



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.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

Will be run for on Wednesday, the 6th November next, over the elegant Centreville course, the first day's Jockey Club purse (of three fifths of the money subscribed by the members for this year,) the four mile heats.

On Thursday, the 7th November, the Jockey Club purse (of two fifths of the sums subscribed by the members for this year,) the two mile heats.

On Friday, the 8th November, a handsome town's purse, of subscriptions, both and gate money, the mile heats agreeably to the Rules of the Club.

By authority,

THOMAS HENRIK, Sec'y.

Oct. 15—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Bowdie against James C. Mullikin, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Mullikin in and to part of a tract of Land called "Pine Range," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and adjoining the Hole in the Wall, containing forty acres of Land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writ.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f

of Talbot county.

Oct. 15—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stewart Redman and Lydia his wife, against Richard Edgar & Adam Edgar, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Edgar to an undivided sixth part of the following tracts or parcels of Land, which fell to him by the death of William Lambdin, called "Lucky," "Emmott's Range," and "Rube's Addition," containing 180 acres of Land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writ.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f

of Talbot county.

Oct. 15—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of James B. Ring gold and William Brown, against Joseph Darden, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden, in and to the following parcels or parts of tracts of Land called "Taylor's Ridge," "Denney's Freshes," and "Baldwin," containing 250 acres of Land, more or less, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near Abbott's Mill, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f

of Talbot county.

Oct. 15—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of John L. Kerr, use of James Neill, use of James Jones, use of John L. Kerr against William Thomas, will be sold for cash, on TUESDAY, the 5th of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of the said William Thomas in and to a tract of Land called "Sutton," and one other tract called "Sutton's Addition," adjoining each other, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, and adjoining the lands of Peter S. Dickinson & others; containing in the whole, by estimation, 510 acres, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writ, subject however to prior claims.

THO: STEVENS, Late Sheriff

Oct. 15—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of Rebecca Jeffries against Henry Thomas, will be sold for cash, on TUESDAY, the 5th of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Henry Thomas in and to a Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, in King's Creek Hundred, containing about 150 acres of several tracts of Land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writ.

THO: STEVENS, Late Sheriff

Oct. 15—4

NOTICE.

Will be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on the premises, a small FARM of about 30 acres of Land, formerly the property of James H. Calahan, situate in Queen Anne's county, on the main road leading from Hillsborough to Wye Mill, adjoining the Lands of Messrs. Joseph Nicholson & John W. Bordley; on which are a good dwelling house and other improvements. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

GEORGE CALAHAN.

Oct. 29—2

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SKETCHES OF THE BARBARY STATES.

No. IV.—[CONCLUDED.]

The ruins of Utica are far more interesting than those of Carthage. This city never could have attained the magnitude and importance of Carthage. Its situation, the defect in its maritime position, and its close approximation to a place already of the highest political and commercial importance, would have prevented its increase beyond the site which its ruins now occupy. According to the calculation of Appian, Utica was nine miles from Carthage. If this calculation be correct, the distance must have been computed from the extreme point of Carthage to the nearest point of Utica, as this city lies west and by north of Carthage, and according to the road, which is somewhat circuitous, it is at this day near sixteen miles. We left Tunis by the great leading to the Palace at Bardo, and passed through a modern Aqueduct built by Charles the fifth, for the purpose of introducing the water into the fortress of the Gaspas. The Aqueduct is in good preservation and presents a noble appearance; beyond this, near six miles, in a westerly direction, is part of the Aqueduct which brought water from Zawan to Carthage. Upwards of twelve centuries have elapsed since this work was constructed: its duration appears coeval with time, and marks the difference between the solid and enterprising works of antiquity and the weak efforts of modern architecture.

We struck off from the aqueduct to the northward, and pursued a road lined with the olive and carob tree, and about seven miles from Tunis arrived at a country seat of the Bey's called Isabella.

The Moorish villas and gardens bear little or no affinity to the warm and glowing descriptions of romance. We look in vain for the splendid vestibule, the columns, of porphyry, the cooling fountains, the light verandas, the windows of Harlem and the impervious groves of orange and pomgranate. We see indeed, a confused mass of stone and mortar thrown together, without taste or symmetry—long salias in the Spanish style, and a few fruit trees scattered promiscuously among groves of olive. Isabella, however, is said to be the nearest country palace in the kingdom, and although the architecture is strictly Moorish, the ornaments of the interior, and in fact the whole of the internal arrangements, are in the Italian style. We were received by several Neapolitan slaves, to whose care the palace is assigned, and who receive due notice of each visit contemplated by the Bey or any of his family. We entered a spacious gateway, over which a rampart had been built, and on which several small brass pieces are placed, and pursued our way into the hall, which terminated in a view of a large tank or cistern of water, near one hundred feet square, in which a small boat and one or two figates, in miniature, bearing the Ottoman flag were moored. Around this tank, which by the Moors is called a joubi, and the water of which flows into the gardens, ran a range of marble columns, supporting a Portico, from which the doors of the several apartment were seen. In three apartment there are no furniture, the ceiling is richly ornamented with stucco, the wall inlaid with colored marble, and a row of Ottomans on which cushions are placed from all the convenience and ornament of these palaces.

The slaves prepared coffee and lemonade for us, and as the night approached, they seated themselves on the marble floor, and gave us a description of their unfortunate situation, the length of time they had passed in slavery, their native country birth and family. It appeared strange to us, but no less true, than most of these Italians had been surprised by small parties of Turks, who had landed from their corsairs and made them prisoners. We would naturally suppose that the terror of captivity joined to the facility of approaching the coast and affecting a landing, would naturally induce the government to adopt precautionary measures, such as fortifying the line of coast, arming the people, and embodying the militia, as would tend to afford a sure protection from the inroads of these pirates. But so it is, that a territory of near 600 miles, is wholly unprepared for resistance, and it does not unfrequently happen, that a boat's crew had, under the cover of the night, and carry away whole families into bondage. It would naturally be asked; are these outrages committed for the sake of gaining the value of the ransom generally paid for a slave? or is it from hatred to the Christians? The motives are mixed: Avarice has its full share, but religious prejudice is the powerful incentive. Many of these slaves were of respectable families. Several had been twenty years prisoners, and had almost lost all hope of being restored to their country.

At dawn of day we were awake by the singing of birds which perched on the

iron lattices of the windows and regaled us with their melody. Cato had also been disturbed by these warblers a few minutes before he fell on his sword. We wrote a few leagues only from Utica, and felt the analogy of the situation—every thing around us look flourishing—the country, the high road over which the Roman legions had marched, remained unchanged—the stern patriot and his little Senate was no more.

We mounted our horses, and preceded by a Janissary as a guide, we pursued the main road for about five miles until it terminated by a narrow path cut from a mountain which opened on an extensive plain at the extremity of which we perceived, on a rising ground, some scattered ruins. This was Utica.

We approached a river of about twenty yards wide with steep banks—over which we crossed in a flat, the remains of an ancient bridge were in sight; the freshes had destroyed the piers which were decayed and partly sunken; our horses were safely ferried over, and we turned to look back on the river we had passed. How frail are the hopes of glory—how sure is the corroding hand of time—it was the Bagrada of antiquity we had passed, on the banks of which Regulus had killed the enormous serpent—its stream rolled sluggishly along indifferent to passing events. On the bank of this river now called Booshata by the Turks, have the legions of Hannibal marched, the triumphant army of Scipio encamped. How often, perhaps, has Cato paced its borders deeply revolving in his mind the state of the republic, and the means necessary to save the common cause from shipwreck. How often on that spot has the stern patriot vowed to live free or die. How often has the senate released from the perplexing cares of their station assembled on the banks to meditate on the high and solemn duties imposed on them. Here a Sempronius strongly urging and fiercely supporting a call for war; there Lucius mildly essaying to calm those turbulent feelings and wearing constantly the silver smites of peace. A view of this spot is a collateral evidence of history, the events of which pass rapidly over the mind as we trace the ruins of those splendid edifices which a spirited and liberal people had reared. We passed through a small camp of Bedonians or wandering Arabs who had pitched their tents, made of coarse hair close on the banks of the river. The sun was just rising and threw a rich tint on the surrounding country. In front we had a view of the sea and the distant island of Zimbray; to the left, under a bold and commanding promontory, lay the town of Porta Farina, near which, two or three of the Bey's cruisers were moored; to the right and behind us, was an extensive plain bounded by narrow hills covered with verdure and olive trees. The air was pure and soft as it is in Africa, and we stopped near a tent to survey this rich and beautiful country, which a revolution of ages had thrown into the power of barbarians. We were soon assailed by the Arab dogs in the camp, which have the appearance of wolves, and are extremely fierce; our Janissary tried to appease them in the Arabic language, but not succeeding, he drew his pistol from his belt with an intention of snoring one of them, which he was prevented from doing by their being called off by their owners.

The Musslemen are not fond of strangers. Their cold and retiring disposition unsuited them for habits of social intercourse. It is also contrary to their laws and customs for their women to expose their faces—and this is strictly observed in their towns and cities, but in the country their laws are not rigidly enforced.—The Arab women and girls are employed about the tents in domestic purposes; they viewed us with much indifference; the sun had scorched them nearly black, they wore large silver ear-rings and bracelets around their ankles, and their appearance strongly reminded us of our American squaws; one of them brought us a few pieces of colored glass and some coins which she had found on the ruins, two of which are small copper coins which are frequently found in the neighborhood and are of little value; on one side is a Numidian horse, and on the reverse a wheat sheaf—one of the coins was a Constantine in good preservation, and the other was one of the empress Julia Faustina—we purchased them for a trifle and proceeded to view the ruins. Utica originally was built on an eminence of nearly a half mile in length, and extremely narrow country, contrary however to the custom pursued at Carthage and other important cities the public buildings were built on the plain, and only the remains of an amphitheatre are to be seen on the eminence. Utica must have been a very small city; traces of the wall by which it was surrounded are still discernable: in look in the before mentioned eminence, and the circumference of the whole city according to the best calculation, could not have been more than three miles.

The remains of the amphitheatre are a great curiosity; it occupies nearly the entire width of the eminence, but there

are no vestige of foundation or ruins to be seen; it never could have been appropriated for gymnastic exercises, chariot races or the exhibition of gladiators, but was used for naumachia or mock sea-fights—Its form is oval and about four hundred feet in circumference; the depth from the surface of the earth is apparently 90 feet, and as near as we could judge, the water must have occupied a depth of near ten feet. This chasm, for so it may be called, has an appearance peculiarly grand and testifies the liberality of the people, for whose amusement it was originally constructed. The water was introduced into the cavity from the Bagrada by means of an aqueduct: the ruins of which are still to be seen on the eminence—it entered at one end and was let out at the other, the apertures for which are still seen. The eminence or hill was sloped in order to give an easy entrance into the amphitheatre; and from the present appearance it might have contained near twenty thousand people. The Romans were peculiarly attached to this species of amusement.—One of the largest amphitheatres in the world and at present in the best preservation was built for mock sea-fights—it is at a place called Elgin, about nine miles from the sea, between Tunis and Tripoli, near Ifax, and will contain 80,000 spectators.

We descended on the plain, in order to discover the ruins of the senate house, and was naturally attracted to the largest pile as affording the most reasonable belief from its situation and extent, to be all that the ravages of the Goths, and Vandals had left of that celebrated edifice. It was of stone, mixed with a strong cement, and so completely crumbled into ruins, that no correct idea could be formed of its architecture or internal decorations. A circumstance, however, lately occurred, which left no room to doubt that this was the Senate-House.—It is contrary to the religious customs of Musslemen to dig for the purpose of discovering any antiquities, or as they term it, any coins or images belonging to the Christians. The first minister was building a splendid mosque at Tunis, and had given orders to dig among the ruins of Carthage and Retira for columns of marble, many of which, and several of various colours were found, and were now polished for the mosque. While the Moors were digging in Utica, and close to the pile of ruins which we concluded had been the Senate-House, they discovered several marble statues, which they brought to the minister of marine at the fortress of the Gulella, who permitted us to view them. They were all imperfect, but had been rendered more so by the barbarous customs of the Moors, who mutilate every statue they discover by striking off the nose or breaking an arm. One was a colossal figure in Roman dress, and was said to be a statue of Trajan; it had lost its head, and at some distance from the figure a head was found, and placed awkwardly on the shoulders; of the statue; the head evidently did not belong to the figure; it had a wreath of laurel bound round it, but was so mutilated, and the features destroyed, that no traces of them were left. There were two figures of Vessals with their heads or arms, the drapery of which was in the most perfect and delicate style of execution; the feet and sandals were in complete preservation.—There was also a plain figure without drapery of arms, the head of which was apparently flattened or cut off above the nose; it is evident that this head supported a part of the dome or portico of the senate; the smaller figures may have occupied niches, several of which are to be found, and the colossal figure, which appeared to have been upwards of eight feet in height might have occupied the centre of the Hall. These statues collectively were a great curiosity, and a high value was in consequence placed on them by the minister.

We discovered in Utica the same number of subterraneous caverns and passages as in Carthage, and in our survey of the ruins were frequently in danger of falling into them. One fact was strikingly apparent, that the sea had receded from Utica since its destruction, nearly two miles, as on the margin of the ruins we discovered several square blocks of stone, some of which are clamped together with iron, and formed a part of a mole, and in one of those blocks an iron ring was fastened. These circumstances, joined to the appearance of the earth, and sundry ridges or water-marks, left no doubt on our minds that barks or small vessels could originally come up to the city; at present there is not a sufficient depth of water in the Bagrada for the conveyance of boats or sandals.

We finished our survey of Utica, which though confined to a much smaller space than Carthage, is the most interesting of the two places, and we returned to Tunis.

Our party consisted of Americans, with one of two exceptions and here it would not be improper to remark, that though separated from these interesting spots by a world of waters, inhabitants of an infant-country, where science and

the arts though progressing with rapid strides, have not attained maturity and perfection; they were animated by a zeal and industry, an enterprising curiosity, and a perfect knowledge of the events in history relating to this country, which did credit to their studies and pursuits; and when it is considered that a favorite breeze will wait us to the ruins of Carthage and Utica in thirty days, it is to be hoped that when the north of Africa becomes more tranquil, that many of our citizens, whose leisure and means unite to justify a voyage there, will enrich their country with a more general description of the soil and climate, natural curiosities, and historical facts, than we are yet in possession of relative to the states in Barbary.

ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

In pursuance of our promise, we now commence an examination of the causes of what Mr. Coleman terms the "poverty and distress of the country." While we repel the charge, that these evils are ascribable to the war, we will indulge the hope, that the development of their sources, will suggest the application of suitable remedies.

The first cause which we assigned in our preliminary remarks, was the great influx of foreign goods into our country.

We have no data at hand to determine the total amount of importations during the first year of peace.—The amount brought into New York has been stated at 50 millions. Assuming this sum as one third of the total importations, it gives an aggregate of one hundred and fifty millions. The exports for the same period, we learn from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury were about 50 millions; leaving a balance of trade against us, of say 30 millions of dollars. Let us bear in mind also that while the northern states consumed their share of the imports, they furnished comparatively but as a small portion of the exports: the tobacco, rice, flour and cotton of the southern, middle and western states, constituting probably 7-eighths of the amount. Thus, then, as regards the northern states, the balance of trade was at least three to one against us. Such were the first fruits of a restoration of the golden days of our commercial prosperity.—Every man in the least versed in business must perceive, that the inevitable tendency of this excess of importations, is embarrassment, bankruptcy and ruin. Its operation may be rendered familiar by comparisons drawn from ordinary life. What father, chancier can thrive, who expends what he earns? This balance of debt must be cancelled, either by actual payment, or the bankruptcy of the importing merchants; and until this is done, we shall hardly be free from "poverty and distress."

But the principal causes of the embarrassments which press upon us at this time, may be found in the rash and adventurous method of doing business which most of them have adopted, and the great and continued depression in the price of foreign goods. By this depression alone, consequent upon the markets being glutted, our merchants have suffered immense losses in the depreciated value of their goods on hand. Had their number not multiplied with the return of peace; or had they adopted a mode of doing business without either asking or giving credit, the importations of foreign goods would have been checked for the want of purchasers; the manufactures of our country would have been substituted to a larger extent for foreign fabrics; innumerable bankruptcies would have been avoided, and the "poverty and distress" of which we complain, in a great measure averted.

We are told that it is a maxim with mercantile men generally, to trade upon double their capital; or, in other words, to obtain a credit for one half of their purchases; and there is little doubt but in many instances the proportion of credit has been trebled and quadrupled. Indeed the wholesale merchants, actuated either by a blind cupidity, or fearful that a further depression of prices would overtake them with their goods on hand, gave an almost indiscriminate credit.—The countless blessing and golden fruits of commerce, which were sanguinely anticipated on the return of peace, induced thousands to set up for merchants, who had neither the requisite capital or qualifications to warrant success. The country thus became overstocked with goods, and new supplies have continued to press upon our shores, until hundreds of bales have been struck off in a day, under the hammer, at less than their original cost in Europe.

During these fluctuations in merchandise, the productions of our soil have been curtailed by unpropitious seasons, and their prices reduced by the restoration of peace in Europe. The retailing merchants have been unable to meet their

engagements, both on account of the large stock of goods remaining unsold, (the value of which has perhaps fallen from 10 to 30 per cent. below what they cost) and the inadequacy of the produce and money of the country to satisfy their demands. Hence the failures among mercantile men have been more numerous, and for greater amounts, than during any period of the war; and a careful examination, we believe, will shew, that bankruptcies have taken place among this class of our citizens to five, or perhaps ten times greater proportionate extent, than among any other class of society. Of the persons who have taken the benefit of our insolvent law, during the last nine months, it will be found that more than one half belong to the cities of New York, Albany and Troy, although these cities constitute but a little more than one tenth of the population of the state; and as far as we are able to judge, much the greater portion of these have been either directly or indirectly concerned in mercantile transactions. We believe facts will also warrant us in saying, that embarrassments are much more sensibly felt in the commercial than in the agricultural districts of our country.

NORFOLK, OCT. 23.

The case of the Sylvia-Ann, related to us by the master of that vessel, (whose arrival here in the schooner Olive Branch, was mentioned in our last) is this. The Sylvia-Ann, commanded by Alfred Hazard, sailed from Maracaibo on the 15th August, bound to Philadelphia. On the 13th, at 2, p. m. passed Cape Tiboron, about one league distant, and hauled up for the Spanish town of Donna Maria, intending to send the boat ashore at that place for vegetables, being short of bread; but when about two miles distant from the town, they fired a shot at the Sylvia-Ann. Capt. Hazard immediately hoisted his colors at the main peak, but in ten minutes after, another shot was fired, which fell within a few feet of the schooner. Captain Hazard finding that they paid no respect to the American flag, thought it best to bear away immediately, and got out of reach of their guns.

