, has lost all her teeth on one side, and is far gone in progeria.—has a husband by the name of *Daniel Sanders* who lives with *Mrs. Blake*, in Pine Neck, Queen Anne's county, where it is very probable she is. *Doll* took with her a variety of country made clothing, such as striped lining and striped cotton.

A reward of \$25 will be given for apprehending her, if in this State, and 50 if out of it, and all reasonable charges if lodged in Easton jail.

*William B. Smyth*, ang. 15 3q

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Chapel, a negro woman named *NANCY WYE*, formerly the property of *Mrs. Charlotte Hemmery*, of Queen Anne's county.—She is a remarkable handsome black girl, about 30 years of age—she took with her, her infant child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her.—I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, as she has a number of relations in its neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 20 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 10 dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

*Benjamin Roberts*, ang. 15 3

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th July last, as a runaway negro man who calls himself *JOHN FARGAN*, supposed to be about 27 years of age, five feet five inches high. His clothing when committed were a brown cloth coat, York stripe vest, red cross barred cotton pants, muslin shirt, and a pair of fine shoes. Has the phthisis—has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to *Henry Criss*, living about 3 miles from Woodbury, Frederick county, Md.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his redemption, and the law directed.

*Joseph M. Cromwell, Sheriff Frederick county, Md*, ang. 3 (15) 8



## FOR SALE.

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Dock John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will no doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

William Chambers,  
Agent for the heirs

may 30

## LIMA BARK.

The subscriber has succeeded to Dr. Wilkins, in the Drug Business, at the old stand, No. 136, Market street, Baltimore, and purchased with his other articles, that very superior quality of Peruvian Bark, distinguished by the name of Lima Bark. The superior excellence of this Bark has been repeatedly tested by the Physicians of this city and the neighbouring counties, and allowed to be the best quality of Peruvian Bark. This Bark will remain on the stomach, when all other Barks are rejected. Below are annexed two certificates, from two of our most respectable Physicians.

David Keener.

I have used the Lima Bark, sold by D. Keener, and consider it to be as good as any generally brought to this market.

Colin Mackenzie.

I have used, both in practice and in my own family, the Lima Bark sold by D. Keener, and judge it to be of a very superior quality.

Miles Littlejohn.

N. B. The subscriber has also a general assortment of Drugs, and articles in our line, which he will dispose of reasonably.

D. K.

Baltimore, ang. 1 3q

## AN OVERSEER

Wanted to superintend a large farm, distant two miles from Queen's Town, Queen Ann's county. A salary of \$250 a year will be given, with some perquisites, to a man capable of managing with skill and success the establishment in all its branches. No person need apply, who has not been engaged on a scale of farming somewhat large, and who cannot bring testimonials of a good character, and of being a good farmer.

Edward Harris,

now at the farm.

July 11 8

A home keeper of good character, and willing to superintend a dairy, &c. may hear of a good situation, on application as above.

## NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

Those having purchased property at the sale made by the subscriber of the personal estate of Eleanor Rose, are informed that their notes are now due, and payment is requested without delay; as also those indebted to the estate of said deceased. And those having claims, will bring them in for settlement to

Hugh Orem, ex'r

of E. Rose, dec'd.

August 1 8

## TO BE LEASED,

### FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A large and commodious brick building, in Cambridge, at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw.

In point of size, structure and situation, it is, perhaps, the most eligible house in the town, for that purpose; and such an establishment, with a moderate share of diligence and attention, would, undoubtedly, be well sustained by the most liberal patronage.

Joseph E. Muse.

August 1 8

## FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the

### Tavern Keeping Business;

Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficient number of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.

R. B.

Easton, January 3, 1815

## NOTICE.

On application of ROBERT HUBBARD, of Talbot county, in writing to me, in the records 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, upon an execution against his body: I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Robert Hubbard 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 the creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct, that the said Robert Hubbard give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, 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 24th day of June, 1815, ten hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4, 1815, 3m, 4, 18, 25, 1815, 12, 26, 1815

## FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nantuxet river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nantuxet is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

## GENERAL ORDER.

The better to secure to non-commissioned officers and privates who have been enlisted into the service of the United States, and who have or may be honorably discharged therefrom, and to the heirs of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have died in the service, the allowance of one hundred and sixty acres of Land, under the provisions of the acts of December 24, 1811, and December 12, 1812, as well as the further allowance of three hundred and twenty acres of Land to those who have been enlisted under the act of December 10, 1811; which Land will be hereafter be designated and surveyed, by order of the President of the United States, and secured to the persons entitled thereto, by warrants to be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, (if applied for within five years,) according to the provisions of the act of May 6, 1812.

The Secretary of War directs that all company books and records, which will be abolished the casualties of service relative to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, between the passing of the act of December 24, 1811, and the descriptive List of the Army on the 16th day of February last, be forthwith transmitted to this Office, or deposited, to be hereafter forwarded from the Adjutant General's Office of the district or army where the company may be stationed.

Officers commanding companies will preserve copies of such part of their records as will be necessary in forming new company books, when the army shall be consolidated to the peace establishment, embracing all subsequent casualties of men whose time had not expired at the close of the war.

The commanding officers of districts and armies will give the necessary orders for promptly collecting the company books within their respective commands, and it is believed that the just claims of soldiers, may be in the hands of gentlemen who have left the service, they will be cheerfully transmitted accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. Parker,

Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Adj. & Ins. Gen. Office,

April 28, 1815.

## GENERAL ORDER.

Information having been given to the War Department, that many persons have purchased from soldiers their claims for bounty land, it is therefore deemed proper to publish, as a general caution, the following extract of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands," passed May 6, 1812, by which all sales of military land bounties, before patents from the War Department have been granted, are declared to be null and void. viz:—Section 2. The Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall from time to time issue warrants for military land bounties, to persons entitled thereto: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and he in five years after the said person shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

This provision of the act will be rigidly adhered to, and the most careful scrutiny had, in every case, before a warrant will be issued.

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. Parker,

Adj. & Ins. Gen.

The preceding Orders are republished, the more effectually to guard against imposition on those interested in claims to military bounty lands.

In many instances the company books and records referred to in the order of the War Department of April 8, 1815, are reported to have been carried from the companies, by a person who has left the army. The Adjutant and Inspector General respectfully requests those gentlemen who may have company books and such other records as will establish the rights of individuals, or enable the government to check fraudulent claims for pay, pension, or bounty lands, to transmit them by mail, directed to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington City. Any packet the size of a company book, properly put up and directed will arrive in due course of the mail.

Adj. & Ins. Gen. Office,

July 26th, 1815.

D. Parker,

Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Note. Publishers of the Laws of the U. States are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes.

August 8 3

## STATE OF MARYLAND:

### Worcester County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, in the records of the court, by petition in writing of John Jones and William Wheelton, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto: The said John Jones and William Wheelton having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said John Jones and William Wheelton be discharged from confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the court house door of said county, and the said John Jones at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, and the said William Wheelton at one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. 27th July, 1815.

Wm. Whittington,

Ass. Jd. 4th Jud. Dist.

True copy. Test.

August 8 3

John C. Handy, clk.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 6th, 1815.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1817, 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 Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

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

10th. 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, and including West Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New Jersey.

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

13th. 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.

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

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

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

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

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

A. J. Dallas,

Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE. The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week for two months.

July 18 9

## RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th July (last) as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH, supposed to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, somewhat bow legged, round face, pleasing countenance. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout cotton shirt pants, and a tow linen shirt—Has no perceptible marks: Says he belongs to Mr. Daniel Mcarty Chichester, living about 2 miles from Fairfax Court House, in the State of Virginia.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff

Frederick county, Maryland.

July 29 (aug. 8) 8

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself CATO MINGO, supposed to be about 45 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout with red edging, home made slummy pants, yellow striped jacket, and a coarse linen shirt—Has a scar on his right hand, large whiskers, and a long pointed. Says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Ford, living at Mr. Ford's furnace, Washington county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff

Frederick county, Maryland.

July 18 (25) 8

## STATE OF MARYLAND:

### Worcester County.

On application to the county court of Worcester, by petition in writing of Barzilla Parker, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto: The said Barzilla Parker having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Barzilla Parker be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, to appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Barzilla Parker should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. May term, 1815.

John C. Handy, clk.

August 8 4

## NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the records of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the 2d judicial district of the state of Maryland, by the petition in writing of Caleb Brown, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned: And the said Caleb Brown having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he had resided for the two years next immediately preceding the time of his application aforesaid, in the state of Maryland—And having also complied with the other requisites of the said act and its supplements: I do therefore hereby order that the said Caleb Brown be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once in every two weeks for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday of November term next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the judges of Talbot county court, upon the said first Saturday of November term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4, 1815, 3m, 4, 18, 25, 1815, 12, 26, 1815

## Queen Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the records of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Thomas Gadd, of Queen Ann's county, praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he 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 months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 25 3m

John Browne, clk.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—MARY had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a capotes colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat & jacket, one white do, one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair laced slippers. She is an excellent house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook (Highman).

It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia—Mary is well known in Centerville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th ult. a negro man named JACOB, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, and stutters. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pants; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. I purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Looxerman, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton goal, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Clack Stone.

may 2

## BLANK BOOKS

For sale at the Star-Office.

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the records of the court, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act 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 stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Chambers having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application—and the said William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, once in the city of Baltimore, and once in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for 3 months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.

R'd. T. Earle.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 18 3m

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1815.

On application of JONATHAN KINNAMONT, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplemental acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jonathan Kinnamont hath resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application: It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Jonathan Kinnamont, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Kinnamont should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the acts of assembly aforesaid.

Test—

J. Looxerman, clk.





[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22 1815.

[No. 51.....823.]

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.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias and venditioni exponas, from Kent county court issued, and to me directed—Will be exposed to public sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, 24th day of August, at three o'clock, at the Market House in the Head of Chester, eighty two acres and a half of LAND, called Borden's Reserve—taken and seized under execution as the property of Wm. Meres, at the suit of Wm. Ferrell, jun.

ALSO On the next day, at three o'clock, on the premises, fifty one acres of LAND, called Stegney—taken and seized under execution as the property of James Wall, at the suit of John Wallis, use of George Neal. Attendance by

E. Browne, shiff  
of Kent county, Md.

august 1 4

## PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, will be sold on Thursday the 24th of the present month, if fair, if not the next day, part of the personal property of the late Major WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, a pair of valuable young carriage horses, a neat coach, work horses, sheep and running utensils. For all sums above six dollars a credit of 3 months will be given, the purchaser giving a bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums under and not exceeding six dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mary E. C. Nicholson, adm'r  
of Wm H. Nicholson, dec'd.

aug 8 3

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county, situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places), containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Cason, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

may 30 14

## Public Sale of Plough-Horses.

On SATURDAY, the 2d of September next, will be exposed to public sale, at Centerville, Queen Anne's county, all the horses from the estate of the late Col. Nicks, called Walnut Ridge. Also on TUESDAY, the 5th September, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, Talbot county, all the horses from Mount Pleasant, belonging to said estate. Many of these horses are very valuable. The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit will be given upon bond and security, and the precise terms of sale made known on the day.

Robt. H. Goldsborough, } adm'r.  
Lloyd Nicols, }

aug. 15 4

## LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY the 18th September, at 11 o'clock A. M. if not sold before a private sale, six valuable LOTS of LAND, situated near the Cambridge Cross roads, on the west side of the road leading from Cambridge towards Black Water river, and adjoining Dr. Rich's Lots.

The above Lots contain altogether about 18 acres, and from 2 to 4 1/4 acres in each Lot. On Lot No. 4, there is a large convenient dwelling house in pretty good repair, with several out houses and a garden—There are 3 acres in this Lot. Lot No. 4 will be most desirable property to any person who may wish to avail himself of the opportunity of educating his children at the Cambridge Academy (the reputation of which is as high as that of any institution in the State) or of possessing an agreeable residence near the town.

The other Lots will suit any person who may be desirous of vesting money in real property, as those Lots will be annually appreciating, as the town enlarges, and will in a few years become extremely valuable.

A liberal credit will be given, but the purchaser must give bond with such security as shall be approved by the subscriber.

Mary Goldsborough.

aug. 15 5

## FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard), about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of land.

Also, 12 acres of land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PAXSON, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

april 13

## THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP, THE GENERAL BENSON,

Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and continue weekly as a regular Packet; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Bunks and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and so constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be procured for the accommodation of Passengers; which, with the unremitting endeavors of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.

Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employees strictly adhered to, by the  
Public's obedient servant,  
Clement Vickers.

august 8

## MILES RIVER PACKET.

The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.

July 11

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens, I offer myself a candidate for the next General Assembly, and solicit your suffrages. Your obedient servant,  
Joseph Kemp.

august 1

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens, I again present myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the State Legislature, and whilst I ask the honor of your suffrages at the next electoral period, I cannot refrain from a tender of thanks to such of you as were pleased to give me your support heretofore, with an assurance that it will again be gratefully received.

I am, fellow citizens,  
Respectfully your ob'dt. serv't.  
Daniel Martin.

august 1

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Members of the House of Delegates; should I be favored with your confidence, my best exertions shall be used to advance the interests and happiness of our country.

august 1

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

august 1

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens, Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.

July 13

## To the Voters of Talbot County.

Gentlemen, Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.  
Talbot county, April 18

## FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and his for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with several out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will no doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

may 30

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

may 30

Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

ANK BOOKS

For sale at the Star-Office,

## NEW STORE.

The subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

MORSELL & LAMBDIN;

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store room, in Easton, next door to Groome & Lambdin, formerly occupied by Jos. Haskins, and have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

AND ARE NOW OPENING, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS,

adapted to the season,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine Cloths	Do. Dimities
Second do.	Common do
Common do	Black & colored Cam
Superfine Cassimeres	do bries
Stockinets	Bombazets, var's colors
Berlin Cords	Black Bombazene
Imperial do	Double Florence
Veils	White Marlin
Constitution Cords	Black, white & colored
Stockinets	do Satins
White & coloured Ma	Plain & figured Sarce
does	do nets
Royal Ribb Vesting	English Poplins
Black Florentine	Extra and short Kid
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens	do Gloves
Long, Lawns	do do Silk do
Linon Cambrics	do do Beaver do
Irish Dowls	do do do do
Long Cloths	do do do do
Steam Loom Shirtings	do do do do
Hamburg do	do do do do
7-8 & 4-4 British Shirts	do do do do
do	do do do do
India Muslins	do do do do
Mull Mull do	do do do do
Tambour Mull	do do do do
Type stripe Mull	do do do do
Plain Jaconets	do do do do
Mess Seeds do	do do do do
Madras Handkerchiefs	do do do do
Check'd Barcelona	do do do do
Twilled	do do do do
Black Barcelona	do do do do
Bandanna	do do do do
Cotton Pocket	do do do do
Fancy Silk Dress	do do do do
Serge Shawls	do do do do
Tartan do	do do do do
Chintz do	do do do do
Cotton do	do do do do
Fancy Chintzes	do do do do
Calicoes	do do do do
Cambric Gingham	do do do do

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES:

Together with a complete supply of

Hard-Ware, Queen's-Ware, Glass & China.