At 3, p. m. it fell calm, saw a schooner at anchor in Petit Riviere, from which a boat was discovered approaching the Sylvia-Ann. At 4, p. m. the boat came alongside with 5 men, who demanded the schooner's papers, on delivering which Captain Hazard asked them the name of their schooner, and to what nation she belonged. They replied that she was a *patriotic privateer*, commissioned by Bolivar [improbable] called the Comodore Decatur, (formerly an American vessel) and that she was commanded by a capt. Bone, but Captain Hazard afterwards learned that his real name was Pinel. At half past 4, p. m. they left the Sylvia-Ann, and returned to their own vessel, but in half an hour after the boat came back again with about 20 men, armed with muskets, pistols and cutlasses, ordered Captain Hazard into the boat and carried him on board the privateer. They also took all the crew out of the Sylvia-Ann, and carried the cabin boy on board their vessel, where they put him into irons, and holding a pistol to his breast, threatened him with instant death if he did tell them in what part of the schooner Captain H. had stowed away his money. The boy thus intimidated, made the desired disclosure, whereupon returned to the Sylvia-Ann, and ordered her of every article of the due that they could conveniently rapacious hands upon, and of the following is a list:

Spanish Dollars, 228 pounds of Silver in bars, 100 weight of white sugar, one sextant, one case instruments, log-lines, spy-glass, books, charts, and all the ship and cabin stores. They also plundered the people of their clothing, taking even the hats off their heads; they took Captain Hazard's watch from his fob, a gold chain from his neck, and a gold ring from his finger. To robbery they added insult and cruelty by beating the crew of the Sylvia-Ann in a most barbarous manner, so that some of them were rendered unfit for duty. At 7, Capt. H. was permitted to return on board his vessel, where he found some of the privateer's men still occupied in pillaging, assisted by two Spanish officers, who had come off from the fort. The officers demanded of Capt. H. 15 dollars for the two shot they had fired at him; when he informed them that Pinel had robbed him of every thing, and requested the would go and stop him, which they promised to do, but did not. At 3 o'clock the next morning the privateer got under way and stood to sea, the Spaniards making no effort to stop her.

Owing to the calm which prevailed, the Sylvia-Ann lay at anchor where she was brought too by the pirate, until the 30th, when a breeze springing up she ran into Jeremie, where she remained a short time and then sailed for Port au Prince. From Port au Prince Capt. H. was proceeding home, when he was unfortunately wrecked on Great Heneaga, in a tremendous hurricane. By great exertions they succeeded in saving a part of the cargo and the materials of the Sylvia-Ann, when Captain Hazard crossed to Baracoa in a small boat, (leaving 2 men in charge of what was saved from the wreck) and applied to the commandant, Don Louis, for assistance and permission to charter an American vessel to carry the cargo and materials of the Sylvia-Ann to the U. S. which was refused; neither could Capt. H. obtain permission to return to Great Heneaga with

provisions for the men he had left there, and who were suffering for want. The commandant threatened Capt. H. repeatedly that he would put him in irons and send him to prison in case he made any attempt to leave Baracoa without his special authority, but would assign no reason whatever for such unfriendly treatment. It was understood, however, that the commandant was fitting out a Spanish vessel for the purpose of seizing upon the property saved.—Capt. H. was finally so fortunate as to engage the American schooner Olive Branch, then at Baracoa, to take the little property he had saved, from Heneaga, and carry it to the United States, which he effected without the knowledge of the plotting robber, Don Louis.

Thus between Pirates and Spanish officers on the one hand, and the fury of the elements on the other, Capt. Hazard has experienced a train of misfortunes as singular as they are heavy; and from the prospect of a prosperous voyage, he returns home nearly bereft of every thing.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the neighborhood of Wilmington, dated LONDON, AUG. 16, 1816.

Dear Friend,
The world goes on much the same as ever in point of time, but in circumstances most woefully! I have been compelled to sell half my goods, and the others must go soon, for business is worse than when you left us, April last. To earn 10s. per week is now remarkable, and is more than half as much again as I have earned the last fortnight. Indeed, the distress is so general, that a public meeting has been held at the London Tavern, attended by Royal and other Dukes, Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Right Honorables and M. P's, and some of the "Swinish Multitude."—His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair.—The intent of this meeting was to raise subscriptions in order to supply us once beef-eating Britons with soup (alias wash.) They went on tolerable smooth for some time, until a resolution was read—stating the distresses of the country to be the necessary consequence of a return from war to peace. This brought up Lord Cochrane, who insisted that the distresses were occasioned by Ministers keeping up standing armies to protect Louis le desiré, against his own loyal subjects!—by their extravagance in Places, Sinecures and Pensions, &c. &c. At first the men of Gotham thought to silence Lord C. by cries of "no Politics," &c. &c.—But his Lordship shewed it had reference to the resolution, and the Pigs (people) being as numerous as those who lived on them, gained Lord C. a hearing; who proceeded to read the amount of Pensions, &c. &c. appealed to the Pensioners, and calling very frequently on the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the truth of his (Lord C's) assertions—that enslaver of Whites, and emancipator of Blacks (Wilberforce) followed with a *caustic* speech on charity, and an attack on Lord C. To him succeeded Mr. Coates, the "free thinking Christian," in defence of Lord C.—but could scarce gain a hearing.—During this part of the uproar, up rose the "Right Rev. Father in God," the Lord Bishop of London, to move thanks to the Chair, and then left it to the Chairman himself to put. The Duke of Kent, seeing the awkward situation of the Duke and "Father in God," put the thanks to vote, and the Duke of York slept out.—Then was the farce of the destruction of the Tower of Babel again performed, until all were tired of the confusion and wild uproar.—Lord C. having succeeded in throwing out the objectionable resolution, has gained much popularity, by his conduct. Such, my Dear Friend, is the state of the English Metropolis; and what is to become of me and my family, Heaven only knows. W. M.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to one of the publishers of the Albany Gazette, dated October 1, 1816.

"You cannot look to this quarter for any thing new or interesting, unless you find it in a description of the country, which is becoming of great importance in many points of view. The soil and climate are very fine for the cultivation of every kind of grain, and fruit, and grass. The rivers and lakes abound in fish of the most delicious kinds, among which are the white fish and trout. Wheat grows very luxuriantly, and the Indian corn is nearly as large as that in Virginia and Maryland.—The fruit of this country, is famed for its goodness, and is produced in great quantity, the bank of the river being a perfect orchard from Spring-Well to Lake St. Clair, about 12 miles above this city.—Indeed the country only wants industry to make it equal to any in the United States. Its heretofore insulated situation has prevented emigration; but as the troops under the command of Gen. Macomb, are employed in cutting a road from Bank River to Fort Meigs, and from thence to the thickly inhabited part of Ohio, the communication will be greatly facilitated with the southern states, while that of the eastern is kept up on the lakes.—The communication with Lower Canada is easy and where a ready market is found for every thing the farmer in this country can spare.

"Settlements are making on Lakes Huron and Michigan, of considerable extent; and the establishment of a new post at the mouth of Fox River, on Green Bay, will give that protection to our countrymen which policy would dictate and humanity require. The fur busi-

ness has taken a different course, and instead of going to Montreal as formerly, it now comes this way to N. Y. The Indians retire as the country becomes settled, are harmless and inoffensive, so long as they know there is force sufficient to command their civility. The government have ordered a survey of the public lands which are to be exposed for sale; and which opens a wide field for the industrious and enterprising. The contemplated canal, if carried into operation, will be of great advantage to the immense country west or the north of us, as well as a mine of inexhaustible wealth to the state of New York. The whole trade of this region, including lakes Superior and Michigan, and all the western waters, until it takes its course down the Mississippi, will naturally be drawn into the great canal."

ENGLISH FEELINGS AND VIEWS.

Every thing is worth the attention of the American reader, that can throw light upon the views and feelings of foreign nations towards this country; especially those of Britain, whose keen sense of disgrace, and longing for future opportunity to retrieve the "tarnished lustre of her naval glory," is more and more manifested by her policy writers. We exhort our readers to read attentive and remember the following extracts, from a Pamphlet, entitled "An inquiry into the present state of the British Navy; together with reflections on the late war with America,—by an Englishman."

"It is inconsistent with common sense to deny that our naval reputation has been blasted in this short but disastrous war: it is inconsistent with the spirit and feelings of Englishmen not to regret, that the means of retrieving that reputation are cut off by a premature and inglorious peace."

"To those more immediately connected with the profession, it is quite unnecessary to give a previous reason for this inquiry; and if a comparison of our interrupted success during eighteen years against the united navies of Europe, with the lamentable disasters of the American war just terminated, does not carry conviction to the minds of others, that there must be a cause for such unexpected and extraordinary events, the writer most willingly resigns every claim to public notice."

"How singularly fatal, that the greatest nation on earth, after having immortalized itself by saving Europe and carrying its naval and military glory beyond the highest praise which a grateful and admiring world bestow, should at least yield to an infat state which had so recently cast off those ties by which it was bound to the mother country.—It is not enough to suffer under the painful reflections which the unfortunate result of a disastrous war naturally creates, without being called upon to acquiesce in the justice and propriety of the terms of a peace, that compromises the nation's best hopes."

"However, it is to be hoped that, at least until the character of our navy is completely retrieved BY THE ENTIRE AND UNCONDITIONAL SUBJECTION OF AN AMERICAN ONE, no person who loves his country or belongs to the profession, will call upon the government for any increase whatever of emolument."

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 27.

We have just received the following news from the coast of Mexico:

"*Boquilla de Pedra*, Sept. 16. "General Guadalupe Victoria has beaten the enemy at Orissava; and taken from them all the crop of tobacco, so precious for fattening their treasury.—The commandant Teran had gone by forced marches to the villages on the coast to the south of Vera Cruz, to seize on the port of Guazacualcos, from whence the Royalists fled to Vera Cruz, according to a number of intercepted letters."

"A Spanish squadron lately sent several launches, mounted by a hundred soldiers, to drive the patriots from Bequilla de Pedra—but the Dons repulsed with the loss of several men, retired with the greatest precipitation."

FROM THE PORTLAND ARGUS.

A "GOOD CHANCE FOR SPECULATION."

TO ALL GOOD FEDERALISTS.
The subscriber wishing to exchange the infamy and disgrace of the Hartford Convention, the exhibition of Blue lights—the dastardly affair at Pettipaug and the cowardly exploit at Hamden in the late war, for a proportion of the honor and national character established at Stonnington, New-Orleans, Baltimore, Plattsburg, Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie, will agree to serve six months on short allowance, and bind himself under the penalty of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his future good behavior, besides relinquishing in toto ALL his HONOR, pay and emoluments as a member of the Hartford Convention.

PETER WASHINGTON.

LARGER YET!

I noticed in your paper of September 27, and October 1, accounts of the weight of 2 turnips—one of 172 ounces, the other 212. An English turnip was raised this season, by Messrs. Jabez Newell, 2d, and George Allen, on the farm of Mr. Samuel Newell, jr. in Attleborough (Mass.) weighing 246 ounces without the top, and measuring 3 feet and 2 inches in circumference.

Prov. Pap.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS.

From the New-York Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated Sept. 7, to a gentleman in this city. "Two days ago, at an early hour, H. M. brig Heron, of 18 guns, arrived here from Algiers, and soon after Lord Exmouth's flag captain landed from her, bearing dispatches. He set out in an hour for London. As I am on terms of intimacy with the British acting consul, the following particulars were communicated to me soon after with an injunction not to divulge them till yesterday morning."

"Lord Exmouth, in the Queen Charlotte, three decker, and his whole squadron, appeared off Algiers, on the 27th Aug. and as he had a plan of all their forts and fortifications, every vessel in the squadron had its station assigned, prior to its approaching the city. The orders were that every vessel should run in as close to the batteries as possible, allowing a foot or two of water more than their draft, and there anchor. The flag ship Queen Charlotte, anchored within about twenty yards of one of the strongest batteries, to the great astonishment of the Algerines. The impregnable, also a three decker, anchored about a similar distance before another very strong battery. "The other vessels took their stations as before assigned, and immediately opened a most terrible and destructive fire. Lord Exmouth, previous to firing, observing that a number of persons to the amount of about three thousand, apparently come down from the country, and were mere spectators, being unarmed, waved to them to retire, as they were within reach of his guns. His humane intentions were not attended to, and as he could not delay the attack, he opened his batteries, and his first broadside killed and wounded four hundred and upwards of these poor wretches. Soon after a party landed, and carried the batteries which commands the town, by storm."

"The fire continued on both sides, without intermission, for nine hours and a half—it was then near midnight, when the Algerine batteries were completely silenced. Lord Exmouth's squadron immediately ceased firing. It may appear astonishing, though nevertheless true, that the ammunition, on board most of the vessels was completely exhausted. What with the firing and the Congreve rockets, the sight was awfully grand—the darkness of the night rendered the scene more so."

"The Algerine loss is computed at seven thousand, and that of the British, in killed and wounded, at nine hundred, the principal part killed—not by cannon shot, but musket balls. The squadron scarcely suffered in their hulls or rigging. Lord Exmouth's ship sustained a loss of killed and wounded, rising four hundred men—the Impregnable alone suffered very much—three captains of men of war were killed—their names I have not learnt. The Dutch squadron lost only 16 men killed and 24 wounded. Lord Exmouth was wounded in the arm. "The whole of the Algerine squadron are said to be burnt; and their batteries are totally destroyed. A small part of the town has been injured."

"Yesterday morning another man of war brig arrived with despatches from Lord Exmouth, for their minister, Mr. Wellesley, to the court of Spain. A messenger was immediately sent off with them to Madrid."

"The following is a copy of a notice sent to all the commanders of the squadron. It is an extract of the treaty made with the Dey. As a favor I obtained a copy of it."

"The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by the Prince Regent: "1. The abolition forever of Christian slavery."

"2. The delivery to my flag of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, of whatever nation they belong; by noon to-morrow."

"3. To deliver to my flag all money received by them for the redemption of slaves, since the commencement of this year, by noon to-morrow."

"4th. Reparation has been made to the British Consul, for all the losses he has sustained in consequence of his confinement."

"5th. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the Consul in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte."

(Signed) "EXMOUTH. "Algiers, 28th Aug. 1816."

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—ALGIERS.

SIR—I have to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that I have sent Captain Brisbane with my duplicate despatches, as I am afraid that admiral Milne, in the Leander, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward a few hours after he sailed. Capt. Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their lordships upon all points that I may have omitted."

Admiral Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers; which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in this vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two."

The Minden has sailed from Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination."

The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me."

I have the honor, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To John Wilson Croker, esq. Sec. Admiralty.

Memorandum of the destruction in the Mole of Algiers, in the attack of the 27th Aug. 1816.

Four large frigates, of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30 guns; all the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters &c.; store houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun carriages, mortar beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions.

EXMOUTH.

A general abstract of the killed and wounded in the squadron under admiral Lord Exmouth's command in the attack of Algiers, the 27th August, 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Admiral Lord Exmouth, C. C. B. capt. James Brisbane, C. B.—7 seamen, 1 marine killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys wounded.

Impregnable, Rear Admiral Milne, capt. Edward Bruce, C. B. 1 officer, 27 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 3 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Elkins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden, William Patterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

Albion, John Coode—2 officers, 4 seamen, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 8 marines, wounded.

Leander, Ed. Chatham, C. B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Seymour, honorable T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine killed; 5 officers, 35 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Glasgow, honorable A. Maitland—29 seamen, 1 marine killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy wounded.

Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troops, 1 boy, wounded.

Hebras, Ed. Palmer, C. B.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troops, 1 boy, wounded.

Heron, George Bentham—None killed or wounded.

Prometheus, W. B. Dashwood—None killed or wounded.

Cordelia, W. Sargeant—None killed or wounded.

Brithnart, R. Riddell—None killed or wounded.

Belzebub, William Kempthorne—None killed or wounded.

Infernal, honorable G. J. Percival—1 officer, 1 seamen, killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys wounded.

Hecla, W. Popham—None killed or wounded.

Fury, C. R. Moorson—None killed or wounded.

Flotilla, consisting of 4 gun boats, 10 mortar boats, launches, 5 rocket boats, flats, 32 gun boats, barges and yawls—Total 55.

The whole commanded by Captain F. T. Mitchell, assisted by Lieut. John Davies, of the Queen Charlotte, and Lieut. Thomas Revans, flag lieutenant to rear admiral Milne.

EXMOUTH.

DUTCH SQUADRON.

Melampus, Vice Admiral Baron Van Capellan, Capt. De Mair—6 killed, 15 wounded.

Fredericka, Capt. Vander Srtaten—5 wounded.

Degaraad, Captain Polders—4 wounded.

Diana, Capt. Ziervogel—6 killed, 22 wounded.

Amstee, Capt. Vander Hart—4 killed, 6 wounded.

Eendracht, Captain Wardenburgh—None killed or wounded.

Total 13 killed, 52 wounded—Grand total, 65.

Total, 15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 Rocket troop, 4 boys, killed; 59 officers, 450 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 Rocket troops, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total killed and wounded—123 killed, and 690 wounded.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 28.

SIR,

For you atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard of the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a singular chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, store-houses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the innocent inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace, which I conveyed to you yesterday in my sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer, as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider you not making this as a refusal and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship, of war have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; & repeat my demand, that the Consul, officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties, &c. I have, &c. EXMOUTH.

To His Highness the Dey of Algiers.

Lord Exmouth, after the reduction of Algiers, was to proceed to Tunis and Tripoli, but both places are expected to capitulate without resistance.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, Algiers Bay, August 30. GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, conformed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England:—

I. The abolition, forever, of christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his Ministers and Officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, Royal marine artillery, Royal sappers and miners, and the Royal Rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of his Divine Providence, during the conflict which took place on the 27th between his majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ship's companies.

To the Admirals, Captains, Officers, Seamen, Marines, Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marine Artillery, and the Royal Rocket Corps.

THE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

FROM THE LOUISIANA COURIER OF SEPTEMBER 30.

Saturday last was a day of desolation for the city of New Orleans. Towards 12 o'clock, just when the workmen who were employed in the Ball Room which Mr. Davis was erecting in Orleans street, were leaving their work to go to dinner, a very dark smoke and soon after a furious flame was perceived coming out by every opening of that building. The citizens immediately repaired to the spot, but it would have been in vain to think of stopping so dreadful a fire, which had in an instant caught to the whole building. To complete the evil the wind was blowing hard from the northward and throwing the flames on several wooden houses situated on the opposite side of the street. The ball room was soon consumed, and the Orleans theatre which was contiguous to it experienced the same fate. The two squares in front were destroyed; the conflagration threatened to involve a considerable part of the city, when fortunately the wind slackened a little, which gave them time to pull down a number of wooden buildings.—They by that means succeeded in stopping the progress of the dreadful element towards 3 o'clock, P. M.

The loss occasioned by that event is incalculable. The buildings destroyed may be valued at from 5 to 600,000 dollars, besides all the goods, furniture and effects which were lost broken or stolen. The Orleans theatre and Mr. Davis's ball room were two buildings, which greatly contributed to the ornament of the city, and the neighborhood of which gave to that part of the city a great value of which it is now deprived.

Amidst that disaster the zeal and activity displayed by a number of citizens, as well in putting out the fire as in saving the property of those whose dwellings were burning, has been remarkable. We have witnessed with admiration the courage of some officers of the Navy, who with axes in their hands and among the flames were working with that sangfroid which has distinguished them in so many circumstances. We believe no life has been lost in the awful catastrophe.

Another account estimates the amount of loss at half a million, and the number of houses about 40.

The benign influence of our free government is strongly exemplified in Lou-

isiana. While the country was alternately a colony of France, England and Spain, the progress of improvement and cultivation was scarcely perceptible; population progressed very slow, and the productions of the country were scarcely known in foreign markets. During the few years that the country has belonged to the United States, the improvements have probably been greater than for half a century preceding. The vast resources and importance of the country begin to be justly appreciated; and we may shortly expect from it a national supply of many articles of necessity for which we have hitherto been wholly dependant upon foreign countries. Independent of cotton, the sugar plantations are rapidly extending, and vast tracts of land upon the Red river are found to be congenial to the culture of the cane. There is little doubt but the cultivation of coffee may also be prosecuted to advantage. It is not, however, in the lower country alone that we behold the progress of improvement; the banks of the Missouri are equally the theatre of enterprise.—St. Louis, which was till lately unknown to nine tenths of our citizens, has rapidly grown to a handsome town, and has a population of three thousand. A gentleman from that place informs us, that the current of emigration to the west bank of the Mississippi and up the Missouri was almost incessant; and that the settlements upon the latter extended three hundred miles above St. Louis.