All of which are offered at a small advance, for Cash.

James C. Morsell,  
William K. Lambdin.

Easton, aug. 1 4

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Amongst which are

Superfine Cloths	Superfine and common
Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints	
Black Bombazets	
Black Bombazets	
Bandanna handkerchiefs	
Casimires, Kerseymeres	Madras do
Long & short Nankens	Pocket do
Marseilles Vestings	Chambray, blue and brown
White Cambrics	do do
Black & brown do.	Plaids
British Shirtings	Stripes
Domestic do	Cotton Dowlass
Superfine Long cloths	Tartan Shawls
Cambric, Jaconet	Turkey Stripe
India Book Muslin	Jeans, Tow Linen
Handkerchiefs	Stocking Yarn
Book do	Cotton twist, No. 3 to 26
Lapet Shawls	Blue do
Leno, plain & seeded	Kid Gloves long & short
Dimities	Men's Beaver do
Cotton Hosiery, white	Wool Hats
and coloured	Tactoise & other Combs
Russia Sherting	Nett Suspensers
Cotton do	Pins, Knives
5-4 & 6-4 Checks	Buttons, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Wool.

James Thomas.

Easton, July 13

## NEW GOODS.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun. & ISAAC AT KINSON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally,

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

Philadelphia & Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEA

SONABLE

Dry Goods, Quensware, China, Glass

and Groceries,

AND A FEW LOOKING GLASSES.

All of which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Hopkins & Atkinson.

Easton, July 13

## NATHANIEL PEARCE,

Informs his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public

THAT HE HAS OPENED,

ON HOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL

Commission & Grocery Ware-House,

Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

And is ready to keep at all times,

A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell for cash or good negotiable paper, at short days.

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Forman and Nicks, Brice, Esq's.

Baltimore, aug. 8 nov. 23

## JAMES B. RINGGOLD,

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, June 20

## AN OVERSEER

Wanted to superintend a large farm, distant two miles from Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county. A salary of \$250 a year will be given, with some perquisites, to a man capable of managing with skill and success the establishment in all its branches. No person need apply, who has not been engaged on a scale of farming somewhat large, and who cannot bring testimonials of a good character, and of being a good farmer.

Edward Harris,  
now at the farm

July 11 3

A house keeper of good character, and willing to superintend a dairy, &c. may hear of a good situation, on application as above.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Arthur Pritchard, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, anno domini 1815.

Sarah Pritchard, ex'r  
of Arthur Pritchard, dec'd.

august 15 3q

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tristram Waddle, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, anno domini 1815.

John Smith, adm'r  
of Tristram Waddle, dec'd.

august 15 3q

## FOR THE STAR.

This is to certify, that I, JOHN GORDON,

having had near nine months of my apprenticeship to serve, under Mr. William Patterson, merchant, of this port,

Sir Francis Drake—on board which ship

I was detained five years, then I dined

on board the Illustrados, of 74 guns, and

kept 16 months; and lastly on board the

Bucephalus frigate—in which ship I arrived

in England, having been in her nine

months; and immediately on my arrival,

(not having heard of the war before we arrived

at the Island of St. Helena) I gave

myself up as an American, and refused

all further duty in their service. The

Captain, finding I had refused my duty,

as he called it, ordered the Boatwain's

Mate to give me a damn'd good starting

with a rope's end, to force me into obedience;

but finding me still resolute in

taking no part against my country, sent

me on board the *Natur*, guard ship, at

the *Nore*, where I was detained near six

weeks, during which time they endeavored,

by threats, and promises of promotion,

to detain me in the service.

At last, finding all their efforts ineffectual,

they sent me on board the Crown

Prince, prison ship, near Chatham, where

I was kept eleven months, and thence

we were all sent to Dartmoor Prison,

near Plymouth, which place they had

appointed to be the grand depot for American

prisoners; where they had assembled,

before the ratification of the treaty of

peace, and our release from the

curse of the place, five thousand

five hundred—but out of which number

there was between two thousand four &

five hundred as unfortunate as myself,

(and numbers having fared worse) who

had been



FOR THE STAR.  
TO THE CITIZENS  
OF  
CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

The storm of war is over, and the voice of the dove is again heard in our land; we can now take time to think, and to reflect on the great events that have recently passed in review before us. At a season when our country was upon its trial for life or death, and struggling against its foreign and internal enemies, a temporary relaxation of vigilance amongst the republicans of this county (and other counties of this State) appeared to have taken place, with regard to their elections. Mean while the redoubled vigilance of (British partisans, or) federalists, taking advantage of the distresses of their country, and using every effort to render a just war unpopular amongst those a little more ignorant, and much more honest, than themselves—have found means to scramble into power, and to seize upon the reins of government of this State.

The conduct of these hopeful characters, since they have been in power, has also passed in review before us—a specimen of which I beg leave now to lay before the public.

In November, 1812, the federalists having, by the means above noticed, obtained a majority in the General Assembly, they chose Levin Winder, Esq. as Governor for the ensuing year; and the said Levin Winder accepted the appointment, and qualified according to the constitution and law, &c.—Early in the spring of the year 1813, the British forces made their appearance in the Chesapeake, and on the 20th of April, 1813, an entry was made in the proceedings of the Council, in the following words: "The Council advised the Governor to take command of the militia in person."

The Governor being then absent, as appears by the proceedings of the Council, but the following day took his seat as usual at the Council Board, and continued to do so every day, until the 18th of September, 1813, with the exception of Sundays, and five other days; which five days occurred at different periods, and not in immediate succession. And on the 1st day of February, 1814, the Council aforesaid passed the following order:

"Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay Major Gen. Winder sixteen hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$1643:63) for his services as Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this State, from the 20th of April, to the 17th of September, 1813, as per account, passed and filed."

And by the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, on the day aforesaid the following order was drawn on him, viz:—

"Annapolis, Feb'y 1st, 1814.  
\$1643:63.

"Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to Levin Winder \$1643:63, for his pay as Commander-in-Chief, from the 20th of April to the 17th of September last—as per account, passed and filed.

(Signed) "LEVIN WINDER.  
Countersigned,

"Thos. Harrison, Auditor.  
And endorsed, "LEVIN WINDER."

And in virtue of the said order, the Treasurer did pay to the said Levin Winder the aforesaid sum of sixteen hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, as Commander-in-Chief from the 20th of April to the 17th of September, 1813, in addition to his salary as Governor from November, 1812, to November, 1813.

On the foregoing proceedings of our righteously Governor and Council, the present republican Senate of Maryland has justly and wisely remarked as follows:

"By an act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1785, a permanent salary of one thousand pounds per annum is established for the Governor of this State, and by the constitution he is ex officio Commander of the militia, and if advised thereto by the Council, is authorised to command in person. It is evident, that when he does command in person, he only performs a part of those duties which are enjoined on him by the constitution, and which appertain to his office as Governor. It can scarcely be denied, that when a public law gives to a public officer, a salary as a compensation for his time and services employed in the discharge of his official duties; that salary is a consideration for all his services, and not for any specific portion of them. It necessarily follows, that the Governor cannot lawfully or constitutionally receive any payment for official services beyond the salary of one thousand pounds, established by law.

"Again, it is worthy of remark, that at no period subsequent to the time when it appears, by the proceedings of the Council, that they advised the Governor to command the militia in person, was it ever announced by a general or other order, that this command was so exercised by the Governor; and during the whole time for which he drew pay as commander in chief of the militia, he continued at Annapolis, where no considerable body of militia was stationed (and those called out, by other officers) and almost daily attended in the Council Chamber. Whether, however, such advice was given or not, and whether the Governor did actually command the militia in person or not, the payment of the sum of

\* Keep it in mind, that this was also a federal Council, now newly appointed.

† That is, whether he previously held a commission in the militia, or not.

sixteen hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, to him as aforesaid, for services as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, was unauthorised by law—Therefore,

"Resolved, That the payment of the sum of sixteen hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to Levin Winder, Esq'r. as Commander-in-Chief of the militia from the 20th of April to the 17th of September, 1813, in addition to his salary (of one thousand pounds) as Governor for the year 1813, was made contrary to law.

"Resolved, That Levin Winder, Esq., and he is hereby required, to pay into the Treasury of the Western Shore, the sum of sixteen hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents; the said sum of money having been paid to him for services alleged to have been performed by him, as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, from the 20th of April to the 17th of September, 1813, in addition to his salary as Governor for the year 1813, contrary to law.

"By order,  
"THOS ROGERS, Clk."

The foregoing remarks and resolutions of the Senate, were sent to the House of Delegates (a majority of whom were federalists) for their concurrence; but, to their shame be it spoken, they rejected them with disdain—and thus was the Governor permitted and encouraged to keep this enormous sum of money, for which he had rendered no service at all, and to which he had no more right, than any other individual in the State had to the same money.—Placed in a situation, where he and his Council, (perhaps his participators) had power to unlock the public chest, how easily was his purpose accomplished. It was only necessary for the Council, first to advise his excellency to command in person, then to pass his account, which also receives the sanction of his own signature; the order on the Treasurer by the Governor, for the money, also receives the authentication of his own signature. Of little use are locks and keys to our Treasury doors, while such an Executive as Levin Winder and his Council have command of the purse-strings.

Fellow Citizens, there is no mistatement in the foregoing narrative; it is literally true, and the proof is to be found in the proceedings of the Council and on the Treasury books. This conduct of the Governor and Council took place in his first year, and was well known to those who elected him his second and third time; and although some of those very men have blamed, may condemn his conduct in private conversation, yet did they at last session of assembly vote for and elect him again as Governor. Such representatives as these, my fellow citizens, cannot receive my support.

I beg leave to ask you, my worthy friends and fellow citizens of Caroline county one question, suppose a Republican Governor and Council, ever had, or ever was to act so dishonest a part with your public money, what would have been said of them? Nay, what would have been done with them? I will tell you my friends, what would, and what ought to have been done with them, the republicans themselves would have outstripped the federalists in denouncing them, and far from palliating, or justifying such conduct, would have hurled them, ignominiously from their seats—this I think will hardly be doubted, when I remind you of a past transaction; and which although no way similar, and falling infinitely short of this crime which attaches to the conduct of the present Executive, yet did not receive the sanction, but met the disapprobation, and opposition of Republicans. The transaction I allude to, is the same, about which, some federal scribblers strove to raise a dust last fall, but of which no notice was then taken, and to which no reply was made; for two reasons: first, because the object of that scribbler evidently was, to produce a collision between certain individuals, and the republican candidate to Congress; secondly, because, although we were well informed of the facts, we were not in possession of the proofs that now appear in this paper, so well calculated to put to shame any who has, or may attempt, to draw a comparison between the conduct of the present and late Governor of Maryland.—But as this comparison was attempted last fall, and may be attempted again, I will briefly state that part of the conduct of Gov. Robert Wright which this federal scribbler was harping on last fall. Some years ago a Judges' seat became vacant in the Second Judicial District of this State, Robert Wright, Esq. then being Governor; he had a wish to fill that vacancy, it being a less laborious situation for him, than the practice of law, and better suited his declining years. He had long been a zealous supporter of his country's rights, and bravely fought in defence of them in the revolutionary war, he had long been a practitioner at the bar, and had acquired a full share of eminence in that profession—he therefore justly conceived himself as much entitled to fill that vacancy as any other individual, he resigned the office of Governor, not doubting but he should get that appointment, and I doubt not would acknowledge that he resigned for the express purpose. This was his error; one single reflection would, or ought to have disposed him to act differently, but either this reflection did not take place, or had not its due influence. The Legislature must be convened to elect another Governor for the residue of the time, this run the State to some expence, and

thence, never found the way into the pocket of Robert Wright, Esq. yet his friends did not approve it, they did not justify or even palliate it, but on the contrary, they regret it, they went farther, they opposed it, that is, they lifted their hands and voices against his being appointed, not from any opinion of his want of abilities, not from any personal dislike, but from other and distinct reasons—first, because his resignation run the State to the expence of an extra session, (but as before observed) no part of which stuck to his fingers—secondly, because his so doing, furnished his political enemies with a handle against him and his friends—Yes federal scribblers, who ever you are, that was harping upon this string last fall, we admit, that had he been appointed, you would have had a fine new string to your harp, but he failed in his object at that time, and has since acknowledged the correctness of the sentiments of those who opposed him; being informed of the principles upon which they did it, and has also publicly applauded their conduct, which conduct of his, we have viewed as a manifestation of a retraction from error, and therefore, as good Christians, we have done as we would be done by, we forgave him for that time. But how stands the case now between federalists and their federal governo—he has fallen into an error or crime that no Governor of this State ever blundered into before, he has without any appropriation made by law, and without any legal authority whatever, taken from the Treasury of the Western Shore the sum of \$1643 63 and put it in his own pocket, in addition to his salary allowed him by law, of \$1000 per year. When some federalists first heard this transaction spoken of, they denied the existence of such a fact, they would not believe that their Governor was capable of being guilty of a crime, when, if true, they admitted to be a heinous one.—But since they have been compelled to believe it, what has been their conduct?—Have they publicly disapproved it?—NO, but they have used every effort and artifice to justify it, yes, they even justify a Robbery committed upon themselves rather than act the honest and upright part that republicans did in the case here in before stated, with regard to Mr. Wright. And now, I would ask, what kind of comparison, what similarity exists in the two cases? There is none, for if Mr. Wright had even been appointed a Judge, he could not have received the salary of a Judge and Governor too, he fairly relinquishes the one and runs his chance for the other.—No so the conduct of Mr. Winder, he holds the office of Major General in the Militia, he is elected Governor, and still holds on upon his old Commission, and studiously declines appointing a Major General in his room, least a pretext for the Council to advise him to command in person might not so plausibly exist. With a perfect knowledge of the undeniable facts, federalists have elected, and re-elected this same Levin Winder, and will if they are elected again themselves elect a Governor and Council of a similar stamp—and therefore I trust that the good people of Caroline county will try to send delegates to the next Assembly who will take better care of their money. In Levin Winder's cold vapid communication made to the General Assembly on the 17th of May (May Session) he speaks as follows.—"By virtue of the powers with which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many counties have been called into actual service; (not by the Governor) & by law, are entitled to the same pay & rations as are allowed to the troops in the service of the U. States. NO appropriations have been made to defray the expences thus incurred." Several thousands of the poorer class of people officers and men, have been repeatedly called into the service of the State, harassed, distressed, insulted & discharged again, without allowing them a single cent, and whose accounts have been rejected, and they refused payment; while our righteously Governor, (and equally without any appropriation law,) could put into his own pocket \$1643 63 that he had not the shadow of a right to; had this sum been distributed amongst these poor fellows whose needy circumstances called aloud for it, the conduct of the Governor might in such case, have found a palliative if not a justification, because they both merited, and needed it, more than he did.—Let Governor Winder retract from the errors he has committed, and refund the money into the Treasury with interest, that he has ravished out of it, and we will forgive him likewise.