Who can contemplate the sources of individual and national wealth which Louisiana unfolds, and the importance of the Mississippi navigation to our western states, without applauding that policy of the government which acquired and secured to us these great benefits. Or who can recollect to mind the strenuous opposition that was made to the purchase of this province, without ascribing that opposition either to selfish ignorance or base depravity. Experience has tested the correctness of the opposing opinions which were held upon this subject, and has fully demonstrated the wisdom, and realized the anticipations, of the advocates for the purchase.

[Albany Argus.]

"And the Wilderness shall blossom like the Rose."

COLUMBUS, (OHIO) OCT. 18.

Last week, being that time fixed by law for that purpose, several of the public offices were removed to this town. The public buildings are all nearly completed. A sufficient number of apartments for the accommodation of the different officers are already furnished, and the remainder, together with the state house, will be entirely completed before the first Monday in December next, at which time the legislature is to convene. The town and streets generally, wear the stamp and aspect of rapid and of extensive improvement, particularly in the erection of stores and dwelling houses, several of which combine a considerable degree of elegance with durability in their structure.

There are already seven mercantile stores in town, and three more expected shortly to be opened; two printing offices, a bank, five practising as attorneys and three physicians, besides a considerable number of artisans and mechanics of various kinds.

Last April, the town contained one hundred and eighty seven dwelling houses, and 1303 inhabitants; since which time, however both have greatly increased.

Four years ago, a forest waved its umbrageous foliage on the ground where the town now stands.

Europe has borrowed the Steam Boat from us—and she is imitating us in its uses. We have employed it to tow our vessels—and the idea is copied in England. A Steam Packet has just been employed to tow the East Indianman, the Hope, down the Thames. The experiment succeeded against the wind—and from Deptford to Woolwich, at the rate of three miles an hour, with the utmost ease. Experiments of this description open a large field of utility. The Steam Boat will unquestionably be used to overcome a difficulty, a windy, or a winding navigation, in all the countries which employ it. The discovery of the Steam Boat is destined to produce as singular revolutions, as the Mariner's Compass, or the Invention of Gunpowder.

Compiler.

We are without particulars of the outrage committed by the Spaniards in the Gulf of Mexico, by the attack on our national vessel the Firebrand. We find in the St. Stephens' (Miss.) paper the following article. The privateer "General Jackson" therein referred to, must have been the one reported to have been in sight, or in company with the Firebrand, at the time she was attacked. It appears probable, on one hand, that this schooner was the same vessel which, the Orleans letter says, the Le Gera, (one of the Spanish squadron) "appeared to be in pursuit of" at the time of the attack on the Firebrand; but, on the other hand, if it were so, some one of the public accounts of the attack on the Firebrand would certainly have referred to so important a circumstance.

At. Int.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mobile, to his friend in St. Stephens, dated

September 22, 1816.

"The sloop Gen. Jackson arrived here on the 19th inst. from Campeachy. She received on her passage 2 wounded men from the schooner Gen. Jackson, (a Re-

publican privateer) which vessel had 22 men wounded by a Spanish brig of 20 guns and about 300 men. The schooner Gen. Jackson had 3 guns & 60 men, and had completely flogged the Spanish brig after an engagement of one hour and 40 minutes, and was about taking possession of her, when a sloop of war and a brig bearing down upon them, they thought it most prudent to make their escape, and leave their prize. The vessels were a part of the squadron destined for carrying out the new Vice Roy to Mexico from Havana. The Jackson privateer was loaded with arms and ammunition, and proceeded on her voyage, much cut to pieces."

DREADFUL MORTALITY.

A French frigate a few weeks ago landed at Basseterre, in the Island of Guadeloupe, about 300 troops from France, 150 of whom were marched for Point Petre. But four days from the time of landing, it is stated, only 17 of the latter were in existence, the remaining 113 having died of the prevailing fever!

It is conjectured, that in case the government of Naples should not discover a disposition or ability to meet our demand of indemnification with specie, a cession of Neapolitan territory will be proposed. The Liparia isles have been talked of. The London editors say, in the event of an arrangement of this sort, England would be the only country that would suffer; but they do not think the Neapolitans will consent. Letter from Naples (continue they) state that the approaching return of gen. Maitland to Italy, has reference to these demands.—They accompany this with the sensible remark, that they do not perceive that they (the English) have any right to interfere in this quarrel.

All we in the United States know upon this subject is, that Mr. Pinkney sailed from hence with Com. Chauncey, and it was understood at the time that the mission had a double object: First, is court of Naples; and secondly, at that of St. Petersburg. The specific objects are known only at the cabinet.

The Boston Patriot, noticing the late news from Algiers, says—"Thus ends the great British expedition, by which, after a loss of nearly a thousand men, they have failed in obtaining as good terms as DECATUR obtained with a small squadron consisting of two or three frigates and about as many sloops of war."

NEW COAST.

It has been reported at Washington, that a visit to the north-western coast of the Union has been proposed for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of the natural history of our country, and it will eventually prepare for settlements in that valuable part of our possessions.

REPUBLICAN STAR, or General Advertiser.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1816.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Voters of Talbot, Caroline, and part of Dorset counties.

On taking up the Monitor of 26th October, my attention was drawn to a piece, headed Col. Ennalls, in large capitals, and after reading the first sentence, I began to think, that Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Monroe, had forfeited the confidence of the democrats of Talbot, at least, but on perusing the piece, I was pleased to find, that Mr. Monroe had been selected by a considerable number of honorable men, as a candidate for the Presidency, and that Mr. Bennett had also been selected by a majority of his party, as a gentleman of integrity, to carry into effect their wishes.

It appears to me, that since the Federalists of Maryland have succeeded by the most base, unjustifiable, corrupt means, to get possession of the government of the State, that they think they possess all the wisdom, as well as all the power of the State, and that they think the people are really knaves or fools, knaves, to be led contrary to their own opinions of right, or fools, too ignorant to detect the falshood of their state men's.

Why should Mr. Bennett be rejected if he has pledged himself to vote for Mr. Monroe? It has long been the common practice of both parties, to nominate candidates for public trust by caucus. The democratic party in Congress, men of the first respectability and talents, who, we may suppose, are best acquainted with the prominent characters in our country, of their own mere motion, without any authority from their constituents, meet together and consult with each other respecting the different characters contemplated for the office of President, and after coming to a decision, recommend to the people, to confirm their choice. They do not pretend that the people are bound to confirm their act, but they say for themselves, that as far as their influence extends, they, individually, will support it, and no one will deny any man, or body of men this privilege.

Members of Congress are better informed on this subject, and more capable of making this nomination, than any other equal number of citizens in the U. States, their attendance on their official duties gives them opportunity to know personally, or by character, most of the prominent characters in the nation.

The democratic republican party in Congress having duly considered the pretensions of the different candidates for the Presidency, did recommend to the people of the U. States to confer the high honor on James Monroe as best entitled to their suffrages. The democrats of Talbot & Caroline, acquiescing in their choice, or possibly having long considered Mr. Monroe as Mr. Madison's successor, have offered to support Mr. Bennett as the Elector, provided he will support Mr. Monroe's election.—Well, here there is no compromise, our Representatives in Congress, the voters of the district, and Mr. Bennett, all believe Mr. Monroe the best entitled to the office, and they agree heartily to co-operate, to secure his election.

But says the writer in the Monitor, "no friend to universal suffrage ought to vote for Mr. Bennett, because he is pledged to support Mr. Monroe, a citizen of Virginia, where suffrage is not free."—Now, what has the President to do with the right of suffrage in Virginia or Maryland, their Laws and Constitutions are not under the control of the President of the U. States, and although Mr. Monroe is a Virginian, where universal suffrage does not prevail, the writer does not say directly, (for I presume he does not know) that Mr. Monroe is opposed to the extension of the privilege, nor does he dare to charge Mr. Bennett with having opposed it: it is not necessary for me to remark that Mr. Bennett, when a member of the Legislature, voted for the measure.

When the writer in noticing the proceedings of Congress respecting the Mississippi and Indian territories, says, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison could have made the democratic Congress do as they pleased; he only excites contempt, & this part of his address I will not notice further; and it is really astonishing with what effrontery he asserts in the face of evidence the most incontrovertible, that democrats are opposed to, and that the Feds are in favor of, universal suffrage. The records of the State will completely set him down on this point; the Feds opposed the measure while ever they had the power, and it was forced upon them contrary to their wish, but the writer says "you now have the blessings of universal suffrage, vote for no man who is not friendly to it."

I am not acquainted with Col. Ennalls, but believe him to be an upright worthy man, but as he is a decided Federalist, I doubt very much whether he is in favor of universal suffrage, (but I would believe his declarations,) I say so, because I have seldom known decided federal politicians advocates for it; it is well known that the federal Senate of Maryland opposed the change to a man, and although there appears now to be some converts to this democratic principle, we have reason to doubt their sincerity, it is inconsistent with federal views.

But you are solicited to oppose Mr. Bennett because he is pledged to support a particular candidate, and you are asked to vote for Col. Ennalls, who is at liberty to vote for whom he pleases.—Now it will be very extraordinary, if you should think this most important trust safest confided to Mr. Ennalls, a gentleman whom (although upright and honorable and of strict integrity) personal knowledge of the principal characters in the nation is very limited, and perhaps he might be directed to vote for Mr. Harper, unless otherwise directed, Col. Ennalls not being pledged at the election, will be at liberty to vote for whom he pleases, but if a caucus of his party nominates a candidate, Col. Ennalls will stand in the same situation as Mr. Bennett, respecting the performance of their trust, but Mr. Bennett will stand on higher ground in relation to the people, those who vote for Mr. Bennett know that he will vote for Mr. Monroe if elected, those who support Col. Ennalls are not certain that he will not be obliged to vote for Timothy Pickens, or Caleb Strong, or some other equally obnoxious character, as a federal caucus may direct.

Caroline, Oct. 31, 1816.

Mr. ROTH, Consul General of France, arrived in this city on Tuesday last. M. HENRI DE NEUVILLE, the French minister, is soon expected. Washington Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The October elections in Pennsylvania have terminated in the choice of 17 republicans, 2 non-descripts and 4 federalists for Congress; 19 republicans and 12 federalists for the state senate; 59 republicans and 39 federalists for the house of representatives of the state. The whole republican majority of votes given in that state at the present October elections, is TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. The electoral election for President and Vice President will take place there on Friday next; and the Democratic Press confidently predicts a majority greater than 25,000 for the electors in favor of MONROE and TOMPKINS. Balt. Pat.

We learn from the Democratic Press, that, maugre the extraordinary exertions to defeat the Republican Ticket for Congress, &c. through out the State of Pennsylvania, the Republican majority at the late General Election is more than twenty thousand votes. Ibid.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

The period approaches for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Nominations have been made in most of the Districts or by the General Ticket. The election in Maryland, be it remembered, by those whom it concerns, takes place on Monday next.—Exhausted and wearied as the people must be by the several autumnal elections, we hope the Republicans at least will not forget what they owe to their country and their principles on this occasion. Let every man, who can, go to the polls, and vote the Republican ticket. "Don't give up the ship." Nat. Ind.

Dr. JOSEPH KENT is the Republican candidate for Elector in the adjoining district, composed of Calvert county, the upper part of Prince Georges, and part of Montgomery counties. Ibid.

It is with much pleasure we learn, that WILLIAM LOWMEYER and JOHN C. CALHOUN, are the first certainly, the last almost certainly, re-elected to Congress from the State of South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun has a strong opposition. We should have considered it a public misfortune, had he been excluded from the seat in Congress which he so honorably filled.

It is said that Mr. HUGER, of the same State, will probably be defeated in his election, by JAS. EVINNE, Republican. Nat. Ind.

Among the passengers in the British ship Lady M'Worth, from London, is Madame Maria Louisa Josephine Vauthier, a relation of Madame Lavatette. Madame Vauthier, we understand, will proceed immediately to New York, at which place she expects to meet Madame Lavatette, who was to sail from France for New York, about the last of August. Norfolk Herald.

PUBLIC SALE.

In obedience to a Decree, to me directed, by WILLIAM KILBY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, dated July 1816—I will sell on the premises, on MONDAY, the 2d of December next, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on 12 months credit, all the real estate of Thomas Bell, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of a Grist Mill and Mill Seat, in Talbot county aforesaid, and near to Hillsborough. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in 12 months, with legal interest thereon.

The creditors of said Thomas Bell are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the estate of said Thomas Bell, to the Register of the Court of Chancery of this State, within six months from the said 2d day of December next, with the necessary vouchers therefor.

W. J. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of T. Bell. Nov. 5—3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, at the suit of William Williams, Jr. against Thomas Duffin, bail of Henry W. Gilson, and at the suit of Robert Stevens, use Benjamin Denny, administrator of Montgomery Denny, against Thomas Duffin, Executor of Philip Clarke, will be sold on Saturday, the 16th day of November next, at Denton, at 11 o'clock A. M. for cash only, two Negro men, aged about forty years each, to satisfy the debt, damages and costs due on the aforesaid writs.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff. November 5—2

NOTICE.

By virtue of 5 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on SATURDAY, the 2d of November next, 101 1/2 acres of LAND, the property of Robert Wright, Esq. lying and being in Wire Neck, Queen Anne's county, sold to satisfy the claim of James M. Anderson, jun. Richard Brice, administrator of Joseph Brice, Wm. Baker, Garard Curran, use of Wm. Baker & Son, and the State of Maryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises, and attendance given by

RICHARD HOFFETT, Sheriff. Oct. 31, (Nov. 5)—3

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

You are hereby notified that the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, has become due and payable, and that attendance will be given by the subscriber, or his deputies, to receive the same at the following times and places, viz:

For Talbot County. At Easton—On Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th day of November. At the Chapel—On Thursday the 7th of November.

At the Trappe—On Friday the 8th, and Saturday the 9th of November.—And At St. Michaels—On Friday the 15th, and Saturday the 16th of November.

For Caroline County. At Denton—On Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th of November. At Greensboro—On Friday the 8th, and Saturday the 9th of November.

At Hunting Creek—On Friday the 15th, and Saturday the 16th of November.

For Queen Anne's County. At the subscriber's Office in Centreville from this date until the 10th of November.

At Win. Pirke's, Head of Chester—On Monday the 11th of November. At Soder's Cross Roads—On Tuesday the 12th of November.

At James Miers's, (formerly Dixon's)—On Wednesday the 13th of November. At Church Hill—On Thursday the 14th of November.

At Broad Creek, Kent Island—On Saturday the 16th of November.—And At Centreville any time after the 16th of November.

And that correct copies of the tax lists are to be seen at the Office of the Principal Assessor, near St. Michaels, Talbot county, at any time by all persons concerned.

You are further notified that after the 20th day of February next, no monies will be received in payment for Direct Tax, or Duties, except Notes of the Bank of the United States, Treasury Notes, Specie, or the Notes of such Banks as will pay out Specie.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Col. Rev. 2d Md. District. Collector's Office, Centreville, 29th Oct. (Nov. 5)—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber has appointed Thomas Salsbury, Deputy Collector of the Revenue for the county of Caroline, in the place of Henry Meade, resigned, to whom persons having business with the Collector in the county aforesaid will please to apply.—Mr. Salsbury has directions to close the collection of the Direct Tax for 1815 in the most speedy manner, of which all persons concerned are requested to take notice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Col. Rev. 2d Md. District. Nov. 5—3

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable and Fancy Goods, All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce. CLAYLAND & NABB. November 5—m

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, Which will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash.—His friends and customers are invited to call and see them. Easton, November 5—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The shop of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 14th instant, and robbed of a number of guns & pistols, among which were one silver mounted double gun, with Steward's Baltimore, inlaid with gold upon the barrels, also good devices in the locks, with the same name the hand of the gun resembles a pistol stock; or pair duelling pistols of French manufacture, marked Vigoureux, Bordeaux; one pair pocket pistols, with spring bayonets, marked Martini, London; besides several double and single guns and pistols, makers names not recollected. Whoever will give information, so that I recover the said articles, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, for securing the thief, or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice.

JOHN STEWART. Oct. 23, (Nov. 5)—4

The Democratic Press, Mercantile Advertiser, Norfolk Herald, Star, at Easton, and Alexandria Herald, will insert the above 4 times and forward their bills to this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two Apprentices to the Printing business from 12 to 15 years of age. Apply at this office. Oct. 1.



VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12. 1816.

No. 11—887.

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

THE TERMS
Are **TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS**
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance:—
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence
of the subscriber in Easton, on **TUESDAY,**
12th of November next, a variety of Household
and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a
number of good Feather Beds and Furniture,
Dishogony Tables, &c. on a credit of six months
on all sums above ten dollars the purchaser
giving note with approved security, bearing in-
terest from the date, for all sums under, the cash
will be required. The sale will commence at 10
o'clock, and attendance given by
ELIZABETH GAREY.
Oct. 29—3

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Worcester County
Court,
The subscriber will expose to public sale at
the Court House in Snow Hill, on the 13th of
November next, all the real estate of **Anthony**
Bacon, deceased, consisting of one House and
Lot in the town aforesaid; also 12 1/2 acres of
LAND, adjoining the Land of Lemuel Selby, on
Pocomoke River. Sale to commence at three
o'clock, P. M. Terms of sale.—The purchaser
to give bond and security for the payment of
the purchase money, within 12 months from the
day of sale; and on payment of the whole pur-
chase money the subscriber is authorised to exe-
cute a deed.
The creditors of the said **Anthony Bacon**, de-
ceased, as well as of **David Johnson**, deceased,
of the county aforesaid, are hereby notified to
exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof,
to the county court within six months from the
day of sale.
LEMUEL PURNELL, Trustee.
Oct. 22—4

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the last Caroline
County Court,
The subscribers will offer at public sale, on
the premises, lying between Hog Creek and the
residence of Col. Richardson, in said county, on
THURSDAY, the 14th day of November next, a
tract of LAND, containing 250 acres, more or
less, formerly the property of **William Aford**.
On said Land is a dwelling house, and out houses
—one half is cleared, and the residue in timber
and wood. The above Lands contain several
tracts and parts of tracts, a plat of the whole will
be shown on the day of sale. This property will
be sold to the highest bidder, upon a credit of
one and two years, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond or bonds according to law for the a-
mount of the purchase money, after deducting
the sum of \$100, which is to be paid down for
the expenses attending the commission and sale;
and on the payment of the whole of the purchase
money a deed or deeds, as the case may be, will
be executed.
PETER WILLIS,
ELIJAH SATTERFIELD,
LEVI DUKES,
ISAAC FRAMPTON,
ABEL GOUVY,
Commissioners.
Oct. 22—4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas
issued out of Caroline County Court, to me di-
rected, at the suit of **William Williams**, junr.
against **Thomas Duffin**, bail of **Henry W. Gibbs**,
and at the suit of **Robert Stevens**, exec. of **Philip**
Denny, administrator of **Montgomery Denny**,
against **Thomas Duffin**, Executor of **Philip**
Clarke, will be sold on Saturday, the 16th day
of November next, at Denton, at 11 o'clock A.
M. for cash only, two Negro men, aged about
forty years each, to satisfy the debt, damages and
costs due on the aforesaid writs.
GEO. A. SMITH, Shff.
November 5—2

NOTICE.

By virtue of 5 writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me di-
rected, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on **SATUR-**
DAY, the 23d of November next, 101 1/2 acres
of LAND, the property of **Robert Wright, Esq.**
lying and being in Wye Neck, Queen Anne's
county, sold to satisfy the claims of **James M.**
Anderson, junr. **Richard Brice**, administrator of
Joseph Brice, Wm. Baker, Gerald Coursey,
use of Wm. Baker & Son, and the State of Ma-
ryland. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the
premises, and attendance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Shff.
Oct. 31, (Nov 5)—3

PUBLIC SALE.