CINCINNATUS.

§ No doubt but they secretly regret it, because it is a *damper* upon them, and furnishes a handle against them in turn. || This is stated in the Maryland Republican, of course happened on the Western Shore.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The mortal remains of the gallant Sir Thomas Pictou, were landed at Deal on Sunday, from the Wrangler gun brig.—Minute guns were fired from all the ships in the Downs, when the body was conveyed to the Beach, where all the naval and military at Deal, were drawn up to receive it. The body reached Canterbury, about 6 in the evening, and was deposited in the custody of a guard of honor, in the same room at the Fountain Inn, where, on the same day fortnight, the General had dined, on his way to embark for the army. At six, on Monday morning, the body proceeded for the metropolis, accompanied to the extremity of the City by the 52d Regiment, with reversed arms, and the band playing the Dead March in Saul.

† This ought to have been his reflection.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the Ludlow, Capt. Mudge, 27 days from Bordeaux, arrived at Boston, August 9.

PROCLAMATION  
Of the Provisional Government to the Frenchmen!

In the course of a few days, your destinies have been again disturbed both by glorious success, and by a terrible reverse. A great sacrifice seemed necessary for your peace, and that of the world; Napoleon has abdicated the imperial power; his abdication is the term of his political life; his son is proclaimed.

Your new constitution, which has hitherto been distinguished only for its good principles, is soon to be completely developed, and even its principles will be purified and ennobled.—There no longer exist powers jealous of one another; the space is free to the enlightened patriotism of your Representatives, and the peers feel, think and vote, as your servants.

After 25 years of political storms, the moment has at last arrived, when all that has been conceived of wise and sublime, concerning social institutions, may be perfected in yours.

Let reason and genius speak, and on whatever side their voice is heard, it will be obeyed.

Representatives have gone to treat in the name of the nation, and to negotiate with the powers of Europe that peace, which they have promised on a condition, that is already fulfilled.—The whole world will, like you, be attentive to their answer. By that answer it will be determined, whether justice and promises are yet any thing upon the earth.

France must be united; rally, one and all, in circumstances of such difficulty. Let civil discord be appeased; and even differences of opinion be silent at a moment, when the great interests of nations are to be discussed.

Be united from the north of France to the Pyrenees, from La Vendee to Marseilles. What man, born on the soil of France, be his party, or his political dogmas what they may, can refuse to range himself under the national banner, to defend the independence of his country?

Armies may be partially destroyed; but the experience of all ages and of all nations proves, that an intrepid nation, which fights for justice and liberty, can neither be bested nor subjugated.

The Emperor, in abdicating, offered himself a sacrifice. The members of the government devote themselves in accepting from your Representatives the reins of State.

(Signed) The duke of OTRANTO, President.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Sitting of June 28.

M Durbach read the following letter from the President of the Provisional Government to the Duke of Wellington, dated June 27.

My Lord.—You have just added greatness to your name by new victories gained over Frenchmen. It is by you, therefore, that the French are best known and appreciated. You will vote for their rights in the midst of the powers of Europe.

In that council of sovereigns, your credit and influence must be as great as your glory.

The vows of nations, who neither calumniate nor flatter, have declared your character. In all your conquests, your law of nations has been justice, and your policy has appeared to be the voice of your conscience.

You will find that the demands, which we make of our plenipotentiaries, conformed to the most rigorous justice.

The French nation wishes to live under a monarch. She also wishes, that this monarch should govern under the empire of the laws.

The Republic has taught us how fatal are the excesses of liberty; the empire, how fatal is the excess of power.

Our desire, and it is unchangeable, is to see the independence, the order, and the peace of Europe placed at an equal distance from both these excesses.

Every one in France looks to the constitution of England; we do not pretend to be more free than she is—we will never consent to be less so.

The Representatives of the French people are forming a social compact. The powers will be distinct, but not divided. It is from their very separation that their harmony is expected to arise.

As soon as this instrument shall have received the signature of the sovereign who shall be called to govern France, that sovereign will receive the sceptre and the crown from the hands of the nation.

In the present state of knowledge in Europe, among the greatest misfortunes of mankind are the divisions between France and England; let us unite for the happiness of the world.

My Lord, no man, at this moment, can so effectually as yourself, contribute to the improvement of the nature and condition of the human race.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

The president of the government,  
The duke of OTRANTO.

NAPOLEON II. RECOGNIZED.  
FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

June 23d.

After a very impressive speech from M. Manuel, the house passed to the special order of the day, that by the constitution of the abdication of his father, and by force of the constitution, Napoleon II. has been proclaimed Emperor."

As soon as this resolution was pronounced by the President, all the members rose, crying *vive l'empereur!*

A message was sent to the chamber of peers, communicating this decision.

CHAMBER OF PEERS—JUNE 24.

After some warm discussion, and a 3d reading of the message from the Representatives above mentioned, the articles were successively put to vote, and passed without a division.—[See the address of the provisional government to the people, in this paper.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 25.

A member moved, that it should be inserted in the journal, that the acclamations of *vive l'empereur!* were unanimous, when the chamber proclaimed Napoleon II Emperor.

M Dismard seconded this motion, which was founded upon the most exact truth. The chamber decided, that the words unanimous "acclamations" should be inserted in the journal.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 29.

Count Lanjuinais presiding, presented the following message from the provisional government, & the accompanying documents.

Mr. President.—The provisional government has not forgotten for an instant that Napoleon by his abdication, has placed himself under the safeguard of French honor. Their first care was to demand of the enemy's generals, safe conducts for the protection of his person.

On the 25th of June, Napoleon demanded that two frigates should be put at his disposal. The government immediately ordered the ministry of the marine to arm those two frigates. Lieut. Gen. Becker was ordered to provide for the protection of Napoleon during his voyage, and all necessary orders were given for securing the preparation of relays of horses.

In the mean time Napoleon had not set out, yesterday, the 28th. The safe conduct had not arrived. The approach of the enemy giving lively inquietude respecting the safety of Napoleon, the commission determined to press anew his departure, and positive orders were given to the ministry of the marine. This last was sent to him by the count Boulay.

The house will perceive by the subjoined copy of the reply of lord Wellington, that he did not consider himself authorized to give the safe conduct requested, and that the government has performed one of its most sacred duties in causing the departure of Napoleon.

The government informs the house that Napoleon sat out at 4 o'clock, as the subjoined letter of Gen'l Becker shows. The government invites the house to make provision for him and for his family.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) DUKE of OTRANTO.

PARIS JUNE 29.

Copy of a letter to Count Bignon.

Head Quarters, June 28.

Count—I had the honor to receive the letter of your excellency of the 25th. I have already written to the commissioners named to treat of peace with the allied powers, upon their proposition for a suspension of hostilities; an answer to which your excellency must have seen, and I have nothing more to add to it.

As regards a passport and safe conduct for Napoleon Bonaparte, to proceed to the United States of America, I must inform your excellency that I have no authority from my government to give any reply whatever to such a demand.

I have the honor to be, with most distinguished consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Copy of the letter of gen. Becker, dated Malmaison, June 29, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honour to announce to the provisional government that the emperor has just entered his carriage, to repair to his destination, offering vows for the establishment of the peace and prosperity of France.

Accept, sir, the homage of the profound respect, with which I am your obedient humble servant,

COUNT BEKER.

The president read the message and bulletin which follow:

SITTING OF JUNE 30.

Mr. President—I have the honor to transmit to you the bulletin of the situation of the army on the 30th of June.

The enemy's army is advanced within sight of the capital. To arrest his march all the corps of the army of the north have been ordered to unite in the line of defence which protects Paris. This union is effected. The army is reorganized, and occupies all the positions.

Accept, I pray you, Mr. President, the homage of my highest consideration.

(Signed) DUKE of OTRANTO.

JULY 1.

The president read a message from the provisional government, as follows.

Paris, June 30.

Mr. President, The government has received at this instant & hasten to communicate to the house, 1st, a despatch addressed on the 26th of June from Chamberlay, by marshal the duke of Albufera to the minister of war, and transmitted from the



ons this day by telegraph; a despatch from Lieut. Damarque, dated at Chollet the 28th of this month.

Accept, &c. Duke of OTRANTO, President of the provisional government.

Telegraphic despatch transmitted from Lyon, June 30, 1815.

Chamberly, June 30.

The Duke of Albufera to his Excellency the Minister of War.

On the 27th the Austrians attacked the whole line. They were repulsed after a loss of two hundred and fifty men, killed, wounded and prisoners.—I attempted, with success, an armistice with General Bubna.

On the 28th, the enemy attacked Conflan and Aiguebele. He has lost 1500 men and we made 500 prisoners.—An hour after I renewed the proposition for an armistice, which he has accepted.—By this armistice I have consented to re-enter the limits of the treaty of Paris.

Continuation of the telegraphic despatch of the Duke of Albufera, of the same date.

I sent at the same time a flag of truce to gen. Frimont near Geneva. He replied, that animated with a desire by preliminary arrangements, to anticipate those which might be entered into by the allies, he consented to an armistice until the 24 July, by which period I hope to have received the answer of government.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 17.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Biddle to Com. Decatur, dated

UNITED STATES SLOOP HORNET, St. Salvador, June 10, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, that the Peacock and this ship, having continued off Tristan d'A Cunha, the number of days directed by you, in your letter of instructions, proceeded in company to the eastward on the 12th of April, bound to the second place of rendezvous. Nothing of any importance occurred to us until the 27th of April, when at 7 A. M. in lat. 38, 30, S. and long. 23, E. we made a strange sail in the S. E. to which we gave chase. The wind was from the N. E. by N. and light throughout the day, and by sundown we had neared the chase considerably. It was calm during the night, and at day-light on the 28th he was yet in sight. A breeze springing up from the N. W. we crowded sail with steering sails on both sides; the chase standing to the northward upon a wind. At 2 h. 45 m. P. M. the Peacock was about 6 miles ahead of this ship; and observing that she appeared to be suspicious of the chase, I took in star-board steering sails, and hauled up for the Peacock. I was still, however, of opinion that the chase was an Indianan, though, indeed, the atmosphere was quite smoky and indistinct, and I concluded, as she was very large, that Capt. Warington was waiting for me to join him, that we might together go alongside of her. At 3 h. 22 m. P. M. the Peacock made the signal that the chase was a ship of the line and an enemy. I immediately took in all steering sails, & hauled upon a wind; the enemy then upon our lee quarter, distant about 8 miles.—By sundown I had perceived that the enemy sailed remarkably fast, and was very weatherly. At 9 P. M. as the enemy was gaining upon us, and there was every appearance that he would be enabled to keep sight of us during the night, I considered it necessary to lighten the ship. I therefore threw overboard 12 tons of kentledge, part of our shot, some of our heavy spars, cut away the sheet anchor and cable, and started the wedges of the masts. At 2 A. M. the enemy being rather before our lee beam, I tacked to the westward; the enemy also tacked, and continued in chase of us. At day light, on the 29th, he was within gun shot, upon our lee quarter. At 7 A. M. having hoisted English colors, and a Rear Admiral's flag, he commenced firing from his bow guns. As his shot went over us, I cut away the remaining anchor and cable, threw overboard the launch, 6 of our guns, more of our shot, and every heavy article that was at hand; the enemy fired about thirty shot, not one of which took effect, though most of them passed over us. While he was firing, I had the satisfaction to perceive that we slowly dropt him, and at 9 A. M. he ceased his fire.

At 11 A. M. the enemy was again coming up with us. I now, therefore, threw overboard all our remaining guns, but one long gun, nearly all our shot, all our spare spars, cut away the topgallant foremast, and cleared every thing off deck, as well as from below, top light as much as possible. At noon the enemy again commenced firing. He fired many shot, only 2 of which came on board; 2 striking the hull and 1 passing thro' the jib. It is, however, extraordinary, that every shot did not take effect, for the enemy the second time he commenced firing was certainly within three quarters of a mile of the ship and the sea quite smooth.

I perceived from his sails that effect of his fire was to deaden his wind. At 2 h. and at 3 P. M. he again ceased firing. At 2 h. 30 m. P. M. the wind which had previously, and greatly, to our disadvantage, backed to the southeast, hauled to the westward, and freshened up. At sundown the enemy was about four miles astern. The wind was fresh and we went at the rate of nine knots throughout the night. We saw the enemy at intervals through the squalls during the

night, and at daylight on the 30th he was about 12 miles astern, still in chase of us. At 9 h. 30 m. A. M. he took in steering sails, reefed his topsails and hauled to the eastward, and at 11 A. M. he was entirely out of sight.

During the chase the enemy appeared to be very crank, and I therefore concluded he must have lightened while in chase of us. I did not at any time fire our stern chasers, because it was manifest that the enemy injured his sailing by his firing.

As we had now no anchor, no cable, no boat, and but one gun, there was of course an absolute necessity for relinquishing our intended cruise; and as in our then condition, it would have been extremely hazardous, on account of enemy's cruisers, approach our own coast, I considered it most advisable to proceed for this port, I arrived here yesterday and on my arrival received information of the peace between the U. States and Great Britain. Permit me to state that it was with the most painful reluctance, & upon the fullest conviction that it was indispensable in order to prevent a greater misfortune, that I could bring my mind to consent to part with my guns; and I beg leave to request, that you will be pleased to move the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, to call a Court of Inquiry to investigate the loss of the armament of this ship. It will be very satisfactory to me to have such an investigation.

I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BIDDLE.

Commodore DECATUR.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

NO. I.

Reflections on the late proceedings of the Legislature.

ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

How long are you determined to remain inactive? how long will you suffer a faction to triumph in opposition to the best interests of the state? a faction which has risen by the distress of the country, and acquired power by the transient terror of the day? Are you not sensible that your supineness has caused its ascendancy, and that a continuance of that supineness will terminate in eternal disgrace? When any one acquainted with the high-minded character of Maryland reflects on the result of the late elections, he feels at a loss to discover the cause which produced the effect: but he was only to look at your recent indolence & he finds the cause. From Allegany to Worcester—from St. Mary's to Cecil, there is a general inactivity. Even the City of Baltimore, before whose batteries the mercenary savages of laugthy England disgracefully retired; even that city, the boast of republicans and the hatred of monarchy is alike supine. Threatened with the loss of its charter, refused the power of taxation for its own defence, the City of Baltimore looks on with a listless inactivity which disgraces the laurels she has won. Gracious God! could it ever have been supposed that on that ground where a youthful Donaldson expired, and the aged McCulloch fell into the hands which kindled the flames of the Capitol, and violated the beautiful virginity of Hampton, there would be this indifference?—But it is not Baltimore alone, all Maryland is disgraced by this careless conduct.—Your sister States behold you with astonishment, and believe me contempt will follow this astonishment. The proud aristocrat chuckles at the scene, while the aged patriot looks forward to future days of wretchedness and woe.—Which is most to blame, an active aristocracy which moves with rapidity and vigor, or a listless republicanism which will not check its power? On the first of June an aristocratic meeting was held in Baltimore, and by the tenth their resolutions and plans were on their way to the remotest sections of the State. Immediately they flew to arms; instantly their tickets were formed and all was hurry, bustle and activity. How was it with you? The genius of folly seems to have benumbed your better feelings, and while you sit with folded arms looking at the scenes, your enemies are marching to certain victory. Arise republicans! from this state of apathy, or all is lost forever.—The next election lost, the senate follows, and you are yielded to your masters for six long years. The time has been when an Allegany fraud, or a Talbot knavery would have roused all Maryland to action. Is the elective franchise of no importance, or will you suffer yourselves to be swindled of your rights forever? If you wish to abandon all that is dear to man, declare so openly. I am but an individual, and can do what others do, but to see the power of the state, from downright indolence passing into the hands of the enemies of the people, is beyond all suffering. Reflect I beseech you, reflect in time; there is nothing easier than to revolutionise the State, and a few weeks of active exertion, will spare you the mortification of six long years.

JUSTINIAN.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TO THE FARMERS OF MARYLAND.—No. I.

A plain man myself, I am about to address you in a plain style, on the approaching election; and I think that I shall, in a few words, be able to show that your interest and duty require you to vote for republican delegates to the legislature. You have seen, that for fourteen years the republican party have governed the nation in strict conformity with the wishes

and will of the people. They acted, in this, upon the true principles of a government of the majority; and the administration that disregards the opinion of that majority, violates the most sacred rights of a free people.

The federal administration, when in power, did treat with contempt the wishes of the greater portion of the people, and they were, therefore, justly turned out of office. If put into power again, it is fair to infer that they would act in the same way; they would once more disregard the voice of the people; therefore you ought not to trust them.

But if the nation were not to vote for the republicans generally, they would punish that party for pursuing those measures which a majority required them to pursue; you would punish your rulers for doing what the people desired them to do; therefore you ought to vote for republicans.

The republican party used every effort to preserve peace with England; they tried negotiation, embargo, & non-intercourse, solely to keep out of war. All these would not do. They then, in obedience to the people's will, made war to support the honor, interests and independence of the nation; they did effect these objects. From the bottom of the gulf of degradation, they have dragged up the drowning character of the country, and placed it upon a high footing. America never stood higher in the eyes of the world than she now does.—This is acknowledged in private by federalists themselves; but they have not the magnanimity to do it in public.

The republicans made peace the moment they had it in their power; they showed, in every act, their a dent wish for peace. They have given this blessing, with character, prosperity, happiness, and abundance, to the people; therefore the people ought to vote for republican representatives.

In my next, I will tell you what the federal party were doing, while the republicans were fighting for national honour and existence.

A CECIL FARMER.

The public attention never was before completely absorbed by any one subject, than by the almost daily accounts of the extraordinary convulsions in France.—No apology is therefore deemed necessary for occupying so great a portion of our paper with the foreign news. We yesterday received a mass of interesting translations and abstracts from French papers, of which we have given as much as we could find room for.

It is now ascertained, without knowing the details of the 3 days preceding that event, that NAPOLEON II. (the infant heretofore called the King of Rome) is declared by the Legislature to be the EMPEROR OF FRANCE, in pursuance of the Constitutional provision; that, up to our latest dates, a spirit of determined opposition to the invaders, and of course to the restoration of the Bourbons, appears to actuate the Provisional Government, Legislature, People and Army of France; and that the greatest respect is shown on all hands to the ex-Emperor, for whom liberal provision is proposed to be made by the Legislature.

The prominent feature of the late news, and the one which seems to command the greatest interest here, is that NAPOLEON is about to embark, from France, with a few faithful adherents, for the U. States. The fact is officially announced in the Parisian Journals, and every circumstance favors the idea of the attempt being made; although, we perceive, it is surmised in one of our papers, that this is a mere feint, and that he is in fact about to rejoin his late army. The stronger probability appears to be, if we have not fallen into the hands of the British cruisers which are on the look-out to intercept him, that this celebrated man is at this moment near our shores; near the shores of that country which is perhaps to prove to him and his companions as it did to the New England pilgrims of old, and to thousands since, a retreat from the vanities, and an asylum from the persecutions of the old world.

Nat. Intel.

IRUN, JUNE 15.

Many persons are now employed in digging at Madrid, in consequence of some testimony given by some Moors of the existence of a treasure valued at 20,000,000 dollars, and which has remained buried ever since the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, some signs have been found which correspond with the evidence given by the Moors. Never could treasure come more appropos.

CHILLICOTHE, August 10.

Our fleet has returned from Mackinaw, whither it had been sent to transport troops destined to take possession of that Island, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent. We are sorry to learn that, on this occasion, the British have manifested a want of faith, which renders the honorable conduct of the American government more conspicuous. Instead of giving up the Fort as it stood on the day of the ratification of the treaty of peace, they have entirely demolished all the works which had been erected there since its surrender in 1812. Nor is this all. They have likewise destroyed all the fortifications at Prairie du Chien, and reduced that important post to a heap of ruins, previous to giving it up to our troops. This conduct, so unworthy of a civilized nation, presents a striking contrast to that of our government respecting Malden. That fort, destroyed by General Proctor, when he fled before Genl. Harrison, was afterwards rebuilt by our troops, with considerable labour,

and rendered very formidable; and in that state has been lately given up to the British commander in Upper Canada, by the officer commanding at Detroit.

On the 25th ult. a Mrs. Lyon, of Black River, Lake Erie, was delivered of two sons; the naming was submitted to John S. Reid, who named them Jacob Brown and Winfield Scott.

A letter from Bordeaux mentions, that exchange on England had risen considerably in consequence of the amount purchased or purchasing for the persons who were about to leave the country.

The Plymouth paper of July 4, says, it is a known fact, that Bonaparte's agents have bought up bills of exchange on London to no small amount.

The Archduke Charles is appointed commander in chief of the Austrian army on the Rhine.

Switzerland on the 20th of May concluded a convention with the Allies, by which the liberty of marching through the Swiss territory is conceded.

Bonaparte is now either in England or very near the American coast.—*Aurora*

## REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1815.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in this place, dated

"Baltimore, 19th Aug 1815.

"We have accepted this morning from New York—that a vessel just arrived there, report that she spoke a vessel from the Mediterranean, which informed that our squadron had taken THREE ALGERINE FRIGATES AND TWO BRIGS; and that the Guerriere was in chase of another—while the sloop of war Ontario blockaded Algiers."

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Talbot County.

EDWARD LLOYD, SOLOMON DICKINSON, DANIEL MARTIN, JOSEPH KEMP, For Sheriff—JAMES CLAYLAND.

Caroline County.

W. H. HARGREAVE, THOMAS STYLL, PETER WILLIS, MONTGOMERY DENNY For Sheriff—GEORGE A. SMITH

Queen Anne's County.

SAMUEL BURGESS, WM. E. MEGONIKIN, ROBERT STEVENS, KUNSEY HARRISON.

Anne Arundel County.

THOMAS SELLMAN, RODOLPH DORSTY, CH. STEWART (of Day), Maj. TH. H. DOWLEY.

Calvert County.

RICHARD IRELAND, DANIEL KENT, B. H. MACKALL, STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

COMMUNICATION.

In order to exhibit to the State of Maryland the insupportable tyranny assumed by those who have had the disposal of its public functions for the last two years, it is requested that the Republican Committees in all the respective counties on the Eastern & Western Shores, shall ascertain in their different districts, the names of those in the magistracy, or any other public office, who were displaced during the last two years, merely as a count of their being accused Republicans, and consequently zealous in support of the Federal Government, during its recent glorious effort in behalf of our National Rights and Independence, against British violence and corruption.

It is particularly requested, that these committees in the different counties, be accurate in making out their lists, and transmit them to the Editors of the Patriot, so as to be published on or before the 12th of Sept. next; and that the different Republican Papers in the State insert this notice in behalf of the community.

N. B. In making out the lists, let the particular office from which every one was removed by such tyranny, stand opposite the name.

Balt. Patriot.

## NEW YORK BLOCKADED.

Capture off the Hook. The British razee Acbar, and a gun brig, are cruising off the Hook; and on Saturday they captured two vessels, and sent them for Halifax. The first was the French brig Triade, of Nantes, from Guadeloupe; the other the American brig Hannah, from the same port, and were both bound to New York. Four of the Triade's and two of the Hannah's passengers were put on board the Reconnoissance, bound in. And on Friday last, the brig James Scott was boarded by the Nautilus, British frigate; she also boarded several others, the man of war brig Hiram in company.

Nat. Adv.

Mr. CRAWFORD, our late Minister to France, has accepted the office of Secretary of War.

DIED, at his late residence in Kent county, on Saturday the 5th inst. after a lingering illness, Dr. BENSON B. BLAKE, in the 35th year of his age.

On Thursday last, in this town, Mrs. M'KEEL, consort of Mr. James M'Keel, merchant.

At his seat on the Manor, in the State of Delaware, on Friday last, RICHARD BASSETT, Esq. formerly Governor of this State.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES OF HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND, Will be sold at public vendue, IN PRINCESS ANNE TOWN, Somerset County.

On the 15th day of September next ensuing.

It is supposed that not more than one hundred and fifty acres are cleared. This Land lies not more than four or five miles from Princess Anne, and near navigable water. It will be divided into two parcels, or sold all together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, in equal instalments.

A more particular description of this Land would be unnecessary, as every person intending to purchase will view the premises. This sale will be made by the subscriber, by virtue of a power of attorney from his John Perhouse, of Philadelphia, the proprietor.

Thomas Bayly.

aug. 22 4

## THE ELEUTHERIAN SOCIETY.

Will hold an adjourned meeting at the Theatre Tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on the FIRST MONDAY in September next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The disbanded officers of the late army, who have not already joined the Association; officers displaced by the consolidation of regiments during the war, and officers of volunteer corps, who served under commissions from the general government, are invited to join the society, by application for admission through any of the members thereof.

By order—

John Barney, sec'y.

Of The National Intelligencer, Washington City, the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and the Star at Eastern, will publish the above twice a week four times and send in their accounts to the Patriot office August 22 2

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AND ARE NOW OPENING.

A very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, QUEEN'S WARE, CHINA & GLASS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell cheap for Cash.

Thomas & Groome,

Easton, aug. 22 3

## TO BE LEASED.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A large and commodious brick building in Cambridge, at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a tavern.

In point of size, structure and situation, it is, perhaps, the most eligible house in the town, for that purpose; and such an establishment, with a moderate share of diligence and attention, would, undoubtedly, be well sustained by the most liberal patronage.

Joseph E. Muse,

aug. 22 3

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

The subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Centerville, would take a few GIRLS into his family to educate, in addition to those he has. The terms, for board and tuition, are, one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

Henry Darden.

august 22 4

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined business in Easton, and about removing to Baltimore, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him to call and make immediate payment—as this is all that at present details him in this place.

John Valiant.

aug. 22 3

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Simon Smith, deceased, late of Kent county.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, residing near the Head of Chester, at or before the twenty eighth day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th of August, 1815.

Pargentine Little, adm'r

of Simon Smith, dec'd.

august 22 3

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nantuxcoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nantuxcoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

## Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday the 5th day of August instant, negroes ALLEN and CESAR.

ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome and well made, and has a scar over his left eye: He had on a striped cotton jacket and trousers, a white shirt and hat.

CESAR is a shade lighter than Allen, is about 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is bulky—has a scar on his left cheek, and his cheek-bones are remarkably high. Cesar's clothing was the same as Allen's, with the exception of a blue over jacket instead of a striped one.

It is supposed that they have made for the state of Delaware, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and will in all probability change their names and dress. If taken in Talbot county and brought home, we will give a reward of \$50; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward.

Ennalls Martin, jun,

Susan Seth.

aug. 22

## RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. a negro man who calls himself Tom; he says he was set free by Col. Carter, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. He is a very black man, stout made, 5 feet 7 inches high, about 25 years old—He has several scars about his face, one on his nose, one on his face on the left side, one over his right eye, and one at the right of his right eye. His clothing are a coarse brown cloth coat, one pair of dark fancy cord, and one pair of plaid cotton pants, one tunic and one striped and one fancy waistcoat, one cambric and one tow shirt, a good fur hat, and old coarse shoes. The owner, if any, is requested to release him—otherwise he will be sold, agreeably to law.

Henry Sweetser, sh'f.

aug. 22 3



## FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrich, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the

### Tavern Keeping Business;

Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year. R. B.  
Easton, January 3, 1815

Adj. & Insp. General's Office,  
April 8, 1815.

### GENERAL ORDER.

The better to secure to non-commissioned officers and privates who have been enlisted into the service of the United States, and who have or may be honorably discharged therefrom, and to the heirs of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have died in the service, the allowance of one hundred and sixty acres of Land, under the provisions of the acts of December 24, 1811, and December 12, 1812, as well as the further allowance of three hundred and twenty acres of Land to those who have been enlisted under the act of December 10, 1813; that Land will hereafter be designated and surveyed, by order of the President of the United States, and secured to the persons entitled thereto, by warrants to be issued by the Secretary for the Department of War, (if applied for within five years,) according to the provisions of the act of May 6, 1812.