In obedience to a Decree, to me directed, by
WILLIAM KERRY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland,
dated July 1816—I will sell on the premises, on
MONDAY, the 2d of December next, at public
vendue, to the highest bidder, on 12 months re-
dit, all the real estate of **Thomas Bell**, late of
Talbot county, deceased, consisting of a Grist
Mill and Mill Seat, in Talbot county aforesaid,
and near to Hillsborough. The purchaser to
give bond with approved security for the pay-
ment of the purchase money in 12 months, with
legal interest thereon.
The creditors of said **Thomas Bell** are here-
by warned to exhibit their claims against the es-
tate of said **Thomas Bell**, to the Register of the
Court of Chancery of this State, within six
months from the said 2d day of December next,
with the necessary vouchers thereof.
WM. POTTER, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of T. Bell.
Nov. 5—3

NOTICE.

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CON-
CERN.**

You are hereby notified that the Direct Tax
of the United States for 1816, has become due
and payable, and that attendance will be given
by the subscriber, or his deputies, to receive the
same at the following times and places, viz:

For Talbot County.
At Easton—On Tuesday the 5th, and Wed-
nesday the 6th day of November.
At the Chapel—On Thursday the 7th of No-
vember.
At the Trappe—On Friday the 8th, and Satur-
day the 9th of November. And
At St. Michaels—On Friday the 15th, and
Saturday the 16th of November.
For Caroline County.
At Denton—On Tuesday the 5th, and Wed-
nesday the 6th of November.
At Greensborough—On Friday the 8th, and
Saturday the 9th of November.
At Hunting Creek—On Friday the 15th, and
Saturday the 16th of November.
For Queen Anne's County.
At the subscriber's Office in Centreville from
this date until the 10th of November.
At Wm. Parks', Head of Chester—On Mon-
day the 11th of November.
At Sudler's Cross Roads—On Tuesday the
12th of November.
At James Miers's, (formerly Dixon's)—On
Wednesday the 13th of November.
At Church Hill—On Thursday the 14th of
November.
At Broad Creek, Kent Island—On Saturday
the 16th of November. And
At Centreville any time after the 16th of No-
vember.

And that correct copies of the tax lists are to
be seen at the Office of the Principal Assessor,
near St. Michaels, Talbot county, at any time by
all persons concerned.
You are further notified that after the 20th
day of February next, no monies will be receiv-
ed in payment for Direct Tax, or Duties, except
notes of the Bank of the United States, Treasury
Notes, Specie, or the Notes of such Banks as
will pay out Specie.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Col. Rev. 2d Md. District.
Collector's Office, Centreville,
28th Oct. (Nov. 5)—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber has appointed **THOMAS**
SAULSBURY, Deputy Collector of the Revenue
for the county of Caroline, in the place of **Hen-**
ry Meeds, resigned, to whom persons having busi-
ness with the Collector in the county aforesaid
will please to apply.—Mr. Saulsbury has direc-
tions to close the collection of the Direct Tax
for 1815 in the most speedy manner, of which
all persons concerned are requested to take no-
tice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
Col. Rev. 2d Md. District
Nov. 5—3

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jewel
of, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, Jew-
elled Double and Single cased do.—and Gold,
Silver and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also,
Silver Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons;
Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—
Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop,
next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few
warranted Clocks.—He begs leave to return his
thanks to his friends for the great encouragement
he receives in his line of business, and flatters
himself he shall merit a continuance.
BENJ WILLMOTT.
October 29.

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street,
in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and front-
ing Gold-borough Street, at present occupied by
Messrs. Russell & Lombard—the terms of sale
will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will
be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back
Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately
if required.—For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Oct 29

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The eighth presidential election since
the union of the states is approaching.
It does not need, however, the sagacity
of the Sybil to divine what will be its re-
sults. We find proposed to the people
by the majority of our national represen-
tation; the tried and approved friend to
his country, **JAMES MONROE**, as presi-
dent, and the faithful preserver of the na-
tion's integrity in the worst of times, the
present governor of the state **DANIEL D.**
TOMPKINS, as vice president. There can
be but little doubt in the mind of the
most doubtful that these estimable citi-
zens will be returned by the general suf-
frages of the people, as the chosen guar-
dians of their rights. This is the proud
inheritance of freemen; this is the reward
of a nation to the zealous and indefatiga-
ble patriot. How much more exalted is
he, who is raised to the first rank and of-
fice by the voice and declared will of the
people than he, who by promogeniture,
or being the son of a monarch, is invest-
ed with the dignity of prince, and as-
cends a throne on the demise of his pa-
rent. In one case, an idiot, or a tyrant,
a heart the most corrupt, or a hand red
with crimes, may govern and hold the
centre of a people, who shudders at the
idea of what the consequence may be—
but,
"On this blest clime, where heaven-born
freedom stood;
Dash'd slavery's chain and broke the des-
pot's rod
To raise her altar on her chosen shore,"

There are no such apprehensions. The
patriot of America receives the suffrages
of his admiring friends and fellow-citi-
zens: he is seeking it; he is chosen by
his works; by his virtues; by his capa-
city; by his industry; and, above all o-
thers, by his patriotism. Such is the
monarch of a republic—that such should
ever exist, is, or ought to be, the proudest
wish of the poorest citizen who in-
habits it. We do not claim these as
our sentiments—they belong to the com-
munity; but we feel a pride and a buoy-
ancy of heart while we retail them.

We have premised that the legislature
of this state will have a very interesting
session—and whilst premising we have
no doubt but that they will acquit them-
selves, in these days of calmness and
quietude, described by Shakespeare as
"piping times of peace," with even su-
perior claims to credit and the thanks of
their constituents, than they did at that
day, when "grim-visaged war looked
fierce," and when every man, who had
a heart, stood like a greyhound on the
slips, "to defend his neighbour's fireside
as well as his own." These are the days
of cool deliberating; no enemy now
knocks at our gates; no treacherous spy
is lurking to steal the keys. This is the
hour and the epoch to look at men and
things—to rend the mask from hypo-
crisy—to weigh deliberately each man's
merits—to sift the chaff which is the
lightest, and which mounts improvidently
into the air from the solid grain—This is,
in fact, an epoch in our history. By the
manner in which we shall acquit our-
selves at this day shall posterity speak
of us. Shall we grant our favor to those
who were lukewarm—to those who, at
least performed an unintelligent or Ju-
nus-like part in the day of distress—to
those who wore the mask of friendship,
but who played the cards and staked the
counters of rottenness and treachery.

Are not such, at least to be doubted?
Knowing what we have done by the en-
ergies which we have used—by the spir-
its who have guided us—by the proud
triumphs which animate and gladden us
—IS THIS THE DAY FITTED FOR REA-
TION? What fool is it that will stand
forth and say, we need not! Has not
success beamed on every measure, on the
very birth day of its plan? Yet such
ghosts of sentiments are said to be tra-
velling from the east to the south, and
from the south to the east, crossing each
other most sagaciously, when the moon-
shine of the moment may be made the
"limbeck." These are the schemers and
the dreamers of the day, or of the night.
Openly they have not dared to announce
their plans, except as reveries.—And
why should we consider them more than
worthy of the pillow which gave them
birth? What are their views, their ob-
jects, and the aim of their ambition? To
create a schism and disunite the union!
Could there be a greater weakness or a
more atrocious crime? What end is to
be obtained by the various manoeuvres?
They say they are contending for prin-
ciples, and not for men.—But stake their
professions against their actions, and see
if it be not men who predominate? If it
be not profit, jealousy, injured pride &
interest, which wars for individual ad-
vantage?

When the government is in the ze-
nith of its prosperity—when the sun of
victory and honor beam bright upon her
—is that the day for discontent, and
change, and reform? Heaven help the
grumblers in the world who think so.—
Yet such things we have read, and heard
have been dreamt about by some wise
heads in the land.
Throughout the republican ranks, we
are happy to say, a general unanimity and
harmony prevail. The false fire of dis-
sentiment, although it may burn as steadily
and perseveringly as that recorded to
have been discovered by the Greeks, must,
inevitably, have an end by the very
suffocation of a pure and overwhelm-
ing majority, such as the pride of demo-
cracy triumphant now promises over fe-
deralism, or all the guidities of faction.
Let a real democrat ask himself what
this faction, or an alliance with it, would
make him?—What but a splinter from
the rock of strength? And although he
may make a mighty uproar in the waters
into which he may fall, what must be his
fate but to be hid in the abyss, while the
promontory from which he is severed
frowns triumphantly and indignantly
over him?

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extracts of a letter from Dr. S. L. Mil-
chell, Oct. 22, 1816.

"Mr. Maclure and M. Le Sueur, the
former an eminent Geologist, and the
latter the distinguished Zoologist, passed
the last Saturday evening at my house.
Baron L'Escallier, Count Regnaud, and
some other gentlemen of the like charac-
ter, were present. At my request, M.
Le Sueur produced, for the information
of the company, his drawings of the
fishes of the *Fredonian* waters. They
were executed in a style equal to Wil-
son's birds, and were beautiful when
viewed only as specimens of fine art;

but, when considered as delineations of
real objects, many of them unknown to
the persons present, and forty, or more,
species new to the philosophical world,
you can easily conceive what a treat we
had. It was, indeed, a grand and admi-
rable report on the Ichthyology of these
parts of North America. Among them
was a *Herring* of Erie, and its contin-
uous floods; and a *Cod* inhabiting the
same place; affording decisive proof of
the correctness of my doctrine,—that
the great lakes of North America were,
originally, filled with salt water, and
that they have faded with it, and been
replenished with fresh water, in the
course of time; while some of the fishes
have gradually accommodated themselves
to their new element, and remain living
witnesses to their former state of things.
The descendants of *Oceanic* animals are,
at this day, inhabitants of the Upper
Lakes. I am well assured, and by a
very competent witness, *Alexander Mac-*
comb, Esq. that a *finned* or *marine* *tor-*
toise has been repeatedly seen, and by
himself, among others, at Detroit. M.
Rufinesque had informed me some weeks
ago, that on his excursion to Lakes
George and Champlain, and to Saratoga,
and their neighboring streams, he had
discovered about twenty sorts of fishes.
He calculates, that M. Le Sueur has ad-
ded forty at least to the list of discov-
eries: and it was agreed that, in my me-
moir published in the New-York Philo-
sophical Transactions, I had described
eighty which the Europeans had never
heard of; so that the scientific world will
have a present of one hundred and forty
kinds of fish to add to their present stock.
I have been engaged, during my spare
hours, in examining the fossil geology
around New York. It is curious beyond
any expectation I had entertained when
I undertook the task. I am satisfied
that I have before me the remains of
fourteen animals raised from the strata
under ground, that are no longer inhabi-
tants of this world; their whole races
having become extinct. Why it has
pleased the CREATOR thus to destroy the
beings which he once formed, I know
not! But the actual specimens now be-
fore me prove the existence, in former
days, around New-York, of an amphi-
bious reptile resembling the famous fos-
sil *Crocodile* of Maestricht; of an *Ele-*
phant peculiar to America; of a *Rhino-*
ceros, different from that of the trans-
lantic countries; of the great *Mastodon*; of
an *extinct Oyster*; of *Spirulus*; of a
madrepore—*belemnite*—*terebratula*, &c.
&c. not now found alive, and known only
by their disinterred remains; besides the
bones of land animals, relics of fishes,
and various other memorable objects of
this class. Thus, you see, we are taking
independent ground, and doing business
in earnest."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.**GEORGE MADISON.**

We have announced the decease of
that truly excellent man **GEORGE MAD-**
ISON, governor of Kentucky. He was in-
terred with military and civil honors at
Frankfort—on which occasion the follow-
ing funeral oration was delivered by
George M. Bibb, esq. in the most feeling
manner.

ORATION.

Citizen,
While we drop the sympathetic tear
over the body of our deceased friend, let
not our sorrows drown the recollections
of his virtues, which were the moving
causes of these sorrows.
I have more need to repress my feel-
ings than to excite your sensibilities
afresh;—these you have generously bestow-
ed.

I come to bury, not to praise him.—
But on this sad, this solemn occasion, it
well becomes the office assigned me,
to call your senses from the cold and
lifeless body; to awaken your recollection
to those virtues which glowed with-
in the living man. So shall the good
which men do, live after them; and the
rising generation be instructed to emu-
late this bright example.

Young Friends—When the standard
of American Independence was but new-
ly erected; when dreadful revolutionary
conflict tried the stoutest hearts, then
but 17 years of age, he volunteered in the
military service of his country. His man-
ly spirit inclined him to freedom's cause;
the purity of his own heart inspired him
with a liberal confidence in his seniors;
thus he became a youthful soldier and a
patriot.

He accompanied the detachment of
Greenbrier militia to protect the western
settlements. At an early period of the
settlement of Kentucky, he became a
resident of the district. His gallant spirit
was signalized in repelling various
marauding parties; and in establishing
the settlements.

In every campaign against the Indi-
ans, (save that which terminated in the
treaty of Greenville) he bore his part,
and signalized himself in each.
The wounds he received as well in
"St. Clair's defeat" as in other battles,
could not shake the solid firmness of his

courage; nor disturb the collected pre-
sence of his mind. In every battle he
showed himself capable of a superior
command.

Military Friends—There lies one,
who but two days since, was your chief!
Silent is that tongue and pale is that
cheek; which, on the plains of Raisin,
cheered and animated his companions in
arms to deeds of cool collected valor.—
Dim is that eye which viewed the storm
of war and outfaced danger. Lifeless
is that form, whose heroic presence
checked the plundering hand, and made
even Proctor feel, there was a danger
more terrible than the dreadful fury of
his savage allies.

In war he was elevated by his deeds
in arms. In peace he was elevated by
the suffrages of his countrymen to imi-
tate his glorious example. In war he was
courageous as the lion; in peace as gentle
as the lamb.

Citizen—You have long witnessed his
conduct in private life; you know how
faithfully he discharged his various so-
cial duties. He was mild and gentle;
in him there was no guile. He never
detached from the merit of another; ne-
ver traduced an absent friend, nor suf-
fered him to go undefended. His house
was ever open to him who needed food
or shelter. His eyes overflowed at the
tale of woe. His heart swelled with
sympathy at the sight of misery. His
hand was ever ready to relieve the ne-
cessitous. As a friend, how shall I speak
of him?—Warm, generous and sincere.
He was indeed my friend; he was the
friend of us all.

For 20 years and upwards he filled the
important and confidential office of audi-
tor of public accounts, whose warrant
was the passport to the public chest;
yet his fidelity remained chaste, even be-
yond suspicion.

He never courted the favours of the
people by adulation, nor gilded them by
false pretences; he was all that he seem-
ed to be.—And as the occasion upon
which he was called to act was greater,
so he rose to the level of the occasion,
displayed new powers of mind & greater
energy of character.

He was called to the office of chief
magistrate of Kentucky by the unanimous
voice of 30,000 freemen voting on the oc-
casion.—The eyes of his countrymen
were turned upon him for his faithful and
gallant services. The office was confer-
red (without canvass on his part) as the
just tribute of a grateful people.—
Even whilst his friends were pressing
him into office, he declared, in the many
ingenuosness of his soul, that he dis-
trusted his own faculties. He was not
ambitious of power, but he was solicitous
for your freedom and happiness.

Treasure up in your memory the vir-
tues of our departed friend; but in him
the State has lost her chief magistrate;
in him the citizens of Frankfort have lost
a long loved, much endeared friend.
He is gone! but he yet lives in the
hearts of his countrymen; and the hero-
ic spirit will flourish to immortal youth
in the mansions of bliss.

And now, ye ministers of our holy re-
ligion, perform your solemn office.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.**FROM ENGLAND.**

The sale of 20 British vessels of war
was commenced in England on the 8th
of September, but only three were sold
—a sufficient price not being bid for the
others.

It appears that five journals are now
printed in Norway, viz. two at Christiania,
one at Drontheim, one at Bergen and one
at Christiansands.

An Association of Attornies has been
formed in England, for the purpose of
"promoting and sustaining the respec-
tability of the profession," by excluding
from the Society all dishonorable per-
sons.

In 1814 there were born in Russia
1,228,077 persons—died 833,822—mar-
ried 309,644—Among the deaths were
two persons between 145 and 150, and
125 and 130.

An East India Lady, the *Bhow Be-*
gum, bequeathed to the East India com-
pany, treasure to the amount of 90,000
lacks of rupees, principally in bullion,
the remainder in jewels.

Savary and Lallemand are said to be
in Hungary.

Eugene Beauharnois, son of Na-
oleon's first wife, is building a palace at
Munich, which will cost above a million
and a half of francs.

It has been calculated that there are
13,000,000 of Jews in Europe.

The prime minister of the Dey of Al-
giers, to whom was entrusted the defence
of the entrance of the port, is accused of
not using the batteries which he com-
manded, by which the enemy advanced,
and took the other batteries in reserve.

Sept. 14, apples were sold at Plymouth
market, England, for four cents per half
peck.

Price of Stocks in London, Sept. 20.
Three per cent. consols 62 1/8; five per
cent. navy 93 to 93 1/2—Sept. 17, gold
31 1/2 per oz.; doubloons, 31 1/2;
new dollars, 4s 10 1/2.

In September the bank of England declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

We remark with peculiar satisfaction the reviving spirit of confidence among the mercantile classes of the community, and the increase of business in the different commercial branches.

A Brighton letter states, that the tide of emigration has turned, and that more passengers return from France to that port than leave it.

COTTON.

The Cotton market last week was without briskness; the request for export, however, still continues; about 600 bags were taken for shipping, and about 500 by the trade. An extensive import house it is reported, will reship 600 Perams, (lately arr.) for the French market.

Don Balazar Cisneros, captain general of the Cadiz department of the marine, has addressed a circular to the merchants of that city, stating that there was reason to believe that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, and stating that he had received orders to fortify the towers on the coast and to raise batteries on the creeks in which Spanish vessels might seek for safety when pursued.

NAPLES, Aug. 28.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has delivered a note to the *Foreign Ministers* on the pretensions of the Americans.—Art. 73 of the act of the Congress of Vienna, to which the United States appear to wish to refer, stipulates only for the Netherlands, and cannot be applied to the kingdoms in which the legitimate Sovereigns are restored. None of the Foreign Ministers have replied. They send couriers to their courts. The Duke of Serita is said to have gone to Russia. Our Government has conducted the negotiation with moderation.—The notes of Mr. Pinkney become more moderate. The cession of a port is still spoken of. The pretensions of the United States will be opposed by all the Sovereigns.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4.

Last evening arrived at this port, the U. S. brig Suranne, Captain Elton; from New Orleans, and 15 days from Ship Island.

From Captain Elton, we learn, that a Spanish brig, prize to a pirate, had been recaptured by the U. S. brig Tom Bowling, and had arrived at the Balize.—The prize was from Campeachy, with a valuable cargo.—The pirates who had charge of her were put in an open boat, 15 leagues from the land, but had reached New Orleans.

The prize was fallen in with off Barataria, where the pirates intended to smuggle in her cargo.

Capt. Elton was off Benquilla de Piedras, on the 9th of Sept. and was informed that the Patriots had taken Orisava, where they found a large deposit of specie.

The Spanish government schooner *Couretta*, of 4 guns, and sixty three men, had been captured by the Mexican Patriots (formerly the Gen. Bolivar) after a severe action of two hours and an half. The prize had arrived at Benquilla de Piedras.

The U. S. brig Boxer, Capt. Porter, in consequence of being worn eaten, was ordered to N. York, and would sail in 10 days.

The Tom Bowling arrived at Ship Island, about the 12th of Sept. from a cruise of fifty days in the Bay of Mexico.