The Secretary of War directs, that all company books and records, which will establish the casual service relative to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, between the passing of the act of December 24, 1811, and the descriptive List of the Army on the 16th day of February last, be forthwith transmitted to this Office, or deposited, to be hereafter forwarded from the Adjutant General's Office of the district or army where the company may be stationed.

Officers commanding companies will preserve copies of such part of their records as will be necessary in forming new company books, when the army shall be consolidated to the peace establishment, embracing all subsequent casualties of men whose time had not expired at the close of the war.

The commanding officers of districts and armies will give the necessary orders for promptly collecting the company books within their respective commands, and it is believed that where any records, calculated to establish the just claims of soldiers, may be in the hands of gentlemen who have left the service, they will be cheerfully transmitted accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
D. Parker,  
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

Adj. & Insp. General's Office,  
April 28, 1815.

### GENERAL ORDER.

Information having been given to the War Department, that many persons have purchased from soldiers their claims for bounty land, it is therefore deemed proper to publish, as a general caution, the following extract of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands," passed May 6, 1812, by which all sales of military land bounties, before patents from the War Department have been granted, are declared to be null and void, viz: "Section 2. The Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall from time to time issue warrants for military land bounties, to persons entitled thereto: Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives, applied for within five years after the said person shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever."

This provision of the act will be rigidly adhered to, and the most careful scrutiny had, in every case, before a warrant will be issued.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
D. Parker,  
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

The preceding Orders are republished, the more effectually to guard against imposition on those interested in claims to military bounty lands.

In many instances the company books and records referred to in the order of the War Department of April 8, 1815, are reported to have been carried from the companies, by officers who have left the army. The Adjutant and Inspector General respectfully requests those gentlemen who may have company books and such other records as will establish the rights of individuals, or enable the government to check fraudulent claims for pay, pension, or bounty lands, to transmit them by mail, directed to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington City. Any packet the size of a company book, properly put up and directed will arrive in due course of the mail.

Adj. & Insp. Gen's Office,  
July 26th, 1815.

D. Parker,  
Adj. & Insp. Gen.

Note. Publishers of the Laws of the U States are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes.  
August 8 3

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eyes. His clothing were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket.  
The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Vallant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro-  
line county, Md. July 6

## Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, the 8th August, 1815.

On application of WILLIAM GREEN, administrator of WILLIAM McCarty, late of Caroline 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

John Young, Reg.  
Wills 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 therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1815.

William Green, adm'r  
of Wm. McCarty.

aug 15 3

## Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, the 8th August, A. D. 1815.

On application of PHILEMON HARTCASTLE, administrator of Joseph Miller, late of Caroline 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

John Young, Reg'r  
Wills 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 therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 8th day of August, 1815.

Philemon Hartcastle, adm'r  
of Joseph Miller, dec'd

aug 15 3

## Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

On application of SARAH OREM, administratrix of Thomas Orem, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord 1815.

Ja: Price, Reg'r of  
Wills for Talbot county

### In compliance with the above order,

#### Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Orem, late of said county, dec'd—All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of August, 1815.

Sarah Orem, adm'r  
of Thos. Orem, dec'd

aug 15 3

## STATE OF MARYLAND:

### Worcester County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing of John Jones and William Wheelton, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto: The said John Jones and William Wheelton having given bond and taken the oath prescribed by the said act: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said John Jones and William Wheelton be discharged from confinement, and that they give notice to their creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and at the court house door of said county, and the said John Jones at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, and the said William Wheelton at one of the taverns in New Town, to appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. 27th July, 1815.

Wm. Whittington,  
Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist.

True copy. Test—  
John C. Handy, clk.

August 8 4

## WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit—

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, by petition in writing of PETER FRANKLIN stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto; the said Peter Franklin having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Peter Franklin be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, at the court house door of said county, and at the tavern in Poplar town, to be and appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, and show cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed. 2d of August, 1815.

William Whittington,  
Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist.

aug 15 4

### WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.

## Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him:—

I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he 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 months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Puncil.

True copy—  
John Browne, clk.

July 25 3m

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 6th, 1815

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1817, 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 Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

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

10th. 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, and including West Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New Jersey.

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

13th. 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.

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

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

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

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured 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 United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies, which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

A. J. Dallas,  
Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE. The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week for two months.  
July 18 9

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act 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 stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Chambers having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application—and the said William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, once in the city of Baltimore, and once in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors, to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.

R'd. T. Earle.

True copy—  
John Browne, clk.

July 18 3m

## STATE OF MARYLAND:

### Worcester County.

On application to the county court of Worcester, by petition in writing of BAZILIA PARKER, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the supplements thereto: The said Bazilia Parker having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act: It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Bazilia Parker be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, at the court house door of the county aforesaid, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, to appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Bazilia Parker should not have the benefit of the act as prayed. May term, 1815.

John C. Handy, clk.

August 8 4

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Brown, alias Ned Lloyd,) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn—it is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Catrup.

August 15

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Chappel, a negro woman named NANCY WYLLIE, formerly the property of Miss Charlotte Hensley, of Queen Ann's county. She is a remarkable handsome black girl, about 20 years of age—she took with her, her infant child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her—I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, as she has a number of relations in its neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 30 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 20 dollars if brought home.

Benjamin Roberts.

August 15 3

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of Mary Enalls Salk, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder or back part thereof is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right ear, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a tow linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, and a blue nankeen jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm Joseph H. Nicholson, Jun'r Esq. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. If taken in Talbot county, and secured so that I get him again, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid—if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars—and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Susan Seth, guardian  
to Mary Enalls Seth, a minor

June 13

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th ult. a negro man named JACOB, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, and stutters. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pants; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Looxermans, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.  
Clack Stone.

July 27

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 4th of July last, a light mulatto woman named DOLL, about 35 years of age, her countenance rather sower, thick lips—has a good deal of wool on her head, and generally wears a handkerchief on it—carries her head on one side, has lost all her teeth on one side, and is far gone in pregnancy—has a husband by the name of Daniel Wilson, who lives with Mrs. Blake, in Piney Neck, Queen Ann's county, where it is very probable she is. Took with her a variety of country-made clothing, such as striped linsey and striped cotton.

A reward of \$25 will be given for apprehending her, if in this State, and 50 if out of it, and all reasonable charges if lodged in Easton jail.

William B. Smyth.

aug. 15 3q

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst., a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with her nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing, a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a capotes colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat, a jacket, one white do. one light colored freck dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair lace slippers. She is an excellent house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others sometime previous of Richard Cook Tighman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centerville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending negro CLOE, who ran away in May last. Said CLOE is about 30 years old, short and thick set, and considerably gray backed; she is fond of dressing her head with a handkerchief, and somewhat attached to liquor. Cloe was formerly the property of Mr. P. Wyant, lately lived with Mr. Beale, at the Merchants Coffee House in South street, she is well known to the free negroes of this place, she has occasionally hired out as a free woman. It is probable she is now concealed in or near town, or she may have made her way to the Eastern Shore of this State, having a father near Herring Bay—A reward of 20 dollars will be given if apprehended and secured in this city; 30 if in the county; & 50 if out of the State, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

J. B. Taylor.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor, carry away or employ said girl, at their peril.  
The Editor of the Easton Star will give the above eight insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.  
August 1 8

## RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 16th July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN FAGAN, supposed to be about 27 years of age, five feet five inches high. His clothing when committed were a brown cloth coat, York stripe vest, red cross barred cotton pantaloons, muslin shirt, and a pair of fine shoes; has the phthisic—has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Henry Crise, living about 3 miles from Woodsbury, Frederick county, Md.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff  
Frederick county, Md.

aug 3 (15) 8

## RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 12th July (inst.) as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH, supposed to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, stout and well made, somewhat bow legged, round face, pleasing countenance. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout cotton stripe pantaloons, and tow linen shirt—Has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Daniel Macarty Chichester, living about 7 miles from Fairfax Court House, in the State of Virginia.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff  
Frederick county, Maryland.

July 29 (aug. 8) 8

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 24 July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself CATO MINGO, supposed to be about 45 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout with red edging, home made shabby pantaloons, yellow striped jacket, and a coarse linen shirt—Has a scar on his right hand, large whiskers, and is tongue tied. Says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Ford, living at Hughes's furnace, Washington county, Maryland.





[VOL. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1815.

[No. 52.....824.]

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.

**FOR SALE,**

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county, situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable LAND, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.  
If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

may 30 14

James W. Price.

**Public Sale of Plough-Horses.**

On SATURDAY, the 2d of September next, will be exposed to public sale, at Centerville, Queen Ann's county, all the horses from the estate of the late Col. Nicol, called Walnut Ridge. And on TUESDAY, the 5th September, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, Talbot county, all the horses from Mount Pleasant, belonging to said estate. Many of these horses are very valuable. The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit will be given upon bond and security, and the precise terms of sale made known on the day.

aug. 15 4

Robt. H. Goldsborough, } adm'rs.  
Lloyd Nicols, }**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES OF  
B. H. L. LAND,  
Will be sold at public vendue,  
IN PRINCESS ANNE TOWN,  
on the 13th day of September next  
ensuing.

It is supposed that not more than one hundred and fifty acres are cleared. This Land lies not more than four or five miles from Princess Anne, and near navigable water. It will be divided into two parcels, or sold all together, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, in equal installments.

A more particular description of this Land would be unnecessary, as every person intending to purchase will view the premises. This sale will be made by the subscriber, by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Pershouse, of Philadelphia, the proprietor.

aug. 22 4

Thomas Bayly.

**LOTS FOR SALE.**

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY the 18th September, at 11 o'clock A. M. if not sold before at private sale, six valuable LOTS of LAND, situated near the Cambridge Cross roads, on the west side of the road leading from Cambridge to Black Water river, and adjoining Dr. Rich's Lots.

The above Lots contain altogether about 18 acres, and from 2 to 4 1/4 acres in each Lot.

On Lot No. 4, there is a large convenient dwelling house in pretty good repair, with several out houses and a garden. There are 3 acres in this Lot. Lot No. 4, will be most desirable property to any person who may wish to avail himself of the opportunity of educating his children at the Cambridge Academy (the reputation of which is as high as that of any institution in the State) or of possessing an agreeable residence near the town.

The other Lots will suit any person who may be desirous of vesting money in real property, as those Lots will be annually appreciating as the town enlarges, and will in a few years become extremely valuable.

A liberal credit will be given, but the purchaser must give bond with such security as shall be approved by the subscriber.

aug. 15 5

Mary Goldsborough.

Any person desirous of buying the whole property at private sale, will be pleased to apply before the 18th Sept.

M. G.

**FOR SALE,**

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

Cambridge, June 6

James Steele.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having declined business in Easton, and about removing to Baltimore, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him to call and make immediate payment—on this is all that at present demands him in this place.

aug. 22 3

John Valiant.

**FOR SALE,**

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynadier,) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARKER, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

april 18

Thomas L. Haddaway.

**FOR SALE,**

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will not doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

may 30

William Chambers, Agent for the heirs

**THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP, 'THE GENERAL BENSON,'**

Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and continue weekly as a regular Packet; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Berths and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and so constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be procured for the accommodation of Passengers; which, with the unremitting endeavors of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.

Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employers strictly adhered to, by the

aug. 6

Public's obedient servant,  
Clement Vickers.**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

Fellow Citizens,  
I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

aug. 1

Solomon Dickinson.

**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

Fellow Citizens,  
I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Members of the House of Delegates; should I be favored with your confidence, my best exertions shall be used to advance the interests and happiness of our country.

aug. 1

Edward Lloyd.

**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

Fellow Citizens,  
I again present myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the State Legislature; and whilst I ask the honor of your suffrages at the next electoral period, I cannot refrain from a tender of thanks to such of you as were pleased to give me your support heretofore, with an assurance that it will again be gratefully received.

aug. 1

I am, fellow citizens,  
Respectfully your ob'dt. serv't.  
Daniel Martin.**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

Fellow Citizens,  
I offer myself a candidate for the next General Assembly, and solicit your suffrages. Your obedient servant.

aug. 1

Joseph Kemp.

**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

Gentlemen,  
Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honor of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

aug. 1

Your obedient servant,  
John Bullen.**To the Voters of Talbot County.**

Fellow Citizens,  
Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfill the duties of the office.

aug. 15

James Clayland.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to  
Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

**MILES RIVER PACKET.**

The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.

july 11

Lambert W. Spencer.

**FEMALE EDUCATION.**

The subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Centerville, would take a few GIRLS into his family to educate, in addition to those he has. The terms, for board and tuition, are, one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

aug. 22 4

Henry Darden.

**NEW GOODS.**

The subscriber have just received from Philadelphia, AND ARE NOW OPENING,  
A very general assortment of  
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,  
CUTLERY, QUEEN'S WARE,  
CHINA & GLASS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.  
All of which they will sell cheap for Cash.  
Thomas & Groome.  
Easton, aug. 22 3

**NATHANIEL PEARCE,**

Inform his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,  
THAT HE HAS OPENED,  
ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,  
A GENERAL  
Commission & Grocery Ware-House,  
Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,  
And intends keeping at all times,  
A large and extensive assortment of  
GROCERIES,  
Which he will sell, low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nicholas Brice, Esq's.  
Baltimore, Aug. 8 1815

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,  
SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Amongst which are  
Superfine Cloths Superfine and common  
Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints  
mixed Polkae & com Black Bombazettes  
mon do Bandanna handkerchiefs  
Cassimere, Kerseymeres Madras do  
Long & short Nankens Pocket do  
Merinoes Vellings Chambray, blue and  
White Cambrics do brown  
Black & brown do. Plaids  
British Shirtings do Stripes  
Domestic do Cotton Downings  
Superfine Long cloths Tartan Shawls  
Cambric, Jacobett Turkey Shawls  
India Book Muslin Jams, Tow Linen  
Handkerchiefs Stocking Yarn  
Locket do Cotton Twist, No 3 to 20  
Blue do do  
Lapet Shawls Kid Gloves long & short  
Lenox, plain & seeded Green's Beaver  
Dimities do Wood Hats  
Cotton Hosiery, white Tartan & other Combs  
and coloured Neck & handkerchiefs  
Russia Shreding Pins, Knives  
Cotton do Buttons, &c. &c.  
54 & 64 Checks  
All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Wool.

Easton, july 18

James Thomas.

**JAMES B. RINGGOLD,**

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
GOODS,  
SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.  
Easton, June 29

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**

5th day of August, A. D. 1815.  
On application of SARAH OREM, administratrix of Thomas Orem, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 8th day of August in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of  
Wills for Talbot county.**In compliance with the above order,**

Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Orem, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of August, 1815.

aug. 15 3

Sarah Orem, adm'x  
of Thos. Orem, dec'd**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**

Tuesday, the 8th August, A. D. 1815.