By the Brig Intelligence, Prince, which arrived here yesterday, from Port au Prince, letters have been received, dated 14th ultimo, which state that a French frigate had arrived there with a minister from H. M. C. Majesty, Louis 18th, whom President Pétion, caused to be received on landing with every mark of respect and attention. But the moment they met, he put this question to him—"Sir, do you come fully authorized to acknowledge the Independence of Hayti?" Being answered in the negative, Pétion replied—"Well, Sir, I must absolutely decline entering into any negotiation whatsoever until that preliminary acknowledgement has been solemnly made."—Then bowed and retired.

The frigate was to have proceeded to Cape Henry, where it was expected the Minister would not meet so gracious a reception from the Emperor Christophe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

On Wednesday evening, at the Mayor's court, came on the trial of W. L. A. Learnard, charged with robbing the Philadelphia Bank. The prisoner was defended by Zelegman Phillips, Esq. and the prosecution conducted by Thomas Kittera, Esq. Deputy Attorney General. The Jury convicted him upon five several indictments, and on Thursday evening he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Oct. 29.

James Adams, the person who robbed the Clerk's office of Darlington district, of \$1166, for whose apprehension the governor, by proclamation, offered a reward of 200 dollars, was apprehended in Georgia, and taken through this place on Saturday last under a strong guard, and on the way to Darlington.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.

FROM HAVANA. We learn, by the schooner *Elizabeth and Jane*, that the valorous Spanish squadron, which attacked the U. States schooner *Firebrand*, had arrived at that port. A report of their exploit had

leaked out, but the true state of the business could not be ascertained.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.

Returned home from the Indian nation on Friday last. We believe the conditions of the treaty with the two nations, the Chickasaws and Cherokees, amount to this: The former are to be paid annually the sum of *Twelve Thousand Dollars* for ten years. The latter the sum of *Eight thousand Dollars* for the same period. By the treaty with the Cherokees, the United States regain all the lands which are included in the bounds specified by the late treaty made at Washington.

NEW YORK Nov. 2.

Letters were received in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, stating that a very respectable merchant stands ready to contract to deliver, to Directors of the *United States Bank* TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS in SPECIE, and receive United States 6 per cent stock in payment.

FROM HAVANA.

Capt. Wheeler, of the brig *Sea-Island*, 14 days from Havana, informs that before he sailed the Spanish fleet from Vera Cruz, arrived and landed the Vice Roy, Appadoca. Several slave vessels from Africa had also arrived there.—Markets continued dull, and the duties were increasing almost daily. Tonnage money on foreign vessels \$2 50

The United States' sloop of war *Alert*, Lieut. Stewart, sailed from this port yesterday, with naval stores for our squadron in the Mediterranean. It is said she also carries out despatches, predicted upon the late change occasioned by the defeat of the Bey of Algiers by Lord Exmouth.

On Saturday afternoon last, a brig of and from Teneriffe, for Amelia Island, foundered at sea, opposite Moriches, on the south side of Long Island, about 70 miles from New York. The vessel is said to have been in ballast, and navigated by ten persons; capt. an American, three Frenchmen, three Spaniards and three Portuguese. In attempting to gain the shore, the boat upset in the surf, and all were drowned except two.

THE BRITISH AND ALGERINES.

Much as has been done to the injury of Algiers by the late attack, we cannot be so dazzled by the glare of an effective cannonade, as not to see the things that have not been done. Far short of our wishes (though we confess, not so much short of our hopes) is the result of the expedition got up with so much parade. Algiers is not humbled by it, though seriously injured. In fact her deepest humiliation, acknowledged and undisguised was before effected by the American arms. The late attack, and the defence by which the Algerines seem to have astonished even themselves, though resulting in physical and temporary disability, have, if there is any truth in experience, morally exalted and strengthened them.—This distinction is plainly observable in the fact, that the Dey's begging of Decatur the restoration of so much of his marine force as to save his head from the fury of the populace, and thus virtually seeking the protection of his former enemy, was an act of deeper moral humiliation than any thing that has been conceded to the British. The effect of this moral impression has been seen in the ease with which the most diminutive American force has ever since kept the Barbarians in awe.

Nothing will make the Algerines forget, that before that fleet was burnt, which can be rebuilt, and before these batteries were silenced, that can be repaired, the two principal British ships lost (*hors de combat*) the unusual proportion of one fourth of their crews; and that the armistice, though proposed by the Dey, was acceded to in a place of safety, out of gunshot of the batteries!

Indeed, we can see in all that has been done in this noisy affair, very little security for the future. The British government itself has clearly defined its ideas of security for the future. At the commencement of the late war with America, Britain thought it necessary for her security, that we should be "crippled for fifty years." Her subsequent *sine qua non* required the intervention of a BARRIER, to be conceded from our own territories, the abandonment of both shores of the lakes, and all future fortifications thereon, and all future building of armed vessels in that quarter! In France, nothing short of the occupation of French territory by immense armies, and triple lines of fortifications, garrisoned by foreign troops, are deemed adequate to "security for the future." Thus, by her own practical principles, every one can judge how much she has to boast of security for the future, as resulting from her present relations with Algiers.

Del. Watchman.

LEGISLATURE OF N. JERSEY.

A joint meeting of the two houses was held on Monday last.—Governor Dickerson was re-appointed without opposition. The appointment of a senator of the United States is postponed till the adjourned session. The Legislature rose on Wednesday. We have not heard the particulars of the minor appointments in joint meeting.

IMPORTANT.

If the news received at Boston, of the embodying of 200,000 Jews near Babylon, be correct, we may date the downfall of the Turkish dominions as being at hand.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

At a special meeting of "The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture" held Oct. 30th, 1816,

It was resolved unanimously,

That the Curators, with the assistance of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and many other Member or Members of the Society, who will procure and give information, collect facts relating to Agriculture and Horticulture, and of all circumstances connected therewith, which have occurred through the extraordinary season of 1816: and particularly the effects of Frost on the vegetation, so far as it shall be in their power to acquire a knowledge of them, in performing this useful service, they will designate the Trees, Grasses, and other plants, and especially those cultivated, on which the Season has had either beneficial or injurious influence, and the local situations in which it has operated more or less perniciously, with the view to ascertain (among other beneficial results) the hardy or tender Grains, Grasses or Plants, most proper for situations exposed to draughts, wet, or frosts. In the inquiries, they will endeavor to discover the stages of growth, in which cultivated crops have been more or less affected, and the state of products both of Grains, Grasses and Fruit. The addition of any facts, as to insects and vermin usually or occasionally preying on cultivated plants, and whether more or less injury has been done by them in this, than in ordinary seasons, would also be useful. The result of such inquiries to be drawn into the form of a report, to be made by the Curators at our annual Meeting in January next, subjoining such observations as they shall deem proper to furnish not only with the view to present information, but to record for future instruction, the uncommon occurrences, and the consequences attending them, which have marked this anomalous period.

Published by order of the society, RICH'D PETERS, Pres't. ROBERTS VALX, Sec'y.

The Curators of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, will thankfully receive any information on the subjects of the foregoing Resolution, from any of their Agricultural, or other Fellow Citizens, who may be pleased to afford it. Any Meteorological Observations made during the present year, will also be acceptable. Letters sent by Post or otherwise, addressed to SOLOMON W. CONRAD, No. 87, Market Street, Philadelphia, will be gratefully attended to.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, will confer a favor by inserting the above.

Nov. 2d, 1816.

NORFOLK, Nov. 1.

A ROBBER APPREHENDED.

A man who calls himself William Brown, was yesterday apprehended and carried before the Mayor of this borough, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the store of Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, on the 4th ult. He had a short time before sold the superb double barreled gun advertised by Mr. Stewart, to a gentleman of this town for fifty dollars, which was evidently not one third of its value. Among others who were admiring the piece and congratulating the purchaser on a great bargain, was a gentleman who had read Mr. Stewart's advertisement, who immediately identified the gun with the one so minutely described by Mr. Stewart. On referring to the advertisement, the purchaser was convinced of the fact, and upon information being given at the Mayor's office, a posse was sent in search of Mr. Brown, who was presently found, and on further search at his lodgings another of the guns (a single barreled one) and a great many curious implements for picking locks and cutting through the panels of doors and windows, were also found, which fully confirmed the suspicion which led to the apprehension of Brown, and he was forthwith ordered to jail. He had it appears, made away with the rest of the guns and pistols, (a pair of the latter he acknowledged to have sold to a man in Portsmouth) but only 150 dollars were found in his possession. The citizens of Norfolk may congratulate themselves that the man has been stopped short in his career of villainy, as he was so well prepared for house breaking that he would have laid them under heavy contributions. Capt. Ferguson has engaged to take Brown to Baltimore, where he will no doubt reap the reward of his villainy.

The following is said to be the result of treaties lately concluded between the Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Cherokee and Chickasaw nations of Indians. The former acknowledge as their boundary south of the Tennessee River, the following lines: commencing at Camp Coffee on the south side of the Tennessee, opposite the Chickasaw Island, and running from thence a due south course to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Tennessee and Tombigby Rivers; thence eastwardly of said ridge, leaving the head waters of the Black Warrior on the right hand until opposed by the west branch of Will's creek, down the east branch of said creek to the Coosa River, and down said River. All lands lying south and west of the above lines are ceded to the United States.—The U. States to make the Cherokees a prompt payment of \$4,500, and \$5,000 in ten years.

The Chickasaws cede all right and title to lands on the north of the Tennessee River, and east of a line commencing at the mouth of Caney creek to its source, thence a south course to Gaines's road, thence south-westwardly to Cotton Gin Port on Tombigby, and down the west branch of Tombigby to the Choctaw boundary. For this cession they are to receive in hand \$4,500, and \$12,000 in ten years.

Geor. Journal.

From the Baltimore Patriot, October 30.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the Eugene, from Buenos Ayres, and the Joseph, from Lagaira, we have been favored with letters and papers of a later date than any heretofore received. Important extracts follow:

Extract of a letter from the American Consul dated, Buenos Ayres, September 4.

"The threatened expedition of the Portuguese does not appear; and even if it should, this government does not much apprehend that any hostility will be issued in this part of the country, being determined, unless attacked, to stand neutral during the contest. Property I have considered as safe here as in the United States, thus far."

Extract of another letter dated, "Buenos Ayres, Aug. 19.

The government of Buenos Ayres, since its declaration of Independence, has written, I am told, to demand of the Portuguese government the object and the destination of the expedition."

FROM THE CARACAS GAZETTE OF SEPT. 16.

Brigadier Don Francisco Tomas Morales, with the large corps appointed to operate under his orders, set out from Chaguaramas the 28th of Aug. at the same time that his vanguard, commanded by Major Quera, moved forward from El-Valle de la Pasqua.—In the meanwhile the enemy of Quebrada Honda, united to the parties of Infantry bands, and some others in the province, remained protected by the inundations and rivers had arrived at El-Chaparro, and San Diego in the province of Barcelona. They continued to move forward and probably with a view to pass by Maturan and into the immense plains of El-Tigre.

On the 3th inst. all these troops were at St. Maria de Ipero, the last town in that Province, and on the same day the flying column of Lieut. Col. Lopez, which had marched from Aragua, encountered near El-Chaparro the whole group of the Banditti. After a most obstinate shock and great loss on both sides, one part of the column was dispersed, and the other part fell back to the town of Aragua and thence to the village of El-Pilar.

The soldiers pursued that route, keeping at as great a distance as possible from the troops of Brigadier Morales, and then Col. Lopez finding himself unable to cover Barcelona, gave the necessary information to that city and proceeded with his forces to join the corps of Gen. Morales.

It was at that time that a large portion of the population of Barcelona gave an example which will never be forgotten in the history of Venezuela; it will be perpetuated as worthy of the government of the best of all Kings, and shew to what a degree his enemies are detested, even at the price of every thing most dear.

That city in the space of a few hours became as a desert; its inhabitants abandoned it with joy, and to their great honor, they made the most heroic sacrifices, removing some to Lagaira, some to the villages in the way, and others to the mountains.

As late as the 13th, at midday, the wretches had not entered Barcelona, and it was uncertain whether they had not proceeded towards the province of Cumana.—The troops of the king will seek them wherever they may go, and will inflict on them the chastisement they deserve.

On the 7th the royal squadron anchored at Cumana, after having left in Pam-pater provisions of every sort sufficient for some months. Two schooners and four gun-boats immediately went in pursuit of some light vessels of the enemy, which infested the coast of Cariaco, doing much injury to the plantations along there, and other vessels set sail for Barcelona and the intermediate coast.

News from Santa Fe has been received to the 1st Aug. We learn that the following rebels have been apprehended in Popayan. Montufar, (already put to the sword) Camillo, Torres and his two brothers, a certain Ulloa, Espana Alca-val, Davila, and various other members of what is called the Congress

Extract from another letter—dated "Buenos Ayres, Aug. 19.

"I have omitted to say any thing about the Portuguese expedition; indeed we have generally forgot it; it put into St. Catharine's, whether intentionally or by stress of weather, is not known. Many think that its destination was for St. Catharine's, there to maintain the troops at a cheaper rate and in a better climate, than Rio Janeiro; but it appears to me the Portuguese government, if such had been its intention, would have advised this government. The government of Buenos Ayres since its declaration of Independence written, I am told, to demand of the Portuguese government the object and the destination of the expedition."

Extract of a letter—dated

"La Guaira, Sept. 18.

"Since the date of my last respects by this opportunity, the Patriots have taken possession of Barcelona, after routing with great slaughter a detachment of Royalists sent out to oppose them.—They amounted to about 1500 men from the Oronoco, and it is said are commanded by the same McGregor, whom the government officially stated to have been killed with the whole of his force in the battle of the 2d of Aug. at Ouchradita, a place not 30 leagues from Caracas, upon which they marched after landing on the coast, but who on the contrary escaped into the interior with nearly the whole of his men. Within the last 3 days, eight vessels have arrived from Barcelona, with as many of the inhabitants as the shortness of the notice enabled to get off.

"It is stated however this morning, by an arrival from that quarter, that a force from Cumana had marched upon Barcelona, and that the insurgents, after plundering the town, had abandoned it with great precipitation. The markets are still the same."

BOSTON, Nov. 2.

LATEST FROM SPANISH MAIN.

Captain Upton, from Lagaira, sailed on the 4th October. He informs that he was detained 15 days by an embargo, laid in consequence (as was generally supposed) of a defeat of the royal troops in the vicinity of Barcelona, by the insurgents, who had appeared in that neighborhood in great force, say from 1500 to 2000, with a considerable number of cavalry. The royal troops amounted to from 12 to 1500, and were defeated with the loss of 8 or 900 men killed and taken prisoners. This engagement took place about the 10th of September. In consequence, all the inhabitants of Barcelona (those excepted who were in favor of the patriot cause) left that place, and arrived at Lagaira in a most wretched condition, destitute of almost every thing, and having suffered from the want of provisions on the passage.

"A few days previous to captain Upton's sailing, one or two vessels had arrived from Cumana with women and children, who had left that place for the same reason as those from Barcelona.—The captain of one of the vessels informed him that the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed there on account of the insurgents, who had possession of all the coast to windward, and were in every direction round the city, so that none of the inhabitants could attempt to go into the country without falling into their hands. Skirmishes took place daily.

Immediately after this information was received by the captain-general of the Caracas, all the troops that could be spared from the defence of Lagaira, about 1500, were sent against the insurgents; and when captain Upton sailed information was hourly expected of an engagement which would decide the fate of the province.

Business was completely at a stand at Lagaira. Two or three vessels were lying in the harbor with their cargoes on board, and would not discharge; one had actually returned to St. Thomas with her cargo of dry goods.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

St Mary's—Wm. B. Scott, Henry Watts, Thos. Blackstone & Gerard N. Causin.

Anne Arundel—Ths. Sellman, Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H Dorsey, and Charles Stewart, of David.

Calvert—John Horrell, Thomas Blake, John H. Chew, and Samuel Turner.

Charles—Nicholas Stonestreet, John T. Stoddert, John J. Jenkins, and Lawrence Posey.

Baltimore—Geo. Warner, Geo. Harryman, Abraham H. Price, and Adam Showers.

Prince George's—Francis M. Hall, Thos. T. Somerville, Geo. Semms, and Henry A. Callis.

City of Annapolis—Lewis Duvall and Dennis Claude.

Frederick—Richard Potts, Joseph Taney, Joshua Howard and Ignatius Davis.

Harford—Chas. S. Sewell, Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall and John Glenn.

City of Baltimore—Wm. Stewart and Thos. Kell.

Washington—Edward G. Williams, Jno. Bowles, Jacob Schnebly, and Christian Hager.

Montgomery—Leonard Watkins, Zaddock Lanham, Richard K. Watts, and George C. Washington.

Allegheny—James D. Cresop, William Ridgely, James Prather, jr. and Joseph Tomlinson.

Kent—Frederick Bowyer, Robt. Dunn, James Ringgold, and Thos. Whittington.

Talbot—Edw. N. Hambleton Alexander Hands, John Seth and Robert Banning.

Somerset—Littleton P. Dennis, Henry K. Long, Thos. K. Carroll, and Hampden Haynie.

Dorchester—Thomas Pitt, Benjamin W. Lecompte, Robert Hart, and Edward Griffith.

Cecil—Lambert Beard, Abraham D. Mitchell, Philip Thomas, and John Frey.

Queen Anne's—Jas. Roberts, Wm. E. Meconkin, Kensey Harrison, and Robt. Stevens.

Worcester—Wm. F. Selby, Littleton Quinton, Robert J. H. Handly, and Isaac Mitchell.

Caroline—Matthew Driver, Jas. Houston, Wm. McDonald, and Samuel Curbish.

NEW YORK Nov. 5.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated August 23d.

"The demands made by Mr. Pinkney on the king of Naples, have, I understand, been complied with, the king agreeing to pay to the United States the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. This business being settled, and all the American squadron, except the schooner Hornet, being now here, it is supposed the fleet will sail in the course of three or four days for Messina; from thence to Syracuse, then visit the Barbary states, and proceed to Gibraltar to make arrangements for sending one of the ships home with dispatches, and to carry home the men whose time of service has expired.

"I think it a misfortune for the people of Naples, that Murat is not their king, as he certainly improved the city more than the present King would in a hundred years. The inhabitants here seem to laugh at the idea of his (Murat) having been shot, and say that he is still alive. Indeed, a French gentleman, (formerly an officer in Bonaparte's army) whom we carried from Malta to Gibraltar in our ship, told us that he was still alive, and insinuated that he knew where he was."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated Sept. 3d.

"There are different reports in town respecting the success of Mr. Pinkney's mission to Naples. Our American and English correspondents state that nothing is likely to be done—while Italian houses say the differences are adjusted; the Neapolitan government having agreed to pay, at three stated periods, 1,500,000 ducats. It is certain the fleet is on the verge of going away, as also Mr. Pinkney."

The Spanish brig which was lost off the South side Long Island on Saturday week last proves to be the Mary, Manuel, 60 days from St. Cruz, Teneriff, to Anafia Island, in ballast.

We understand the brig was water logged, and the Captain and crew abandoned her in their boat; in crossing the outer Bar, the boat capsized, and the master and all hands except two perished—John Sloan, seaman, a native of Ireland, and a young English sailor are the two persons saved. The name of the mate was also John Sloan, a native of Philadelphia. A chest drifted ashore, containing 400 dollars in specie, which the said John Sloan, seaman, claims as his property. The two survivors further state that a few days before they were cast away, they were supplied with provisions, &c. from a brig bound from New York to Lisbon.

NAPLES, Aug. 24.

With respect to the demands of the Americans, that of \$4,000,000, the government wished to refer to the Congress of Vienna, but it appears that this proposal has not been accepted. The urgent remonstrances of Mr. Pinkney give rise here to a thousand rumors. Some say that the government has promised to pay—others that it has definitely consented to the cession of a port in the Mediterranean; but it is not reduced, as some people would induce a belief, to cede Syracuse; others speak of the Isles of Lipari, situated at the north west extremity of Sicily, called in the classic ages the Eolian Isles; but they have no port that will suit the views of the Americans.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Before his attack on Algiers, Lord Exmouth made arrangements with Tunis, Tripoli, &c. His Lordship's despatch plainly indicates that the two days war is over.

It is quite fashionable of late years for our despatch writers to lament, in set phrases, losses in action—but do they expect, that battles can be fought by those whose trade is death, without blood-shed? The whole killed in the Algerine battle (and those wounded are all on the recovery) amount to no more than 128. When the magnitude of the object effected is considered, we ought to bless God that our loss was no more.

BIGOTRY.—Compliment to Maryland. During a late speech, (at Cork, at the Catholic Aggregate Meeting) Mr. O'Connor observed:—

"I will now make a few observations on the charge of bigotry, which has been occasionally made on us, because we would not suffer our religion to be managed by persons who can have no view in its prosperity, or safety in that management. And here I most distinctly not only disavow the charge, but shew that it ought with more propriety be cast upon the persons who make it. It is bigotry for the man who professes a Religion from a conviction of his conscience, to endeavor, without intermeddling with the belief or the practice of any other, to support that Religion?—No. But it is Bigotry, and glaring Bigotry, which leads one man to interfere between such a person and his Creator, to tell him he must not profess that creed, of the truth of which he is convinced, without forfeiting his title to political privileges, and being excluded from the benefits of the common constitution of the country. Is it bigotry to demand as the price of piratical justice, the right to interfere in the regulation of the discipline of a Religion to which they are opposed. And I cannot help saying, that I look upon that legislation to be impious which dares to intrude itself between man and his Creator, in the exercise of the act of Religion.

"Look to the history of the world, and I defy you to show me instances of

liberality in the records of Protestant States, equal to those exhibited by Catholics.

"Since the period of the reformation of the Protestants, it was a Catholic people, in a freed State, that gave the first instance to universal religious liberty. Yes, I say with pride, as a Catholic, it was Maryland, in North America, that first wiped away the distinction that lay upon the statute book between the various members of different religions, and which established the principle, that the state should inquire, not what creed the citizen professed, but how he conducted himself in the observance of the laws. And in Catholic Hungary, perfect emancipation was unanimously given to the protestant, without offering any violence to his conscience or insult to his feelings. But I look in vain for an instance of a Protestant State having imitated the example. Where then is the Bigotry?—Where the liberalty?—The phrases are easily spoken. I have adduced instances on one side—who can adduce them on the other?—I have brought instances of Catholics giving complete emancipation to Protestants. We have not, as yet, but trust we soon shall, have an instance of a Protestant Government giving complete emancipation to a Catholic people."

THE BOURBON MINISTER.

Our readers have already been informed, that Mr. Hyde de Neuville has audaciously demanded the dismissal of the post-master of Baltimore, for giving a public toast, in which Louis the 18th was justly stigmatized as an "imbecile tyrant." To convince this presumptuous slave of a "legitimate" despot, that every citizen of free America has a right, and will exercise it whenever he thinks proper, to express his opinions on any subject, and about every man, high or low, we now echo the sentiment of Mr. Skinner, that Louis the 18th is a "tyrant," and that his "denunciations" cannot "dishonor" the patriotic "generals of France in exile." We go further, and declare it as our decided opinion, that he is the weakest, and yet the most barbarous of tyrants; that he is guilty of the blood of the murdered Ney and Labedoyre; that while he is a tyrant to the people of France, he is the veriest slave, the basest tool, to England; and that he deserves, as he receives, the general contempt and execration of mankind.

Now, let the catiff envoy go to Washington, and require the government to punish us too for the expression of our detestation of his royal master. If his requisition should be treated with disdain at Washington, as it probably would be, let the minister demand his passport, return to Paris, and there tell the miserable thing who sits upon the French throne, how much he is abhorred by the American people, and how freely the democratic "rebels" speak of his immaculate majesty.

Let us not be told that because Mr. Skinner occupies an office under the general government, it is therefore incumbent upon him to be silent upon matters of public concern. This idea is too slavish in its very nature to be entertained for a moment; it would lead directly to the monstrous doctrine, that he who enters into the most humble sphere of public service thereby compounds to renounce those invaluable rights and privileges which have been guaranteed to beyond even the power of the national legislature to invade or touch.—Patriot.

CITY CHARTER.

We understand that some federalists are about to call a private meeting, in a clandestine manner, of a few persons, with a view to get up a petition to the legislature for a change of our city charter. We hope that no republican will hold communion with the federalists on the subject, in this mode. The leaders of that party have recently evinced a fixed determination to gain the ascendancy in Baltimore, by any and every means. The character of the city had better remain as it is, than that such a change should be risked as federalists seem resolved to effect. If the federal legislature should obtain the pretext of a petition for an alteration of the character, every valuable republican principle in it will probably be expunged.—ib.

DISTRESSING—IT TRUE!

Captain Hovey, arrived at Boston, in 63 days from St. Petersburg, passed Elsinore 25th Sept. and was there informed that the American schr. Plattsburg had been risen upon by the crew and carried into Mandell, Norway, and it was reported that the supercargo and officers had been thrown overboard.—Three of the crew were in prison at Copenhagen. The government had taken possession of the schr. and carried her to Christiansand, where she was advertised to be sold 25th of September. The Plattsburg belonged to Isaac McKim, Esq. of Baltimore, cleared out here for Smyrna, and was commanded by captain Hackitt. Mr. Thomas Baynard, a respectable and promising young gentleman of this city, was the supercargo. We do hope, that as to the whole story, at any rate so far as it respects the report of the supercargo and officers having been thrown overboard by the mutineers, the information giving to capt. Hovey will prove untrue.—ib.

The Mission of Mr. Pinkney to Naples has excited considerable interest, not only in that city, but, also in London, if we may believe the British journalists. But why should the claims of our citizens for the unlawful confiscation of their property excite surprise? The principle

of reclamation, upon which they are founded, is fully sanctioned by the law of nations. The English newspapers tell us that "it is not very clear, that their government ought to interfere in the case." And why should it interfere? What plausible pretext could Great Britain invent for countenancing the Neapolitan monarch in a refusal of our fair demands? The people of every independent nation, whatever revolutions they may experience, or however they may change their sovereigns, are responsible for the unjust acts of their governors.—Were the rule of the law otherwise, all that nation would have to do, in order to get rid of its domestic debts and its foreign obligations, would be, by a little violence of exertion, to depose one sovereign to crown another. That is a doctrine however, that savours too much of Algerine logic to be recognised by christian potentates. At all events, England should be the last power in Europe to suggest a single doubt as to the legality and propriety of the American claims on the Neapolitan government; because England, at the head of the Allied Powers, has strained the principle of public law, in this respect, beyond the point of reason, by forcibly compelling the French to pay the expense of war carried on for their own subjugation.—Nat. Intel.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 5.

The Fredericksburg bridge, erected across the Rappahannock River, at Lewis's Ferry, nearly opposite the centre of the town, is passable for foot passengers and carriages of any description. It is 670 feet long from each abutment 22 feet wide, and about 25 feet above common tide water, with hand rails on each side 4 feet high, stone abutments, one of which extends 200 feet, with a stone wall on each side and causeway. It is built on piles driven into the bed of the river, very strongly braced, and secured with spur shoes below, and ice breakers above. From its substantial appearance we entertain no doubt of its resisting the freshest which sometimes swell the river at this place.

This bridge was constructed by Mr. Andrew Barle, of Alexandria, to whom much credit is due for his industry and perseverance—having commenced the work but a little more than four months ago. The timber was brought 25 miles by water to this place, and contains 210,320 feet, board measure.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.

The United States frigate Congress, capt. Morris, and the sloop of war Chipewa, capt. Reed, now in this harbor, are under sailing orders, and will go to sea in the course of 10 or 15 days. The former is ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, for the protection of our commerce in that sea; and the latter we understand, will proceed to Cadiz, with dispatches and then join the Mediterranean squadron.

The powder-mills at Lee, Berkshire county, were blown up on Monday last; creating so severe a shock, as to be sensibly felt for 8 or 10 miles distance.—Loss estimated at \$2000.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1816.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.
(EIGHTH DISTRICT.)

Yesterday came on the Election for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and terminated with the following vote, in this county.

	REPUBLICAN.	FEDERAL.
John Bennett,	Thos. Enalls,	
Districts.		
Easton,	206	184
St. Michaels,	139	141
Trappe,	128	176
Chappel,	88	149
Total,	561	650
Fed. majority,		89

Washington, Nov. 7.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived in this city on Saturday last, from the eastward.

SMUGGLERS DETECTED.

The South American privateer schr. General Aresmand, (late the Snap Dragon of Carolina,) has been seized by the collector of this district, for a violation of our revenue laws. She is a boat 130 tons burthen, and mounts 4 guns with a complement of 70 men.—She arrived in our waters 8 or 10 days since and was reported in regular form to the collector. It was soon discovered she had landed a part of her cargo, consisting of Spanish, British and India goods, a considerable part of which have since been discovered and seized.

It seems there are two captains on board, one an American, (Captain Johnson, of Baltimore) and the other a Spaniard, (Captain Antonio Benelli.) The officers and men were set at liberty, but the vessel and cargo held for adjudication.—Nat. Repub.

CORRECTION.

It was erroneously mentioned in this paper on Monday, that the prize crew of the Spanish brig, recaptured from the Tom Bowline from the pirates, were put in an open boat, without provisions, at the distance of 15 leagues from land.—This act of inhumanity was performed towards the Spanish crew of the brig by the pirates.—The unfortunate men, however, reached New Orleans in safety. The Boxer had been previously ordered to New York; but in consequence of being worn out at the waters edge, was sent to New Orleans for repairs, and was to sail for this port about ten days after the Saratoga.—Heron Adver.

Governor Plomer's speech on the opening of the New Hampshire Legislature, is published in the London Morning Chronicle, of Sept. 20,

with some remarks of a correspondent, commencing its disinterestedness and patriotism. It will be recollected that Governor Plomer recommended a reduction of salaries, and even thought his own, at twelve hundred dollars, much too high.

The Hon. Timothy Pickens has declined a re-election to Congress.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

UNITED STATES BANK ELECTION.

The following is a list of the gentlemen voted for as Directors of the United States Bank, with the number of votes given to each. The persons whose names are in the first column, are elected, and are to continue in office until the 6th day of January next.

R. Alston,	71,577	Pani Seimen,	17,207
Chand. Price,	71,522	J. C. Fisher,	16,588
T. M. Willing,	71,170	Hor. Binney,	15,575
J. Sergeant,	68,984	Alex. Henry,	15,185
James Lloyd,	68,322	R. C. Pratt,	14,718
E. Chauncey,	67,407	He. Smith,	13,826
D. A. Smith,	60,690	Rob. Smith,	13,591
John Bohlen,	59,317	Jac. C. Way,	13,555
C. A. Rodney,	58,702	Wm. Bayard,	12,969
Thos. Leiper,	58,592	A. W. Tazewell,	12,767
C. Evans, jr.,	58,281	Th. P. Ives,	12,618
B. Livingston,	58,099	Nathl. Prime,	12,276
S. Westerfelt,	57,266	R. Owen,	11,425
Th. McEuen,	55,519	J. Connelly,	7,738
John Savage,	56,224	Richd. Cuts,	6,322
Manuel Eyre,	56,235	John Coulter,	3,083
Guy Bryan,	55,753	S. Carswell,	2,517
Wm. Boyd,	54,938	Chas. Bruzee,	2,555
J. Goddard,	54,187		
John Donald,	51,420		

The following are the Directors appointed by the President of the United States:—WILLIAM JONES, PIERCE BUTLER, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, STEPHEN GIRARD, and JAMES A. BUCHANAN.

William Jones, Esq. is elected President of the United States Bank; and Jonathan Smith, Esq. for many years Cashier of the Pennsylvania Bank, Cashier of the United States Bank. The arrangements for business are very forward—the plates for the bank notes are under the graver, and the paper making.

The new bank notes will possess many new guards of a most ingenious character, giving imitation—to which the talents of the truly ingenious and eminent Mr. Perkins have contributed.

The following exhibit of the names of the present Congress, in the first column, and those elected to the next Congress, in the second column, will show as well the actual state of the returns, as the changes which have been made:—

PRESENT CONGRESS.	NEXT CONGRESS.
John Sergeant	John Sergeant
Joseph Hopkinson	Joseph Hopkinson
Wm. Anderson	Wm. Anderson
Adam Seybert	Adam Seybert
Isaac Darlington	Isaac Darlington
Levi Pawling	Levi Pawling
James Wallace	James Wallace
John Whitesides	John Whitesides
Jacob Spangler	Jacob Spangler
Andrew Boder	Andrew Boder
Wm. Maclay	Wm. Maclay
John Ross	John Ross
Samuel D. Ingham	Samuel D. Ingham
Joseph Heister	Joseph Heister
Alexander Ogle	Alexander Ogle
Wm. P. Maclay	Wm. P. Maclay
Wm. Wilson	Wm. Wilson
David Scott	David Scott
David Marchand	David Marchand
Thomas Patterson	Thomas Patterson
Christian Tarr	Christian Tarr
Henry Baldwin	Henry Baldwin
Robert Moore	Robert Moore

VERMONT.

Aaron Lyon	Mark Richards
Daniel Chipman	Orsamus C. Merrill
Chauncey Langdon	Wm. Hunter
Luther Jewett	Charles Rich
Charles Marsh	Samuel C. Crafts
John Noyes	Heman Allen

CONNECTICUT.

Ephth. Champion	Sylvanus Bachus
John Davenport, jr.	Charles Dennison
Lyman Law	Samuel B. Sherwood
Jonathan O. Mosely	Jonathan O. Mosely
Timothy Pitkin	Timothy Pitkin
Lewis B. Sturges	Thos. S. Williams
Benjamin Talbot	Uriel Holmes

DELAWARE.

Thomas Cooper	Willard Hall
Henry M. Rudgeley	Caleb Rodney

MARYLAND.

George Peter	George Peter
Philip Stuart	Philip Stuart
John C. Herbert	John C. Herbert
Samuel Ringgold	Samuel Ringgold
Samuel Smith	Samuel Smith
Peter Little	Peter Little
Philip Reed	Philip Reed
Thomas Culbreth	Thomas Culbreth
Thomas Bayly	Thomas Bayly

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Henry Middleton	Henry Middleton
Wm. Lowndes	Wm. Lowndes
Joseph Bellinger	Joseph Bellinger
Sterling Tucker	Sterling Tucker
John C. Calhoun	John C. Calhoun
Thomas Nesbitt	Thomas Nesbitt
Stephen D. Miller	Stephen D. Miller
Elias Earle	Elias Earle
James Erving	James Erving

Those in Italic are Federalists—the rest Republicans.

The Lieut. Governor of Kentucky (SLAVER), who acts as Governor, since the decease of Gov. Madison, has appointed JOHN POPE, formerly a Senator in Congress) to be Secretary of State for that State. Nat. Intel.

The following was written on the margin of a Gibraltar paper of the 10th of Sept. received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.—"The British fleet returned to this port from Algiers, most terribly maimed."

New York, Nov. 7.

Died, early this morning, at his seat at Morriston, the Hon. GOVERNOR MORRIS.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Brown, Esq., Mr. ELISHA WHITELOCK, of Princess Anne, to Miss SALLY WALKER, daughter of Wm. Walker, Esq. of Somerset county, Md.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. John Forman, Doct. EDWARD SPEDDIN, to Miss ELIZABETH T. SHERWOOD, daughter of Maj. H. Sherwood, of Huntingdon) both of this county.

SUMMER WHEAT BREAD.

Will be served at Dinner at the Tavern in Easton, THIS DAY.
Tuesday, 12th Nov. 1816.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman that can be well recommended as a Cook; also four children.—They will not be sold out of the State. For terms apply to the Printer.
November 12—3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of Fi. Fac. to me directed, at the suit of Lambert Keardon, against Jonathan Garey, Samuel Y. Garey, and Elizabeth Garey, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. for cash at the Court House Door, one negro woman, named Esther, one negro boy named Esau, one negro boy named Perry, one negro boy named Bill, taken in execution as the property of said Garey's, to satisfy the debts of wages and costs, said Fi. Fac. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance seven by JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Nov. 12—2

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Dorchester County Court,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Wm. Flint's tavern in Cambridge, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of December next, a Lot of LAND, on the Tranquaker road, about 3 1/2 miles from Cambridge, containing about 64 acres and 3/4 of an acre of Land, being part of a tract of Land, commonly called "Indian Lot," otherwise called "Ware Neck," late the property of Isaac Charles, deceased, and purchased by said Charles from Margaret Sprigg.—About 20 acres of this Lot is cleared and enclosed, and is very fertile, the balance is in wood.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall, at the time of the sale, pay to the subscriber one third of the purchase money, and shall give bond to the subscriber as trustee, with approved security, for paying one other third part within six months with interest, and the remaining third part within 9 months, with interest from the day of sale.

As the above Lot is sold for the payment of the purchase money thereof due from Isaac Charles, deceased, and his securities, the parties concerned are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Office of the Clerk of Dorchester county court, within six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

J. CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Nov. 12—1

BETTER STILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

(In addition to their late supply of Great Bargains,) AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they flatter themselves they will be able to sell Cheaper than any they have heretofore offered to the Public.

Their customers and the public generally are therefore solicited to give them a call.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

At their old stand, opposite the Banks HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply,

COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.

Easton, November 12—5

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Will be given for apprehending and securing two negro men who absconded from the subscriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the night of the 30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made, moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a slovenly appearance; had on country made cloths, but had received Wakefield cloth and linen for a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, deep black complexion, smooth skin, well proportioned, speaks with animation, and moves with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers, and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty dollars for each will be given if taken within the State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber, or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

November 12—m

N. B. There is reason to believe that they have crossed the Bay and gone to the Islands or Main of Dorchester county, where they will probably engage as sawyers.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Allegany county, on the 11th of this instant, as a runaway, a negro boy who says his name is Jacob, and that he belongs to Wm. Ervin, of Faguer county, Virginia—the said fellow is about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has two scars, one on his right cheek, the other on his forehead—when committed had on a pair of dark colored pantaloons, and roundabout of the same, an old linen shirt, all much worn; also a pair of old shoes. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, other wise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, Sh'ff

of Allegany county.

Oct. 19, (Nov. 12)—4

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office

Removal—Auction Bargains, &c.

Morsell & Lambdin,

Have removed from their old stand next door below the Post Office, to that commodious new brick Store, lately erected by Mr. Samuel Groome, on Washington Street, opposite the North East corner of Court Square, where they have just received, and are now opening

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

Selected with the greatest care from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms as enable them to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call and view their selection.

Which consists of

Super London and second cloths
Do. Do. cassimeres
Do. Do. cassimeres
Bedford & other fancy cords
Manchester cords and velveteens
Super London and second down vesting
Plains
Bocking
Coatings
Flannels
Rose & Duffill blank
Bombarones
Assorted bombazettes
Satin plaids
7-8 & 6-4 gingham
Calicoes and chintzes
7-8 & 6-4 cambric muslins
Plain and figured muslin

Do. Do. Leno & Book
Do. Do. Laventines, Satin & florences
Do. Do. Gauzes
Parisnet
Irish linens
Steam loom shirting
Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs
Mallabar and Madras
Do.
Silk & cotton shawls
Silk, cotton & worsted hosiery
Low price India muslins
Domestic plaids, stripes and shirting
Cotton yarn
Coach makers trimmings
Wool and morocco hats

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Hardware & Cutlery, Queen's & Glass-ware, and

GROCERIES.