On application of PHILEMON HARDCASTLE, administrator of Joseph Miller, late of Caroline 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r  
Wills 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, on or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1815.

aug. 15 3

Philemon Hardcastle, adm'r  
of Joseph Miller, dec'd**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**

Tuesday, the 8th August, 1815.

On application of WILLIAM GREEN, administrator of William M'Carthy, late of Caroline 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of August, A. D. 1815.

Test—

John Young, Reg'r  
Wills 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, on or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1815.

aug. 15 3

William Green, adm'r  
of Wm. M'Carthy.**AN OVERSEER**

Wanted to superintend a large farm, distant two miles from Queen's Town, Queen Ann's county. A salary of \$250 a year will be given, with some perquisites, to a man capable of managing with skill and success the establishment in all its branches. No person need apply, who has not been engaged on a scale of farming somewhat large, and who cannot bring testimonials of a good character, and of being a good farmer.

july 11 8

Edward Harris,  
now at the farm.**THE ELEUTHERIAN SOCIETY**

Will hold an adjourned meeting at the New Theatre Tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on the FIRST MONDAY in September next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The disbanded officers of the late army, who have not already joined the Association; officers displaced by the consolidation of regiments during the war, and officers of volunteer corps, who served under commissions from the general government, are invited to join the society, by application for admission through any of the members thereof.

By order—

John Barney, sec'y.

The National Intelligencer, Washington City, the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and the Star at Easton, will publish the above twice a week four times, and send in their accounts to the Patriot office.

aug. 22 2

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

**NO. II.**

Reflections on the late proceedings of the Legislature.

**ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.**

To a free people the elective franchise is always dear; such a people would cherish in holy remembrance the patriot who had strove to place his rights on a basis permanent and sure, and view with detestation that wretch who had endeavored to cleave them to the earth. I was not born in the earliest period of its existence, tried to rob the poor man of his vote, and now strives to obtain his favor by the grossest flattery and falsehood. A recurrence to former scenes, and a view of more recent transactions will be sufficient to alarm the friends of freedom, and rouse them from that apathy which is so disgraceful. In the year 1797, a bill was introduced into the House of Delegates to permit every man having age and residence to vote, and being sent to the Senate (which was federal) was read the first and second time.

BY SPECIAL ORDER, NEGATIVED, and sent back the same day. Here, my fellow citizens, was a display of action which proves their utter contempt for the rights of man, and evinces an utter hostility to the freedom of election. In 1797,

when both Houses were federal, a bill was proposed giving that right to every free white male citizen, having age and residence, which was

**REFERRED IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, WITHOUT BEING PUT UPON ITS PASSAGE,**

and the honest, but poor man still remained enslaved. In 1800 the House became Republican, the Senate still remaining federal. On leave being asked to bring in such a bill, the yeas were 32 to 25, and a bill was reported nearly in the words of the present law, which being passed, was sent to the Senate, who proposed an amendment, which totally altered the nature of the bill by stipulating that every voter "should be charged with a state or county tax in the assessment or tax book of such county." The bill with the proposed amendments was returned by the Senate to the House, who sent it again to the Senate with a message, in which it was observed, "If we agree to your amendment, which makes it an indispensable qualification, that the voter should be charged with a state or county tax, the following consequence will ensue: Many men, who are now under the constitution entitled to the right of suffrage, will then be excluded, because many individuals possess the sum of thirty pounds who are not, nor cannot, agreeably to law, be assessed at all; then so far from extending the principle of voting, it will tend to curtail it, and the object of the bill be destroyed. When we consider ourselves the guardians of the rights and privileges of the people of this State, we cannot agree that the right of suffrage, a right inestimable to free men, should be dependent on any partial assessment law, which any future legislature may think proper to adopt, which we conceive must be the case if we agree to the above amendments." Notwithstanding this able & argumentative message, the bill was rejected, and many were still deprived of this dear and inestimable privilege. In 1801 this Senate was consigned to merited oblivion by the just indignation of the people, and both houses being republican, the bill was passed.

**NOT ONE REPUBLICAN VOTING AGAINST IT**

How long has it been, men of Maryland, since an attempt was made to give the right of voting to the legislature for the important offices of president and vice-president? And how recently has it been that in a federal House of Delegates, and on a question of contested election, a member was refused the privilege of summoning witnesses to the bar of the house, a constitutional right which the meanest man can claim in a court of justice, and on the most trivial occasion? yet when the important question of representation was before them, the houses of delegates refused, what the constitution guaranteed, and the rights of man demanded. How long has it been since a whole county was deprived of its representation, and three persons having a minority of votes were declared to have a majority of votes, contrary to the law, the constitution and the fact? There is no man among you but has heard of Wilkes and Luttrell; these names are familiar to most of us. The one is united with our ideas of social rights, the other as the corrupt minion of a corrupt ministry. The cases were the same, but in a Mid-lex election a Sheriff was the pander of party, in the

**ALLEGHANY FRAUD**

the house of delegates performed the meritorious office.

From the commencement of this party to the present time, they have shown a disposition to deprive the people of their rights. Possessing, as they vainly think, the riches of the nation, they wish to draw that distinction which wealth alone can give, and for which unyielding honesty may sigh in vain.

**JUSTINIAN.**

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,  
August 27, 1815.

**GENERAL ORDER.**

The civil authority having, in many sections of the country, interfered with the government and subordination of the army, by granting to soldiers writs of habeas corpus, and requiring in evidence the original enlistments as a condition of their being retained to fulfil their contracts; and it being impracticable, in some instances, for commanding officers to produce those enlistments so soon as they are required:

It is therefore ordered, that no paymaster make payments of arrears of pay or bounty to soldiers discharged by the civil authority; and that all officers withhold the certificates required to establish claims to bounty land, and forthwith report such discharges to this office.

In all cases where the periods of enlistments are doubtful, commanding officers of regiments and corps will make the necessary inquiry, and promptly adopt measures to ensure the rights of the soldiers.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
D. PARKER,  
Adj. & Insp. Gen.



WASHINGTON, August 22.

### THE VICTORY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Copy of a letter from the American Consul at Alicante, to the Sec'y of State, dated

Alicante, June 21st, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that by a letter this moment received from my vice consul, Nicholas Briale, at Carthagena, I learn that the first division of our squadron, under Commodore Decatur, had appeared off that port, and sent in an Algerine frigate of 4 guns and 500 men, captured off Cape de Gant, after a short engagement, during which the commander of the Algerine was killed. Our loss consisted of four men. The Commodore had sent in a schooner for refreshment, and other necessities, with which she immediately sailed for the fleet. The prize must perform 10 days quarantine. I shall set off within 2 hours for that place in order to make further provision for the fleet, if necessary, and render every other service in my power—from whence I shall have the honor of addressing you, and advise what further may occur.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

To the Hon. the Sec'y of State.  
Consulate of the United States,  
Cadix, June 27, 1815.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in referring you to the subjoined statement, for the interesting and important information it contains, which I doubt not, in a great part, may be relied on. The informant adds, that about 400 prisoners had been landed from the prize frigate, & that but few had been saved from the brig. The wind being now from the S. W. makes it probable that the particulars of this action from the Commodore will not come to hand for some days.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, &c.

RICH'D. S. HACKLEY,  
Hon. Jas. Monroe,  
Secretary of State.

CADIZ, June 27 1815.

Arrived Spanish boat Santo Christo del Grao, Patron Manuel Servera, in four days from Carthagena; said Patron reports that on the 21st, an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, (admiral) a prize to the Americans, had entered said port with the loss of all her masts except the foremast, and otherwise much injured. She was brought in by an American sch'r which, after taking some fresh provisions, again put to sea. The captain of said sch'r report that an Algerine brig had been run on shore by her crew, between the tower of Estacio and that of Albufo, but was afterwards got off by the Americans; and that the American squadron continued in chase of two other frigates, and had driven a 3d into Alicante. The American squadron were expected in Carthagena in 10 or 15 days, which place was to be their rendezvous. The admiral had ordered a house to be prepared for him. The frigate captured is the one which some years ago captured a Portuguese frigate. I translated from the original.

RICH'D. S. HACKLEY.

The Algerine admiral had been killed in the engagement.

### THE INDIANS.

St. Louis, July 22.

Extract of a letter from Loure Island, on the Missouri, to a gentleman at St. Louis.

"The Indians are becoming every day more troublesome, and unless the utmost vigilance is used many murders may be expected. From almost every quarter we hear of Indian signs being discovered; horses are daily stolen from the upper settlements: indeed the situation of this country is truly miserable. Accounts have reached us that the Upper Lakes and Rivers swarm with British vessels conveying agents and traders who have immense quantities of goods for the Indians, our ferocious enemies."

### GENERAL ORDER.

Missouri Territory.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Portage des Sioux, July 19, 1815.

The restoration of peace, and tranquillity upon the Northern frontier of this Territory, is no longer expected, without obtaining it at the point of the bayonet. The Sacks and Kickapoo of Rock River have as yet declined the offer of peace which the government of the U. States has tendered to them, and have manifested recently a strong disposition to avoid negotiation altogether. The Commissioners appointed to treat with the hostile Indians on the Mississippi and its waters, have not been met by any respectable deputation from those tribes; and even those that did assemble, came under the veil of hypocrisy and deceit; for it is confidently believed that war parties started at the same time with them for our frontier. Since the overture made by our government to restore peace upon terms highly advantageous to the hostile Indians in the late war, the Sacks, Foxes, and Kickapoo of Rock River have repeated their depredations; a vast deal of property has been stolen recently from the frontier inhabitants, and wandering parties now

threaten different parts exposed and not protected by a competent force.—To prepare for such a state of things, seems to have occupied the early attention of the President of the United States: he has taken proper steps for the protection and security of the people and the country exposed to Indian incursion, and in order to meet his views and effect the desirable object just mentioned, Major General Andrew Jackson, the commanding officer of the southern military division, has called upon me to hold the Militia of this territory in readiness for active service, to march at moment's warning. In compliance with this requisition, I call upon every effective militia-man to hold himself in that state of readiness.

The melancholy and horrid scenes of murders, rapine and violence, that are almost periodically exhibited among your countrymen, neighbors and relatives, make a much more solemn and eloquent appeal to your patriotism than I can do. Sympathetic feeling for those that suffer can but be excited into action; but in the indulgence of this virtue the high and manly duty of soldiers is not forgotten; their arms will be doubly nerved, and the most confident hope is entertained that whenever the proper functionary speaks the word, all will rally round the standard of their country, and that all will be ambitious to avenge the wrongs, and the injuries that have been inflicted at their own doors, upon innocent and defenceless women and children.

It is most probable that at least one third of the effective force of the several regiments will be first called into service.

(Signed) WM. CLARKE.  
By the commander in chief's orders,  
D. DELAUNAY,  
Adj't Gen. of Missouri Militia.

### FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the 1st of July the French Chamber of Representatives adopted an address to the French people from which the following are extracts: "Frenchmen! Foreign powers have proclaimed in the face of Europe, that they would respect our independence, and the right which every nation has to choose its government, in conformity to its manners and its interests. "Napoleon is no longer at the head of the state: he has himself renounced the throne; his abdication has been accepted by our representatives. He has departed from us; his son is called to the empire by the constitutions of the state. The allied sovereigns know it. The war ought therefore to be at an end, if the promises of kings are of any validity. "Meantime, plenipotentiaries have been sent to the allied powers to treat of peace, and their general have refused a suspension of arms.—Their troops have hastened their march availing themselves of a moment of alarm and hesitation; they are at the gates of the capital, without making known to us why the war continues."

"Now the House of Representatives conceive it to belong to its duty and its dignity, to declare that it will never acknowledge the rights of the nation, and to consecrate them by solemn engagement.—This constitutional character is drawn up, and if force of arms shall momentarily impose upon us a master—the destinies of a great nation are to be abandoned to the caprice and arbitrary will of a small number of privileged persons; then yielding to the compulsion the national representatives will assert in the face of the whole world, the rights of the oppressed French nation. "It will appeal to the energy of the present and future generations, again to vindicate at once the national independence and the rights of civil liberty. "It appeals, from this day to the justice and the reason of every civilized people."

This address was adopted unanimously, ordered to be printed, sent to the departments and the army and posted up in Paris. From the unanimity of the decision of the House on this, and on several other questions, it is manifest that the members of that body, were afraid to express their minds.

On the same day a letter was read, addressed to the House by the commanders of the army. In this letter they "swore in the face of the world to defend to the last breath the cause of independence and national honor." They say that the Bourbons have offered no guarantee, and that they are rejected by an immense majority of the French people. This letter is signed by

The Prince of Eckmuhl, Minister of War, Count Pajol, Lt. Gen. and commander of 1st corps of cavalry, Baron Fresinet, Lt. Gen. Count d'Erlon, Lt. Gen. and commander of the right wing of the army, Count Roguet, Lt. Gen. and commander of grenadiers of the guard, Gen. Petit, Commander of the division Chasseurs, Baron Christiani, Marshal-de-camp, Baron Henrici, Marshal-de-camp, Lt. Gen. Brunet, Major Guillemin, Baron Loreet, Lt. Gen. Ambert, Clary, Chartrain & Cambriel & Jeannet, Marshals-de-camp, Gen. Count Vandamme.

This address was ordered to be printed, and 20,000 copies were to be circulated. It would seem that it ought to contain the names of all the officers in command. But we find amongst them but a few of the most distinguished French officers, and a small party only of those who held commands in the battles of the 16th and 18th of June. The following is a list of the French officers who are nam-

ed in the several accounts of those battles.

### Bonaparte.

Jerome Bonaparte, commanding a division of the 2d corps; Marshal Soult, Maj. Gen. chief d'Etat Major; Marshal Ney, prince of Moskwa, second in command.

Marshal Bertrand, Count Lobau commanding the 6th corps.

Lieutenant-Generals—D'Erlon, commanding the 1st corps; Reille, do. 2d do; Vandamme, do. 3d do.; Drouet, do. 4th do.; Excellmans; Girard; Friant; Aix; Kellerman (Count Valpy); Lefebvre Desnoettes, cavalry; Colbert, do.; Imperial guards; Delort, cuirassiers; Millaud, do.; Pajol; Duhesme; young guard; Murard; Cambron; Labadoyere; Lonoix, chef d'etat 2d corps.

PITTSBURGH, August 12.