Easton, Oct. 29

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND IS NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Which will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash. His friends and customers are invited to call and see them. Easton, November 5—m

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable and Fancy Goods. All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce. CLAYLAND & NABB. November 5—m

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, AND IS NOW OPENING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call at his Store in Easton. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, Oct. 29—m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, At their Store, opposite the Court House, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, SUITED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, (Many of which was purchased at auction,) consequently they will be enabled to sell on accommodating terms for Cash. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. JENKINS & STEVENS. Easton, Oct. 29—3

A TEACHER WANTED.

The English department in the Centreville Academy, Queen Ann's county, will be vacant at the end of the present year, and a person is wanted to supply the same. None need apply with out producing the best testimonials of their ability to teach the Mathematics, English grammar, Reading and Writing—To a person thus qualified, a liberal salary will be given. Applications to be made to Mr. Thomas M'Connell after the first day of December next, and in the interim to the subscriber secretary to the board of trustees. KENSEY HARRISON. Oct. 22—4

TO BE LEASED,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The following property in Cambridge, viz: A large brick house at present occupied by Thomas Ford, as a tavern. Also a large brick house at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a tavern. Also a dwelling house and shop occupied by Mr. Sloan, hatter. JOSEPH E. MUSE. September 24

THE LANDS, NEGROES & STOCK, advertised by me some weeks ago in the Baltimore papers, are yet to be disposed of; and payments will be received in paper of any of the Banks of this State, without discount; and on very accommodating terms. I should prefer disposing of the Negroes for a term of years. EDWARD HARRIS. Queen-Anns, Oct. 1 8

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

In confident expectation that the object of the Institution of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland for "promoting and disseminating medical and Chirurgical knowledge throughout the state" will be more fully accomplished by calling a special meeting, I have thought proper by the advice of a number of the Faculty to fix upon the first Monday in December next for a special Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore.

At a stated meeting of the Faculty in 1807 it was conceived that medical and Chirurgical knowledge would be greatly promoted by establishing district societies throughout the state, when the said resolutions were passed. Practitioners of medicine and surgery must see the importance of these resolutions as well as the great advantage that will result from carrying them into proper effect. It is urged and most ardently expected, that where these societies are not already organized, the object will be taken into effective consideration, and that every society will be prepared to meet this special convention with that zeal which the spirit of the institution requires.

ENNALLS MARTIN, President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

1st. Resolved, That the State of Maryland be divided into seven medical districts, as follows, viz: St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, to constitute the 1st district. Prince George's and Montgomery, the 2d. Anne Arundel and Baltimore, the 3d. Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the 4th. Hartford, Cecil and Kent, the 5th. Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline, the 6th. Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the 7th.

2d. Resolved, That it be recommended to the gentlemen of the faculty in each district to form a meeting as soon as possible, in the most central place in their respective districts, at which first meeting, a majority of those present shall and may, fix on a future place of meeting, and shall determine on the times of meeting, which shall not exceed twice in one year, one of which meetings shall be held at least one month previous to each biennial meeting of the faculty.

3d. Resolved, That the faculty in each district at their first meeting, elect by ballot, a president or chairman for their particular district, whose office it shall be to preside at each meeting, to call special meetings in his district when it may be deemed necessary, to correspond with the secretary or committee of the general society of the state and to communicate such intelligence or information to the faculty, as may be thought conducive to the promotion and diffusion of medical knowledge, or to the interest of the Faculty, and to attend at each biennial meeting of the faculty, and to report to the general convention the state of medical and Chirurgical knowledge in their respective districts, and to report any extraordinary medical or Chirurgical cases that may have occurred in their district, or that may have been communicated to the medical board of the district.

4th. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that it would be expedient for the said district Medical and Chirurgical Societies at their meeting, previous to each biennial convention, to elect one or more of their members to attend the general meeting and together with the president or chairman of the district, to represent the members thereof; but nevertheless such delegation or appointment, shall not prevent any of the district members from attending and voting at the general convention of the faculty.

5th. Resolved, That as soon as the gentlemen of the faculty in each district shall have met, and formed themselves into an association, it shall be the duty of the district societies, to elect and appoint censors in each county, in such district, on whom shall devolve all the duties therefore enjoined by the laws of the faculty.

N. B. The printers of all the newspapers in the State are requested to insert the above in their newspapers once in each of the first two weeks of the months of October and November, and to send in their several accounts on the day of the meeting of the Convention for payment.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave Easton, all persons indebted to him are desired to come forward and settle the same on or before the 11th day of November next; and those having claims against him are desired to bring them in by that date. GEORGE W. LEA. Easton, Oct. 29—3

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY OF PRINCESS ANNE, Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET On equitable terms.

By order of the board of President and Managers, GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y. Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept. 17—197

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber. P. W. HEMSLEY. April 9

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland. SAM'L WRIGHT. Sept. 24

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS, For sale at the Star Office.

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1816.

ORDERED, By the Judges of Caroline County Court, that the sale of the real estate of Levin Wright, (of Levin), late of Caroline county, deceased, made and reported by THOMAS SAULSLEY, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted three weeks prior to the said day, in some one of the newspapers published at Easton, and continued therein for three successive weeks.

The report states that 150 acres of Land sold for \$8 and 3 cents per acre.

Test—JO: RICHARDSON, Ck.

Oct. 29—3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1816.

ORDERED, By the Judges of Caroline County Court, that the sale of part of the real estate of John Harlowe, late of Caroline county, deceased, made and reported by THOMAS COLBERT, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted three weeks prior to the said day, in some one of the newspapers published at Easton, and continued therein for three successive weeks.

The report states that 1065 acres of Land sold for \$52 1/2, under the incumbency of the right of dower of Mrs. Orrell, late widow of the deceased.

Test—JO: RICHARDSON, Ck.

Oct. 29—3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Garrison M'Collister, 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 1st Monday in May next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. SAMUEL M'COLLISTER, Adm'r will annexed of G. M'Collister, dec'd.

Oct. 29—3q

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost yesterday between this place and Dover Bridge, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing about \$1200, principally in Notes of One Hundred and of Fifty Dollars each, mostly of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.—The Bills of Fifty Dollars are generally signed (John Muir, President); there is amongst the Bills of One Hundred Dollars one or two Baltimore Bills.—It also contained some papers of no use to any person but the owner. My name is written with ink on the inside of the leather thus, ("Jno. Stevenson, West River, Maryland.") Whoever returns the above Pocket Book, with its contents, to Mr. James Murdoch, at this place, shall receive the above reward. Any information relative to the same will be thankful ly received. JNO. STEVENSON, Residing at Tracy's Landing, A. Arundel county. Easton, Oct. 26, (29)

N. B. All those Notes have a private mark, and cannot be passed without detection.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun. who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts. ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'rx. July 16

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

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

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

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKARS. Easton Point, Feb. 20

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 12th, 1816. The proposition made by this Department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments.—And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said first day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or in notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all collectors and receivers of public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public duties, taxes, and taxes, accordingly.

The Collectors of the Customs, and of the Direct Tax and Internal duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers. A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury. Sept. 24

NOTICE.

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

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

RO. T. EARLE.

July 30 1e3w3m

NOTICE.

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

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

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Aug. 20 1e3w3m 2q

NOTICE.

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

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

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Aug. 20 1e3w3m

NOTICE.

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

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

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Aug. 20 1e3w3m

AN APPRENTICE

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

ALMANAC'S

For the year of our Lord 1817, For sale at the Star Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, junr.

Baltimore.

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

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

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

ROBERT KEDDY, THOS. PEACOCK, SAM'L CHAPLAIN, JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

New Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

Just received at the Star Office, the 2d part of Vol. 6, and Vols. 7 & 8 of the above work, subscribers will please to call for their numbers—one set for sale, subject to future numbers. October 29

TO LET.

And possession given immediately the Dwelling, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer.—Apply to LAMBERT REARDON. Oct. 29.

CART BODY AND SHAFFS,

Strong made and well ironed, calculated for two horses, for sale low. Apply at the Star Office. Oct. 16.

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January next, THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR, at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lea.—For further particulars apply at the Star Office. Oct. 1.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The shop of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 14th instant, and robbed of a number of guns & pistols, among which were one silver mounted double gun, with Stewart, Baltimore, inlaid with gold upon the barrels, also good devices in the locks, with the same name—the hand of the gun resembles a pistol stock; one pair duelling pistols of French manufacture, marked Vigouroux, Bordeaux; one pair pocket pistols, with spring bayonets, marked Marsh, London; besides several double and single guns and pistols, makers' names not recollected.—Whoever will give information, so that I recover the said articles, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, for securing the thief, or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice. JOHN STEWART. Oct. 23, (Nov. 5)—4

77—The Democratic Press, Mercantile Advertiser, Norfolk Herald, Star, at Easton, and Alexandria Herald, will insert the above 4 times and forward their bills to this office.

RUNAWAYS.

Was committed to the jail of this county, on the 7th inst. as a runaway, negro CHARLES MILLINGS, who says he is a free man, and was born in the State of Vermont. Charles is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and dark complexioned; his clothing when committed, was a yellow striped cotton coat, a blue nanken vest, two pair yellow striped cotton pants, a black silk handkerchief, a fine hat half worn, and a pair of fine shoes.

Negro RICHARD BARRET was committed to the jail of this county, on the 6th of August last, and broke jail on the 15th of the same month, and was again taken up by Mr. Samuel M'Calley on the 11th inst. and re-committed.—Richard is a stout, well made fellow, 28 or 30 years of age, and dark complexioned; his clothing is an old low shirt, cloth pants, wool hat and coarse shoes. Richard says he was set free by Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Louisiana county, Virginia. The owners of the above described runaways, are desired to release them, otherwise they will be sold for their jail fees, &c. as the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEBL, Sh'ff Washington county, Md.

Oct. 15, (29)—3

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand between the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green morocco shoes.—The above negroes left home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. under pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro Simon and Augusta, if taken up in the State; and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.

August 20

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.

NOTICE.

By virtue of 5 writs of replevin's expositors,
issued out of the Court of Appeals, to me directed,
dated July 1816—I will sell on the premises, on SATUR-
DAY, the 23d of November next, 101 1/2 acres
of LAND, the property of Robert Wright, Esq.
lying and being in Wye Neck, Queen Anne's
county, sold to satisfy the claims of James M.
Anderson, jun. Richard Brice, administrator of
Joseph Brice, Wm. Baker, Gerald Courtney,
use of Wm. Baker & Son, and the State of Mary-
land. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the
premises, and attendance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh. ff.
Oct. 31, (Nov. 3)—3

PUBLIC SALE.

In obedience to a Decree, to me directed, by
WILLIAM KIRBY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland,
dated July 1816—I will sell on the premises, on MONDAY,
the 2d of December next, at public
venue, to the highest bidder, on 12 months credit,
all the real estate of **Thomas Bell**, late of
Talbot county, deceased, consisting of a Grist
Mill and Mill-seat, in Talbot county aforesaid,
and near to Hillsborough. The purchaser to
give bond with approved security for the pay-
ment of the purchase money in 12 months, with
legal interest thereon.

The creditors of said Thomas Bell are here-
by warned to exhibit their claims against the es-
tate of said Thomas Bell, to the Register of the
Court of Chancery of this State, within six
months from the said 2d day of December next,
with the necessary vouchers thereof.
WM. POTTER, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of T. Bell.
Nov. 5—3

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Dorchester
County Court,
The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Wm.
Finn's tavern in Cambridge, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 4th day of December next, a Lot of
LAND, on the Trausquaken road, about 3 1/2
miles from Cambridge, containing about 64 a-
cres and 3/4 of an acre of Land, being part of a
tract of Land, commonly called "Indian Lot,"
otherwise called "Ware Neck," late the property
of Isaac Charles, deceased, and purchased by
said Charles from Margaret Sprigg—About 20
acres of this Lot is cleared and enclosed and is
very fertile, the balance is in wood.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or
purchasers shall, at the time of the sale, pay to
the subscriber, one third of the purchase money,
and shall give bond to the subscriber as trustee,
with approved security, for paying one third part
within six months with interest, and the
remaining third part within six months, with in-
terest from the day of sale.
As the above Lot is sold for the payment of
the purchase money thereof due from Isaac
Charles, deceased, and his securities, the par-
ties concerned are requested to exhibit their
claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Office
of the Clerk of Dorchester county court, within
six months from the aforesaid day of sale.
J. CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov. 12—4

BERMUDA, Oct. 19.

The following extract from the speech
of his excellency the Governor, to the
Council and House of Assembly, shows
that the ports of this Island are to con-
tinue open to the trade with the United
States in American vessels:

"Being now arrived at that period of
the session, when it is expected that you
should be released from your legislative
functions, I cannot perform this duty,
pleasing as it is, and bid you an official
adieu, without offering my sincere con-
gratulations upon those marks of royal
favor lately conferred upon us—I mean
the now become permanent establish-
ment of a naval arsenal, and the open in-
tercourse with the U. States of America,
while interdicted to all the West Indies.
Whether we view these, gentlemen,
more as acts of policy or interest, they
nevertheless must eventually prove a
source of vital importance to the pros-
perity of Bermuda, whose natural ad-
vantages being so unnumbered of means
which deservedly recommend other co-
lonies to favor, I am persuaded you will
agree with me, that no unbecoming use
on our part, should be now made of them
—but, on the contrary, that our utmost
endeavors should be uniform in cultivat-
ing the fostering care of the mother
country, upon which we are so depend-
ent, as that may be found still worthy of
his majesty's most gracious favor.—And
I shall venture to indulge the pleasing
hope of yet being spared to see the dear
spot of my nativity, raised to pre-emin-
ence and consideration, high above the
expectation contemplated by all.

Signed, **WILLIAM SMITH,**
Com. in Chief.

Government House,
September 21.

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,
For sale at the Star Office.

FROM NILES' REGISTER.

POLITICAL ERROR.

We are not of those who devote our
press to electioneering purposes—no
article with that view has appeared in the
Weekly Register. But a respect for po-
litical right leads us to notice a para-
graph which lately appeared in the *Es-
ton Centinel* relative to the recent elec-
tion in Maryland—which, no doubt, the
editor of that paper will thank us for af-
fording him an opportunity to correct.

The whole number of members in the
legislature of Maryland is 95—the senate
(of 15) is entirely federal—and the house
of delegates (of 80) has 56 federal and 24
republican members. After stating this,
the *Centinel* observes:

"Maryland has nine representatives
in congress—of them four are federal-
ists and five democrats. Thus the most
federal state in the union, by dint of
Gerrymandering, has a majority of de-
mocrats in congress. In future this pro-
ceeding will be corrected."

This "Gerrymandering" is a word of
Yankee coinage, and used to give an idea
of arbitrary divisions of a state into dis-
tricts, to produce a political result dif-
ferent from the will of a fair majority of
the people. We shall soon see where the
"Gerrymandering" is.

The editor of the *Centinel* must know,
(but perhaps he did not think of it) that
it is not the people, but certain parts
of the state called counties, that are rep-
resented in the legislature of Maryland.
At the warmly contested election of 1813
when, of the 80 members of the house of
delegates, the federalists had 46 and the
republicans only 34, the real majority of
republican voters in the state was be-
tween 5 and 6000; and the following
facts appeared:—

The republican counties sending 34 members, had—			
Free inhabitants	persons	146,556	
Gross population	"	190,266	
And paid of the U. States tax	"	\$85,432	
The federal counties, with 46 members, had—			
Free inhabitants	persons	124,876	
Gross population	"	191,840	
And paid of the tax	"	\$66,193	

At the late election, only five counties
and the two cities of Baltimore and An-
napolis, returned republican members—
as follows:—

Free	Gross	Quota of Di. Mem.		
Repub. co's.	pop'n.	pop'n. rectors 1813 bers.		
Hanford	16,827	21,358	5,350	4
Baltimore city and county	64,941	76,210	48,670	6
A. Annapolis	14,975	26,668	9,810	6
Washington	16,074	18,730	7,372	4
Queen Ann's	10,267	16,648	5,630	4
	122,984	159,614	76,832	24
Federal counties returning the same number of members to the legislature—				
Allegany	6,259	6,999	2,210	4
Calvert	4,008	8,003	2,418	4
St. Mary's	6,724	12,764	3,950	4
Kent	7,201	11,480	4,213	4
Caroline	7,933	9,453	2,259	4
Talbot	7,332	14,200	4,140	4
	41,637	62,441	19,173	24

The whole number of free inhabitants
of the state of Maryland, in 1810, was
269,014, and the state's quota of the di-
rect tax in 1812, was 151,623 dollars.
It appears, then that the five counties and
two cities, electing only 24 members,
have (according to the census of 1810)
nearly as many free persons as the 14 o-
ther counties, electing 56 members, and
have paid more than an half of the state's
portion of the direct tax.

But further—the census of 1820 will
show the increase of the free population
of Maryland to be nearly confined to the
republican counties, Frederick and one
other, perhaps, excepted. We venture
nothing when we say that Baltimore (city
and county) will be found to have nearly,
if not more than, one third of all such
persons in Maryland, and yet will have
only a thirteenth part of the power of leg-
islation.—It is a mockery to call this re-
presentation.

Again: Although the republican coun-
ties (as in 1810) do not present a major-
ity of all the free persons in the state,
still there was a decided and unquestion-
able majority of republican voters in the
state. It is presumed that no one will
venture to contradict this.

All the object we have in this state-
ment is to show the erroneous principle
in our constitution, and to express a wish
for its amendment, that the majority
may govern Maryland and Virginia, we
believe, are the only states wherein the
minority of voters may easily rule a very
large majority.—To exhibit this more
clearly and conclusively, we shall close
this article with a brief view of the whole
state.

The six counties already named, viz. Allegany,
Calvert, St. Mary's, Kent, Caroline and Tal-
bot, electing 4 delegates each, have of free
persons 41,637
Montgomery, 10,408; Charles, 7,300;
Somerset, 16,277; Cecil, 10,529;
Worcester, 12,944; 51,628
93,265

These counties, which are all federal
are sufficient to elect an entire federal
senate and to give a majority of eight
members in the house of delegates; ag-
ainst the wishes of all the rest of the
state, containing 176,000 or nearly dou-
ble their number of free persons.

This faulty part in the constitutions
would long since have been altered, but
that they who "felt power forgot right,"
and there is no hope that the small coun-
ties freely give up the advantages which
they possess.

NATIONAL DEBT ILLUSTRATED.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Question 1. Assuming the unrepaid
national debt at 700 millions pounds
sterling, for the sake of a round number,
how much would it weigh in one pound
bank of England notes, at 512 to the
pound?—Ans. 16 tons, 17 hundred
weight, 2 quarters and 10 pounds.

Q. 2.—If the whole were 1 pound bank
of England notes, how large a space
would they cover if pasted or laid as
close to each other as possible?—A. 45 1/2
square miles.

Q. 3. If the whole were guineas, each
one inch in breadth, and laid in a line
close to each other, what would be the
extent?—A. 10,321 miles, 558 yards, 1
foot 6 inches.

Q. 4. If the whole were in shillings,
(each being one inch) how far would they
extend in length?—A. 290,952 miles,
1043 yards 2 feet 8 inches, which is equal
to eight times round the earth, 20,655
miles, 1835 yards 2 feet 8 inches over,
or nearly nine times the circumference
of the globe. N. B. The earth's cir-
cumference is 25,038 miles.

Q. 5. If the whole debt were in pen-
ny pieces of the thickest sort, (each be-
ing 1 inch, 1 3/4 of a hundred part di-
ameter), and laid in like manner in a line,
what would be the extent?—A. 4162,878
miles, 1385 2/5ths yards; or, in other
words, it would be 17 times the distance
between the earth and moon, and go
twice round the earth, and 3 times round
the moon besides!! N. B. Moon's dis-
tance, 230,000 miles.