### FROM DETROIT.

We learn by a gentleman just from Detroit, that the detachment of United States troops, under Maj. Morgan, of the rifle corps, arrived on board of the sloop of war Niagara, and gun-boat Porcupine, at Michilimackinac on the 13th of July last, and demanded the surrender of the fortifications and island, agreeably to the terms of the treaty. They were informed by the British commanding officer, col. McDowell, that he was ready to deliver up the place.—According to our troops landed about two o'clock, when the American flag was hoisted at the fort, and a federal salute was fired from the Niagara, capt. Woodhouse. The works were found in tolerable repair—some trifling depredations only having been committed—such as the destruction of the cistern, and tearing up the floors of the barracks, &c. which had been transported to St. Joseph's. At the time the American troops landed, there were but about 40 or 50 regulars, under Col. McDowell, about the same number of Indians, under Dixon and these left the island in two or three hours after.

The conduct of Col. McDowell had been severe towards the inhabitants, so much so, that previous to his departure he was called on for satisfaction; he declined meeting the gentleman who called on him, and claimed protection of the American commanding officer, which was immediately granted. Considerable importations of British goods had been made to the island by the way of Montreal, &c. and from thence transported to fort St. Joseph, which had been placed in good order by the British. The avowed reason for the detention of the fort so long, was, that the British government wished to afford the North West Company, and other subjects, an opportunity to import their foreign goods this season free of the duty which is usually paid at Michilimackinac. Our officers were informed by the British, that the fort and public building at Prairie du Chien, had been evacuated some time since—that the British commanding officer, when two days march from the place, was met by an express; that he returned, and in obedience to his orders, burnt the buildings and entirely destroyed the works although they had been fully informed of the terms of the treaty. Representations on this subject have been, or are about to be, made to the government.

At Detroit, on both sides of the river, business had resumed its usual course; considerable bodies of Indians were in the neighborhood, waiting for the great treaty, which would be held at Detroit or its vicinity, about the 29th instant; several councils had been held, and the alternative of war or peace offered to them by governor Cass; they however manifested every disposition to bury the hatchet, and be on friendly terms; the war had left them poor and miserable; provisions and goods were distributing by the U. States agents among them. General Brown, with 5 or 6 vessels full of troops went up the lake on the 2d inst. and it was generally believed that he would proceed to repair and garrison the works at Chicago, and to build a new post at a place called Greenbay, or its vicinity between Chicago and Michilimackinac.

### FROM THE AURORA.

### TRUTH MUST FINALLY PREVAIL.

It appears that the Prince Regent has ordered some British regiments to have the word Niagara fixed on their colors, for their distinguished conduct in the capture of Fort Niagara by assault on the 15th December, 1813.

Col. Duane has made some judicious remarks on the conduct of these Regts. at Lundy's lane, but said little about Niagara, only it was taken by surprise, &c. In 1814, I passed over the ground, and collected a true statement of this shameful invasion of that part of York state, which will fix eternal infamy on the British arms. I was informed it was commanded by Gen. Drummond, and under him Gen'l. Riall, the latter I saw at the Eleven Mile Creek a prisoner, but the other I never saw—by his name, I suppose him a Scotchman, and by his conduct as mere a savage as ever disgraced an army, which will appear by the subsequent narrative, which I collected from respectable inhabitants, who were acquainted with every circumstance. The army crossed near Lewistown, which is opposite to Queenstown.—Lewistown was a small village with very respectable stone houses in it—in these lay some sick and wounded soldiers, attended by a humane gentleman named Dr. Molly, who did not belong to any army, but came from Eleven Mile Creek, gratis, to take care of the sick and wounded.—The regiments above mentioned, distinguished themselves by the most savage barbarity

ever known to be committed by any civilized nation; if England can be called so. Like ferocious brutes, they entered the apartments of the sick and wounded, and, regardless of all cries and entreaties, they passed their bayonets thro' them, leaving some dead and others dying, and like savages, set all the houses in flames, which soon finished their miseries. Dr. Molly, seeing what took place, begged his life, informing that he never belonged to any army; he was answered by opprobrious language, and a bayonet passed through his abdomen, which brought some of his bowels out, on which he placed his hand, and walked 6 miles, to Fort Niagara, and in 15 minutes expired.—This is a true statement of the conduct of the Regiments which are now rewarded with honor. Was there ever such a nation before, who rewards brutality too shameful to be mentioned. As for the capture of Fort Niagara by assault, it is a shame to mention it; it is an eternal disgrace to the vile wretch who should have commanded it, but was at his own house, two miles off, and everything was in such a situation, that the British had no difficulty in entering it. I do not remember that they fired a gun before they were in the Fort: this is British valor! this is a distinguished conduct! I have forgotten the exact distance from Niagara to Buffalo, but I believe it is about 90 miles; houses were erected along the road; all were burnt, except two near the Falls. Buffalo was a respectable trading town: every house was laid in ashes, only one, in which a widow lived, named St. Johns—by what means this escaped, I know not.—In the late war England employed some gentlemen; but in general the army was composed of thieves and robbers.—Had the object of England been to fix an eternal hatred to that kingdom, the measures pursued have well suited that purpose.

DAVID JONES,  
Chaplain North District.  
August 8, 1815.

### THE LAUNCH.

The FRANKLIN, of 74 guns, was yesterday launched from the stocks in the Navy Yard of this City—the operation was conducted with the same skill and effect which had constructed one of the most beautiful and complete pieces of naval architecture which has ever been formed by the united efforts of science and art. The movement of the ship upon the slips was more than usually slow, but it was a majestic & composed movement, affording to the delighted spectators time to admire and to express admiration—repeatedly between the instant of her first movement to her final embrace by the flood.

The spectacle was sublime, and was witnessed by more than an hundred thousand persons from the surrounding country. The only inconvenience, indeed, arose from the want of space, to accommodate spectators, which, being perceived, the commanding officer directed the navy yard to be thrown open.

The Franklin moved from the land to the water, without any of the usual agitation or pitching; she seemed to carry her swelling sides to the flood with the erectness, ease, as buoyancy of a swan; without the least rocking, & but a slight plunge of the bow, when it quitted the slip, which indicated her entire freedom, in possession of her destined element; her head veered round to the south in a beautiful style, exhibiting her starboard broadside to the tens of thousands, who hailed her transit, with redoubled acclamations.

The launch was performed without any accident—but a carpenter was unfortunately killed before the launch, by the fall of a piece of heavy oak timber.

Aurora.

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To those patriotic citizens who composed the late United States' Army:

### FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Observing that attempts are making in some of the public papers to lessen your confidence in the honour and assurance of the government, which pledged itself to give those who enlisted for the war donations of public land, because those lands are not miraculously prepared at the moment of the termination of the war for location; I have therefore thought it might be proper and satisfactory to you to submit for consideration the following facts, in order that you may know that the government, which has already expressed its sense of your meritorious services, is anxious to comply with its engagements.

Soon after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, I received the directions of the President of the United States, through the honorable the Commissioners of the General Land Office, to set apart the best bodies of land belonging to the government, so that two millions of acres, which had been appropriated by Congress, laying in Michigan territory, two millions in Illinois, and two millions in the territory of Missouri, might be surveyed without delay for the soldiers of the late Army, &c. In obedience to these instructions, a sufficient quantity was selected in Michigan as near the southern shore of Lake Erie and the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, as the private claims would allow, the same quantity north of the Illinois river and extending to the Mississippi, and down those rivers to their junction; and a like quantity between the St. Francis and the Arkansas rivers, extending down the Mississippi, believed to be the most valuable tracts in these territories; and a sufficient number of skilful surveyors were immediately engaged to survey and

lay off these lands, that they might as soon as possible be prepared for location.—Four of those surveyors, with all their assistants, were dispatched to Michigan—four were instructed as soon as practicable to commence the surveys north of the Illinois river—and arrangements were in train to prepare the rest to follow on, so soon as preparations were made for their commencement.—While we were thus proceeding, with a fond hope of soon having your land ready for location, our surveyors were driven in by the Indians from Michigan, who, misled by a miserable policy, refused to permit them to proceed. The same hostile disposition of the lower tribes has thrown impediments in the way in the lower country—although the surveyors report that had the Indians been peaceable, such was the state of that country, from the uncommonly wet season and the richness of its soil producing an astonishing under growth, that it would have been impossible to commence during the heat of summer. Under these circumstances we are obliged to desist and wait the issue of the treaties which are authorised by the President of the U. States to be held with the contending tribes of Indians, which every principle of humanity sanctions before a sad appeal to arms.

I can therefore with the greatest truth, assure you, that so soon as the difficulties are removed, which the government is using its endeavour to do, as it respects Indians, no time will be lost in surveying those lands and preparing the way for you to obtain what you so justly merit.

EDWARD TIFFIN,  
Surveyor-General.  
Chillicothe, Aug. 10, 1815.

### NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The progress of the Congressional elections in the State of North Carolina, opens to us a result more favourable to the cause of the country than we at first anticipated, and assures us to an accession of strength in a quarter where a change favorable to Republicanism had not been expected under existing circumstances.

Late accounts from that State inform us, that besides the return of Republicans from all the districts represented by men of that party in the last Congress, a decided Republican is elected over Mr. Pearson by a majority of about four hundred votes. In the district of Mr. STANFORD, likewise, the late election has disclosed a considerable change in public sentiment, adverse to the cause of the Opposition. Mr. S. gained his election by a small and very reduced majority, tho' opposed by a gentleman unknown beyond his immediate vicinity.

Complete returns have not been received from the remote districts; but no doubt is entertained that the elections have eventuated in the choice of ten Republicans and three Federalists—in the last Congress the Representation consisted of nine Republicans and four Federalists.

Nat. Intel.

The following report from the commander of a cutter in the revenue service of the U. States, to the Collector of the port of Wilmington, Delaware, has been transmitted to us for publication.—It is with no little pain that we witness the recurrence of these wanton insults on the part of British officers. So long as our flag is thus spurned, and our citizens maltreated, even in sight of our own shores, by the officers of G. Britain, so long will time exert its influence in vain to heal the wounds and soften the hostile feeling produced by the late war. A conduct so arrogant cannot be calmly borne, and if persisted in, must ever prevent the restoration of a cordial friendship between the two nations.

Ibid.

General Greene, Aug. 18, 1815.

DEAR SIR, Last evening spoke the brig Amazon, of Philadelphia, Wm. Phillips, master, from N. York, in ballast. Capt. Phillips states, that on the 15th inst. off Barnegat, he was boarded by an officer from the British Akbar, of 74 guns, the officer hauled down Capt. Phillips' colors, and hoisted them union down, fanned the vessel all over, gave Capt. Phillips a great deal of abusive language, took him and his papers on board the ship, the captain of the ship endorsed his register and tore it almost in pieces, and abused him very much. Capt. Phillips understood the Captain of the ship's name was Charles Bullen. There was a sloop of war in company called the Arab.

JOSEPH SAWYER.

Allen McLane, Esq.

### LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Baltimore, August 24.

The schr. Comet, Capt. Cathell, in 17 days from Carthagena (South America) arrived at this port yesterday, and brings information that the Patriots were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and that they were determined to defend the place to the last extremity. They had taken two Spanish transports, 1 of which had two hundred & seventy men on board, among whom were the Governor and Captain-General of the Panama. There was on board the transports, 2000 muskets, &c. The Patriots have about 2500 troops in the City, and 2000 on the lines, and did not appear apprehensive of being conquered.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
HOPKINS & DUFF'S  
RAZOR STROPS,  
For sale at the Star Office.



## NEW-YORK, August 22.

Late and important from England and France.

Arrived this day at 1 o'clock the cartel ship Woodrop Sims, capt. Jones, of Philadelphia, in 38 days from Plymouth, Eng., with about 350 Americans from Dartmoor.

We learn from passengers in the Woodrop Sims, that Mr. Gallatin was to leave London in 2 or 3 days for Liverpool, where he would embark for the U. States; that a Commercial Treaty was nearly completed.

Com. Barney had arrived out with despatches from our government.

The U. States' cartel ship Analoston had also arrived at a port near Plymouth.

It was reported that the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, with Dr. Eustis and suit on board, had passed up the Channel.

To the politeness of a respectable friend the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted for London dates [received by this arrival] to the 12th of July, and Paris dates to the 9th. Very important extracts will be found below.

The Duke of Wellington and Field Marshal Prince Blucher, at the head of the allied army entered Paris on the 7th of July 1815, King of France, arrived at his capital on the 8th; and the arrival of the Emperor of Russia and Austria was expected on the same evening. Lord Castlereagh also arrived on the 8th.

Of Bonaparte, we have no certain intelligence. The most plausible rumor respecting him is, that he sailed from Rochefort in a French frigate, on the 2d of July.

The Provisional Government or Commission of Regency, and the two Legislative Chambers were dissolved; and the Ministers of Louis who were in office on the 1st of March, were restored to their respective official functions.

It will be recollected that Lord Wellington, in a despatch dated June 29th, stated the British loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, at 12 or 13,000.—In a subsequent dispatch he gives the following official returns, which make their loss much less than his Lordship had supposed.

British killed, wounded, and missing, in the battles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June.

Officers killed 108; non-commissioned 102; rank and file 1549; officers wounded 436; non-commissioned 333; rank & file 5193; officers missing 12; non-commissioned 17; rank and file 778—Grand total 8458.

The celebrated Mr. WHITBREAD, the leader of the opposition in the British Parliament, expired on the 6th of July, at his house in Dover-street. The Courier of the same day states, that his death was occasioned by apoplexy; but Bell's Weekly Messenger of a subsequent date, ascribes it to an act of suicide in a fit of insanity.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 11.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, Downing-street, July 11.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. addressed to Earl Bathurst.

Paris, July 8th, 1815.

My Lord, In consequence of the convention with the enemy, of which I transmitted your Lordship a copy, in my dispatch of the 4th, the troops under my command and that of Field Marshal Prince Blucher, occupied the barriers of Paris on the 6th, and entered the City yesterday; which has ever since been perfectly quiet.

The King of France entered Paris this day.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

London, July 11. We yesterday received a complete series of the different Paris papers up to Friday last inclusive. The expiring faction, after debating and wrangling to the last moment, have all dispersed, and the leaders have fled in different directions, some of them across the Loire with the retreating army; cannot is, we believe, among this number. Others to different ports particularly Rochefort from which two frigates sailed on the 2d July, having on board some distinguished passengers; among these it is said are Bonaparte and Marshal Ney. Others have fled no man knows where.

We have since received the Paris papers of the 8th. They are of great importance.

The Provisional Government and the Chamber are dissolved. The King entered Paris last Saturday.

PARIS, July 7.

The Commission has made known to the King, through the organ of its President that it has just dissolved itself.

The Peers and Representatives, imposed by the late government, have received on this subject a notification.

The Chamber are dissolved.

The King will enter Paris to-morrow about 3 in the afternoon. His Majesty will alight at the Thuilleries.

## ORDONANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those to whom these presents shall come, health.

Considering the necessity of restoring in their functions the individuals who

have been removed by violence since the 20th of March last, we have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 1. The Functionaries of the Administration, & Judicial Order, the Commanders and Officers of the National Guard who were in active service on the 1st of March last, shall resume their functions forthwith.

2. Our Ministers are charged each in what concerns him with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Denis, 7th July, 1815, and the 21st of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

By the King, Prince de TALLEYRAND.

Another decree restores the command of the National Guards of Paris to Lieut. Gen. Count Desoles, under the order of Monsieur.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF JULY 5.

It is reported that two of our sloops fell in on Friday last with an American ship under very suspicious circumstances: she had just left Havre with the wind easterly, she kept close in with the shore, so that the sloops could not get near to her. They, however, continued to follow her until they fell in with the Floratio, and then that vessel stood towards her. Just as the Floratio was on the point of firing upon her, to bring her too, a fog came on, and they lost sight of her. The wind was fair for her continuing to run down the Channel.

Commer. Adver.

## BUFFALO, August 15.

FROM DETROIT.

By a passenger in the sloop Com. Perry, from Detroit, we learn, that the brig Hunter, with Maj. Gen. Brown and Brig. Gen. Miller on board, was on Wednesday last, within a few hours sail of Detroit.

Col. Butler had returned from Michilimackinac, which post has been quietly surrendered by the English to the American detachment; the British had destroyed some part of the works. Col. McDowell, the late British commandant at Michilimackinac, has encamped on an island near St. Joseph's. It is understood that the British do not intend to make any regular fortifications in that vicinity, until the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of the treaty of Ghent shall decide the territory of the island in Huron river. The brig Niagara is ordered again to Michilimackinac, and she will probably visit Michigan. The Americans are to build a fort near the ruins of old fort Dearborn at Chicago, and another at Green Bay, also in lake Michigan. Great numbers of Indians are in and about Detroit, but they are peaceably disposed. A treaty will be held at Detroit, as it is reported, on the 20th inst. with the Indians.

## REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1815

## THOSE INDEBTED

Are informed this morning's Star completes a year with original subscribers—persons indebted for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are desired to make payment. The expenses attendant on the establishment, added to the high price of materials, will not permit of longer indulgence; and it is expected a sense of propriety on the part of debtors, will not compel a resort to coercive measures.

Washington, August 25.

The SECRETARY OF WAR left this city on Tuesday, to pay a visit to the President. From Montpelier the Secretary will join his family in Georgia, from which he has been separated by his public duties more than two years.

Chillicothe, August 10.

Gen. M'Arthur and Major Graham, two of the commissioners appointed to treat with the North Western Indians, leave town this day. They are to meet Gen. Harrison at Frankfort, and thence to proceed with all possible dispatch to accomplish the object of their mission. Mr. Langham has been appointed secretary to the commissioners.

## LOSS OF GUN BOAT, No. 152.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, to a gentleman in this city, dated

July 21.

"It is with feelings of extreme regret, I have to report the loss of Gun Boat No. 150, Sailing Master Johnson. She was struck with lightning entering the N. E. passage of the Mississippi, which communicated to her magazine, and blew her up—by which most fatal accident all her crew perished, except three, and they are dreadfully wounded. The weather was so extremely thick, that although but a very short distance from Gun Boat No. 149, she could not be seen. They heard an explosion, which they supposed to be a peal of thunder; nor did they discover their mistake, till after the weather cleared off, when they learned the melancholy fate of her consort." [The number on board was 21]

FROM THE WESTERN (ST. LOUIS) HERALD.

## SCALPING.

Col. James, the British commander at Sandwich, U. Canada, has offered \$50 to the Indians for the scalps of every deserter from the British army. How is a British scalp to be known from an American scalp? How is it to be ascertained whether the scalp is of a deserter? Five dollars was the reward offered by the British for a scalp previous to the last war, and it was found that for that reward, the scalps of Americans were daily brought in—when such was the fact, what must be the effect of a reward of ten times that amount, for a scalp? We suppose the British will say, as they did when they imposed their surmises, that the Indians cannot tell the difference between an American and an Englishman. This reward to the Indians is offered for no other purpose than as an inducement to them to murder Americans, so that our frontiers may be, if not entirely depopulated, prevented from becoming sufficiently settled to be dangerous to the British power in Canada.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, in Baltimore, Mr. ROBERT DREXLER, merchant of this town, to Miss SUSAN M. CLOUGHEN, of the above city.

Departed this life, on the 19th inst. at New Ark, (New Castle county, State of Delaware,) Col. WILLIAM WHITELEY, of Caroline county, State of Maryland, aged 63 years.

In the death of this aged and venerable patriot, his country hath sustained an irreparable loss, and society has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. The memory of his exemplary life and conversation will long remain untarnished, and a numerous acquaintance will sympathize with his surviving relatives, for this dispensation of Divine Providence.

DIED, at Harford, on Friday afternoon, in the 57th year of his age, his honor CHAUNCEY GODDRIE, Lieut. Governor of the State of Connecticut.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 12th day of September next, that House and Lot on Washington street, the property of John Jeffries, now occupied by Charles Blake, on accommodating terms, which will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

Lambert Reardon,

agent for the proprietor.

Easton, Aug. 29 3

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, upon the application of Joseph Richardson against the heirs at law of Gen. John Eccleston, deceased, for the sale of the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land and Mills, houses and other improvements thereon, lying and being on Hunting Creek, in Dorchester county, whereof the said John Eccleston died seized and possessed—the said Lands and Mills will be exposed at public sale to the best bidder, for cash, on the twenty third day of September next, on the premises. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the said John Eccleston, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Court of Chancery, or to the trustee, within two months from the day of sale.

William W. Eccleston, trustee.

Aug. 29 3

## A FARM near Easton, for sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power given by a covenant contained in a Deed from John Harwood and Mary N. Harwood, his wife, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—All and singular that Farm and Plantation situate and lying in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and near the village of Hooktown, between the post road and the road leading into Miles River Neck, and adjoining the Lands of James Denny, one consisting of part of a tract of Land called "The Addition," and containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of November next, at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of 4 months, 8 months, 12 months, and 24 months, in equal instalments. For the nature of the soil and improvements, and the situation of the Farm, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President & Directors,

Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

Branch Bank at Easton, } Aug. 28, 1815 } Aug. 29 11

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, (if not sold previously at private sale.)

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

at the Court House in Snow Hill, Worcester county, that well known tract of LAND where the subscriber formerly lived, containing by estimate 958 acres, situated in Worcester county, Md. ten miles from Snow Hill, two and a half miles from the post road leading to Philadelphia; it is bounded on the east by Sinimuxent Bay, on the north by Marshall's creek, which affords an excellent landing for small crafts within 200 yards of the dwelling.

This Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco—it affords fine pasture and grazing, having 250 acres of marsh, equal to any in the county, and a sufficient quantity of fire wood and timber.

The situation is elegant, healthy, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the Atlantic Ocean and Sinimuxent Bay.—The waters contiguous to this farm afford abundance of excellent fish, oysters, clams, and wild fowl, in their season.

A great part of this Land is well intermixed with oyster shells for several feet deep, which will afford an unexhaustable source of manure for the Land.

The improvements are a brick dwelling, 46 feet by 20, two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.

The greatest part of the purchase money will be required in Cash—more particular terms will be made known on the day of sale, a more particular description relative to this Land is deemed unnecessary, as any information can be had by applying either to Wm. P. Marshall, now living on the Land, or to the subscriber living in Somerset county, near Princess Anne.

John P. Marshall.

August 29 12

## 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.

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

James Calhoun, junr.

Baltimore.

Aug. 29

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 20th inst. a young apprentice boy by the name of Nathaniel Mitchell, to the shipwright business. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said apprentice, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice; and all masters of vessels from taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute any person for the same.

James Stokely.

Easton Point, Aug. 29 34

DOCTOR JAMES TILGHMAN, Having established himself at Big Mill, offers his professional services to the public.

Aug. 29 3

## TO RENT.

The subscribers will rent, for a term of years, their property at Millford Cross Roads, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, commodious store house and stables, all new and of brick. The store has been occupied for nearly three years, by W. Sherer & Co. jun. and is one of the best stands in the neighbourhood, having yielded 50 per cent. per annum, and business daily increasing—the custom from the subscribers' works alone, amounting to upwards of \$3000 a year: there is also an extensive Cotton Factory within one mile from the store. With the above will be rented, if required, three Truss Lots adjoining. The situation is high and healthy; there is a pump of water at the kitchen door, and an excellent spring within thirty paces—for convenience none can exceed it, combined with the advantage of a profitable business renders the situation a very desirable one.—To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate, and possession given on the 1st Jan'y next. For terms apply to the subscribers, adjoining the premises, near New Ark, Del. or N. S. Market. Bldg. more

S. & W. Meeteer.

N. B. New Ark Academy, so long celebrated as a Seminary of Learning, is but two miles distance from the above property, making it still more desirable for a person having children to educate.

August 29 5

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

10th August, 1815.

## NOTICE.

The proposition contained in the Notice, which was issued from the Treasury Department on the 10th of June last, relative to the circulation of Treasury Notes, has been generally adopted by the State Banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the co-operation of the Banks with the Treasury. Thus, the Notes of the acceding Banks, Treasury Notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the Mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes; and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same State, or from one State to another State, the Treasury Notes, which, by agreement, are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding Banks, throughout the Union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the Collectors, and other Public Officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the Notes of the Banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment,

1. Gold or Silver,
  2. Treasury Notes,
  3. Bank Notes (other than Notes issued by the Banks specified in the subjoined list) which are current at par, at the place of payment.
- AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that from and after the said 1st day of October next, by agreement of the State Banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list) Treasury Notes will be received, credited, and issued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding Banks. But it is not intended, or understood, that the said agreement shall bind the said acceding Banks to receive, credit and reissue any Treasury Notes, which are now due and payable, or which shall hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper Loan Offices.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

List of Banks whose Notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the United States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the Treasury proposition.
  2. Banks which have given no answer to the Treasury proposition, and which do not (it is believed) pay their Notes in specie.
- In New York, The Bank of New York, The New York Manufacturing Company, The Bank of Augusta (Georgia) The Middlebrook Bank (Connecticut).
- In New Jersey, The Bank of America, The Union Bank, The Merchants' Bank, The Bank of Columbia (Hudson), The Bank of Hudson, The Ontario Bank, The Catskill Bank, The Orange County Bank.
- In New Jersey, The State Bank, Elizabeth, The State Bank, Morrisville.
- In Pennsylvania, The Bank of the Northern Liberties, The Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania, The Farmers' Bank of New Salem, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

§7. The printers appointed to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till October 1st.

August 19, (29) 5

## NEGRO GIRL WANTED.

Cash, and a liberal price, will be given for a NEGRO GIRL, from 15 to 17 years of age, that can come well recommended for her honesty.—One for a term of years or for life, (the former would be preferred) that has been accustomed to waiting in the house. For such a Girl, a purchaser can be known, if application be made at the Star Office before the end of the present week.—It is not intended to take her out of the State.

August 29 34

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, a negro man by the name of MOSES PHILIPS, five feet five or six inches high; black, with thick lips, has scars on his face and hands; his feet are injured by nails and a stone bruise—he walks with his head well back. His clothing when he went away, were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and wool hat.

George Callahan.

Aug. 29

## JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE, EASTON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOKS & STATIONERY, &c. &c. &c.

Easton Point, Aug. 29 34

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate the business of Land Warrants for Military Bounty Land under the Act of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812, and of the 10th December, 1814, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following

## INFORMATION:

1st.—Every person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally appears for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his original discharge, which ought to express the date of enlistment, the number which the person was enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during the term, and that he is honorably discharged. The phraseology of discharges for disability necessarily differs from ordinary discharges, but in those the term "honorably discharged," is deemed tantamount to the certificate of faithful service required by Law.

2d.—In cases where the original claimant shall not personally apply for his Land Warrant, his original discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed, of the following form—viz:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, \_\_\_\_\_, late a \_\_\_\_\_ in Captain \_\_\_\_\_'s company, in the \_\_\_\_\_ regiment of \_\_\_\_\_, who was enlisted the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand \_\_\_\_\_ hundred and \_\_\_\_\_, to serve \_\_\_\_\_ and honorably discharged from the army of the United States, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand \_\_\_\_\_ hundred and \_\_\_\_\_, as will more fully appear by my original discharge herewith annexed, HAVE, and by these presents DO, nominate, constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf, to procure and receive from such officer, person or persons as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a Warrant for the quantity of Land to which I am entitled, for the services rendered by me as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the Law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower the said \_\_\_\_\_ to do and to perform all such acts and things, and to give such receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself do, were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an Attorney at Law to act under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said Attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

Signed, sealed and delivered,

in presence of \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_ } ss.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, doth depose and say,

that he is the same person described in and who executed the above Power of Attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 181 \_\_\_\_\_, before me, }

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_ } ss.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, County of \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, doth depose and say,

and say, that they and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named \_\_\_\_\_, and well know him to be the person described in the above Power of Attorney.

Sworn to, and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 181 \_\_\_\_\_, before me, }

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_ } ss.

I certify, that the above named \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are credible witnesses. Date \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 181 \_\_\_\_\_.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Clerk of the County of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above Power of Attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 181 \_\_\_\_\_.

SEAL of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 181 \_\_\_\_\_.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notary Public, and of course, attested by his official seal and signature, the above certificate of a county clerk, or each instrument will be dispensed with; but in such a case it will be required that one separate official certificate from the municipal State authority shall attest the quality and signature of such Notary, which single certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notaries, acts that accompany it.

N. B. All substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d.—In cases where the original claimant is dead, and an heir applies in his right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the person in whose right the application shall be so made, did exist in such or such a company or corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the enemy, or did otherwise die while in the service of the U. States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual claimant will be held to adduce legal certificates from competent authority, to ascertain that he or she thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate heir at law, and of lawful age; in which case, although other heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the heir so proving, adding thereto the words—"and the other heirs at law of"—&c. &c.

A Land Warrant will not be issued to an executor, nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part