Q. 6. What would the whole weight
amount to in gold? Also, in silver or
copper?—A. 14,981,273 1/34 pounds in
gold, 375,806,451 2/34s pounds in silver,
troy weight; and 4,687,600 tons in cop-
per (penny pieces 16 to a pound, avoird-
upois).

Q. 7. How many soldier's knapsacks
would they load allowing 40 pounds to
each man?—A. 374,541, if in gold;
3,645,452, if in silver; and 262,500,000,
if in copper.

Q. 8. How far would they extend in
marching at 3 yards distance from each
other?—A. If carrying gold, 638 miles,
716 yards; if silver, 6623 miles, 227
yards; if copper, 266,443 miles, 419
yards; or nearly 10 1/2 times round the
globe.

Q. 9. How many carts would they load,
allowing 2000 pounds weight to each.—
A. 7491, with gold; the last cart carries
only 1273 pounds; 112,944 with silver;
the last carries only 451 pounds, and
5,250,000 with copper.

Q. 10. How far would these carts ex-
tend, allowing 20 yards to each?—A.
Those carrying gold would extend 90
miles, 1420 yards; if carrying silver 1283
miles; if copper, 59,602 miles, 480 yards,
equal to twice round the globe, and 9326
miles, 480 yards over.

Q. 11.—How many ships would this
debt load, at 300 tons, of copper each?—
A. It would load 9673 vessels. The ton-
nage of commercial vessels, and the navy
of Britain, is estimated at about 2,300,000
tons; hence this quantity of copper would
load the whole twice and upwards.

Q. 12.—How long time would it re-
quire to count this sum, at the rate of 109
per minute, allowing 12 hours each day
(Sundays included) in guineas, shillings
and penny pieces?—A. In guineas it
would require 27 years, 2 weeks, 5 days,
5 hours, 6 1/2 minutes, to count it over;
in shillings, 578 years, 8 months, 2 weeks,
3 days, 6 hours, 19 3/4 minutes; in penny
pieces, 6944 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 2
days, 5 hours. So that if the work had
been begun at the creation of the world,
and continued to the present time, it
would still be 132 years short of its com-
pletion!

Q. 13.—What is the amount of the
interest of this debt, at 3 1/2 per cent?
and what is the proportion to each indi-
vidual in Britain, the population to be
stated at 12 millions of persons?—A. In-
terest 24,500,000L per annum. Individ-
ual proportion 2L 8s. 10d.

Q. 14. Assuming the families of Great
Britain at 2 millions, of six souls each,
how much is the proportion of debt to
each family?—A. 330L.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

The Algerines, it would seem, have
been much under-valued as to their skill
in gunnery; the late action against them,
our readers will be surprised to hear,
was the bloodiest which has been fought
of late years, in comparison to the num-
ber employed.

In the action of the 1st of June, there
were 26 sail of the line (including the
Audacious) in action, with 17,000 men;
of these 281 were killed, and 797 wound-
ed. Total 1078.

In Lord Bridport's action, 23d June,
1795, there were 14 sail, with about
10,000 men; of whom only 31 were killed,
and 113 wounded. Total 144.

In the action off Cape St. Vincent's,
there were 15 sail of the line, with about
10,000 men; of whom there were killed
75, and wounded 227. Total 300.

In Lord Duncan's action, 11th Oct.
1797, there were 16 sail of the line (in-
cluding two 50's) engaged, with about
8,000 men; of whom 191 were killed,
and 560 wounded. Total 751.

In the battle of the Nile, 1st August,
1798, there were 14 sail of the line en-
gaged, with about 8,000 men; of whom
218 were killed, and 677 wounded. To-
tal 895.

In Lord Nelson's attack on Copenha-
gen, 2d of April, 1801, there were 11 sail
of the line and 5 frigates engaged, with
about 7,000 men; of whom 234 were
killed, and 644 wounded. Total 875.

In the battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct.
1805, there were 27 sail of the line en-
gaged, with about 17,000 men; of whom
412 were killed, and 1,112 wounded.—
Total 1,524.

In the attack on Algiers there appears
to have been 5 sail of the line and 5 fri-
gates engaged, the crews of which may
be computed at about 3,000 men; of
whom 128 were killed, and 680 wound-
ed. Total 813. If the Dutch frigates
were added, they may be taken at about
1,500 men, of whom 18 were killed, and
52 wounded; so that the totals would be,
of 6,500 men, 141 killed, and 722 wound-
ed. Total 863.

Our readers will see that the propor-
tion, therefore, of the killed and wound-
ed in this action exceeds the proportion
in any of our former victories.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Mayor's Court, Nov. 7, 1816.

COMMONWEALTH

vs.

ANN CARSON, and

others.

CONSPIRACY.

The court met at three o'clock, P. M.
After a number of challenges, the follow-
ing Jury were sworn or affirmed about
4 o'clock.

Keran Fitzgerald, Richd. Wall, Afme
Brandt, Benjamin H. Yarnall, Ezekiel
Howell, John M. Burns, Jerem. Peck,
Boyer Brook, jr. Nicholas Pettit, Martin
Fisher, Richard Rowley, and George
Arnold.

The prosecution is conducted by the
Deputy Attorney General, Thomas Kit-
tera.

The defence by Messrs. J. R. Inger-
soll, Philips, Chew, D. P. Browne, T.
Armstrong, and Joseph Lloyd.

Mr. Chew, on the part of Mrs. Carson,
moved a postponement of the trial on ac-
count of the absence of the governor,
who had been subpoenaed, did not attend,
and was, as she was willing to swear, a
material witness for her, without whose
testimony, she could not go safely on
trial.

The court said the motion was too late,
it should have been made before the jury
had been sworn.

The Attorney General (Kittera) read
the indictment, and stated the grounds
of the prosecution to the jury, and com-
menced the testimony by reading the re-
cord of the conviction and sentence of
Richard Smith for murder in the first
degree.

Sarah Jane Campbell was then called,
and her examination proceeding in,
when the defendant's counsel requested
that during her examination all the other
witnesses in behalf of the commonwealth
should retire from court. The court di-
rected that they should retire into the
Mayor's Office, there to remain until
called for. Mrs. Campbell then pro-
ceeded in her examination, until com-
pleted, when Mary Connolly was called,
and her examination occupied the court
until 9 o'clock, when it concluded, and
the court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock
this morning.

Nov. 8, 1816.—The court met at 10
o'clock this morning by adjournment—
Furmin Black, one of the keepers of the
prison, was called, and when our report-
er left the court was under examination.

OF BONAPARTE.

By late arrivals in England from St.
Helen, the government had received
official advices of the situation of Napo-
leon Bonaparte in that island. He conti-
nued to enjoy health, and was settled
down in a quietest methodical way of
living at Longwood; sees little company,
and never goes beyond his interior
bounds. He is constantly attended by
count Las Cases, Marshal Bertrand,
with his wife and family live four miles
from Longwood. Madame Bertrand
was greatly afflicted at the news of the
condemnation of her husband to death,
by the French Court Martial; as it frus-
trated all her plan of returning to France
for the education of her four children.

Bonaparte sometimes indulges in
santities. The following is an in-
stance. The captain of the British 50 gun
Newcastle was introduced, and the
Emperor made very minute enquire
to her tonnage, weight of metal, &c.
being told she carried 24-pounders, a
43 pound cannonade, he asked, "What
chance would you stand with a French
74?" If it was blowing hard, answered
the Captain, so as to prevent her open-
ing her lower ports, we could take her,
not otherwise. How long, continued B.
do you think you would be in taking a
large 38 gun frigate? Do you mean
French, continued the captain; Napo-
leon smiled, and said, no "American."
About 10 minutes was the answer, on
which the Ex-Emperor laughed hearti-
ly; bid adieu, and mounted his carriage,
which was waiting for him.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. Marilto's Head Quarters,
Santa Fe, 22d July, 1816.

Names of the principal heads of the re-
bellion, in the Kingdom of New Gra-
mada, tried by the permanent Council
of War, and executed on the days here
mentioned.

5th June, 1816.—Antonio Villavicencio,
was a captain of a frigate in the royal
armada, and a royal commissioner for the
pacification of these countries. He ac-
cused his trusty fomented parties and be-
coming a fanatic in support of indepen-
dence. He was a member of the con-
gress, of the executive power, of the
council of war, general in chief of the ar-
my of reserve, and governor of the pro-
vinces of Tunja and Mariquita; ulti-
mately made prisoner at Honda. He was
degraded according to the royal ordi-
nances, put to the sword and his property
confiscated.

6th June.—Ignacio Vargas, was a
member of the electoral college of this
province, legislator, senator, lt. gov. of the
province, voter, and afterwards of the
tribunal of vigilance; as a judge he per-
secuted and punished with great cruelty
all those who were faithful to the king.
His property was confiscated, and he was
put to the sword.

José de la Cruz Contreras, was captain
under the rebel government, command-
ant of Nare and Angostura, where he
fought the king's equator that attack-
ed him; and formed several companies
to resist the troops of his majesty, treat-
ing the people with the greatest tyranny.
He was put to the sword, and his property
confiscated.

José Maria Carbonell—was the first
president of the tumultuary junta; put
the viceroys Amar in irons, and sent him
to prison; instigated the people to insult
the viceroys, chief minister of the treas-
ury; a bitter persecutor of the friends
of the king; and one of the most per-
verse and cruel that has distinguished
himself among the traitors. He was
hung, and his property confiscated.

José Raymon de Leyva—Lieutenant
colonel and secretary to his excellency
the vice king Amar; one of the prom-
oters of the rebellion, and persecuted his
chief in the principal commotions; made
colonel by the rebels, commanded several
expeditions against the armies of the
king; and for his battles with them was
promoted to be a brigadier general. He
was degraded and put to the sword.

6th July.—Crisanto Valenzuela—was
fiscal agent of a hall of justice estab-
lished in this capital; secretary to the
first congress; secretary to the senate,
member of the electoral college, secre-
tary of the deputation of the second con-
gress, secretary of state and of foreign
affairs, under the general government;
counsellor, and author of an infinite num-
ber of seditious papers. He was put to
the sword, and his property confiscated.

Aliguel Pombó—was a lawyer of the
ancient royal audience; was in the first
tumultuary junta, a deputy to the con-
gress, lieutenant governor of the capital,
author of many revolutionary writings,
which contained heretical and seditious
maxims of constitutions for the state,
and was one of the most tenacious and
constant supporters of independence,
and of the enemies of the king. Was
put to the sword and his property con-
fiscated.

Francis Xavier García Rivá—was a
lawyer of the royal audience, and ad-
ministrator of the salt works of Zipagura.
During the rebellion he was governor of
this province, member of the congress,
resident judge; and, being governor of
Cundinamarca, made a considerable do-
nation to aid in the defence of Carthage-
na, besieged by the king's troops.—Was
put to the sword and his property con-
fiscated.

Jorge Tadeo Lozano—was an officer
of the Spanish guards; was one of the
first to dispossess the legitimate author-
ity; commanded a force raised at that
time; was a member of the electoral
college, president of the executive pow-
er in this province, became a rebel bri-
gadier, a deputy to the congress, author
of various papers, among them one call-
ed the *Speccator*, by means of which he
supported independence, and declared
himself an absolute enemy of the king.

to the sword, and his property was confiscated. *Don Benito*—a lawyer of the anti-republican audience; first among the members of the junta in 1810; deputy of Congress, member of another assembly, the general government, in 1811; judge of the military; one of the signatories in the cause of independence. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated. *Don Gregorio Gutierrez*—a lawyer, member of the tribunal of the chamber of appeals, of the court of high justice, president of said tribunals, of the tribunal of public safety or of vigilance representative of various towns in the electoral colleges, president of the colleges of high justice, and a great supporter of independence. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

20th July.—*Antonio Baraya*—was a captain for the king in the auxiliary regiment of Santa Fe. He caused much blood to be shed, and was one of those who contributed most to the revolution; was a general of division in the rebel government; was in many actions against the army of the king; formed plans of warfare, and obtained the principal offices of that government. Was degraded, his property confiscated, and he was put to the sword, because of no account over to hang him.

Pedro La Lanza—was employed by the king; was one of the principal rioters of the kingdom, accountant of the tribunal of accounts; had in his custody his excellency the viceroy, went to North America to procure arms to support the cause of independence. Was put to the sword, and his property confiscated.

Then follow the names of fifty eight republicans, civil and military, who have filled the principal offices under the independent government, and are held prisoners and are under trial, (all of whom will probably be condemned to death.)

Also, fifty ecclesiastics of all classes, who served discord by their example and preaching contrary to the christian morals and the rights of their sovereign, some of them having held the highest employment under the independent government.

Also, many others under arrest in the provinces of Socorro and Tunja. They are all to be judged by a tribunal called the council of purification, and will be tried and sentenced according to their merits.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

REFORMATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

There are very few "thinking people" in the United States of forty years and upwards, that have not remarked the wonderful change, which has taken place in manners and habits amongst us, within the last thirty years. The progress of luxury and extravagance has been unparalleled—and, indeed, the present generation regards the last as having had a sort of antediluvian character. The domestic economy of old Noah and his sons, and their wives, would hardly appear more strange and ridiculous to some, if it were as well known to them, than the customs of the men and women of that age, wherein independence was won from the tyrant that would have enslaved our country.

I myself, can well recollect when a dish of *gouchong* tea was the *ne plus ultra* of "blades of quality"—when the most substantial master mechanics sat down to their meals with *working aprons* on to defend their small clothes. When the wealthiest people wore boots only on journeys, a pair lasting them five or seven years; it being regarded the finish of foppery to use them on other occasions. When women of the first respectability, spent the morning in their kitchens, clothed with short gowns, and men were content with coats costing 10 or 15 dollars. Such was the state of society, not in rural life, but in a large town, adjacent to the largest city in the union, and having a full share of *fashionables*.

But it is useless to recapitulate—the mere mention of these things will lead to the recollection of a hundred others in a moment, pertaining to the character of our people for industry and economy.

The great events arising out of the revolution of France, gradually altered the manners and habits of the citizens of the United States; until the arrival at our present stage of luxury and extravagance, for which there is no precedent. Our commerce, which heretofore had consisted in a mere exchange of raw commodities and provisions for articles of necessity, or at most of comfort and convenience, suddenly expanded; and made us familiar with the choicest and most costly things of Europe and Asia. As the general wealth increased, the trade thus opened, the use of them spread like a contagion: what were at first indulged in as rarities, grew common & soon appeared to be necessities. The man accustomed to a silver canis, loath to use a brown jug, tho' the water is as well contained in the one as the other. Such is the force of luxurious habits, which grow upon us just as they are gratified.

Europe, returned to a state of general peace, is about to "restore" her old customs. The French must return to their wooden shoes and *souff mairre*, and the people of every country more or less revert to their ancient economical habits. The artificial condition of society

must give place to its natural order, to secure the means of a livelihood—abating only such enjoyments as reasonably come from all improvement in the art.

Reformation and retrenchment are much easier preached than practised.—There is something extremely unpleasant and severe in the idea of denying ourselves the luxuries we have enjoyed. Our pride is alarmed, and we revolt even at an economy that equally secures us all the comforts we had in extravagance.—The present generation, I allude to those of 35 or 40 years old, have been brought up in this profusion—it is their "second nature," and most difficult to change.—But it must be changed. The state that permitted it exists no longer: the cause has ceased and the effect must stop.—The wealth of the United States and of individuals, immensely advanced in the period stated, affords a capital on which enjoyment may be for some time subsisted; this capital, however, must rapidly decline, with Europe at peace, by a mere exchange of our raw products, for her useful manufactures and useless gewgaws—and the end will be, that many who might live plentifully, by a faithful and patriotic economy, will be reduced to absolute misery and distress, thro' a spirit of pride and indulgence in foreign superfluous commodities.

I am not of those who desire a return to the "good old times" which have so much felicity in the volumes of romance—when legislators eat their bread and cheese for dinner on the steps of the state-house, and men were punished for kissing their wives on Sunday. The ease and comfort of society has astonishingly advanced within a few years, and I should regret indeed, that any of the solid pleasures of life were forbidden to my fellow citizens. Let them have abundance, but let them retire from extravagance!—A piece of roasted beef, or even a pair of "canvass back ducks" will eat as sweet on a well-soured pine or oak table as on one made of mahogany.

Many people of fashion expend as much money for cut-glass to set off a side board in their dining-room, as it should have cost a man of double their fortune, 30 years ago, to furnish in the most elegant style a *drawing or bar-room*. The example of this spreads like the yellow fever, and thousands have folly enough to ape what they cannot presume to rival.—It may be policy in the wealthy of some countries, where labor abounds, to possess such things, and exhibit them for the imitation of others of other countries—but with us, the cost of them is just so much drawn from the wealth of the nation and deposited in the hands of foreigners—so much lost "with its interest forever" to the country, and should be discouraged. These remarks apply equally to a thousand other articles in use that really add nothing to the comforts or conveniences of life.

To conclude—it is by reformation and retrenchment only, that we can get into comfort, in the present state of the world. Let us banish from our houses all useless articles of foreign manufacture, and substitute the buck-skin like cloths and stout cotton of our country for the flimsy goods sent from England, particularly made for the American market. When these get into fashion, we shall be much disposed to laugh at a "Jackey," dressed in the present style, as we would if a lady were now to appear in our streets clothed as was the tip of the ton 30 years ago—with hoop round her body large enough to encompass a punchon of rum!—The wealth created by our labor will then remain at home, and have a circulation amongst us. Every day will more and more convince us of the necessity of this, for every day brings the trade and commerce of the world more and more to its natural level; and we shall find that no nation will buy of us merely because we may buy of them. "There is no friendship in trade."

Seriously impressed with the importance of these truths, I have deliberately resolved for myself, hereafter, to apply them as closely as I can, and gradually approach the desired state of things. If my remarks shall induce one other man to do so, my purpose is accomplished.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

SPECIE.

From the very best authority, we have derived the following facts, and pledge ourselves to their truth:—Through an agent in this country, certain highly respectable merchants in London have offered to supply the bank of the United States with TEN MILLIONS of DOLLARS in SILVER, at 4s. 8d. sterling per dollar; the Bank is to pay for the amount at any time which may be convenient to itself; until this payment shall be made, it is annually to allow five per cent. interest in London for the dollars; and when the silver shall be delivered, the bank is to make over in trust to the persons furnishing it, an equal amount of United States six per cent. stock, as security for the ultimate payment for the specie. These dollars are to be remitted at the risk and expense of the sellers, to any port or ports in the United States, which may be agreed upon, between the waters of the Chesapeake and Boston, both inclusive; not less than one million of dollars to be shipped at the same time in any one vessel. We understand that the bank will *probably* accept the offer, at least a large portion of the amount. This will render specie abundant in the country, and produce better times for the community.

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND MURDER.

The account received yesterday of the

mutiny on board the schooner *Plattsburg*, of this port, and of the murder of Mr. BARNARD, captain HACKETT, and a mate of the ship, is, we deeply lament to state, this day confirmed beyond the possibility of doubt. The following extract of a letter from Mr. TOPP, transmitted to us by one of our attentive New York correspondents, minutely details the particulars of the sanguinary transaction, for the base and cruel perpetrators of which no punishment could be too severe.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Noon.

"Arrived this day, the ship *Pylades*, Tripp, 49 days from Copenhagen. Captain Hathaway confirms the account received here on Sunday, respecting the schooner *Plattsburg* having been carried into Norway by the crew. He states, that the *Plattsburg* was from Smyrna, or some other port in the Mediterranean, bound to the United States, and had on board about 42,000 dollars in specie, and some codice—the crew rose on the officers (when or where, is not stated) and the captain was killed immediately; the supercargo and mate fought for some length of time, with such weapons as they could lay hold of, until through loss of blood, fatigue, and superior numbers, they fell beside their beloved commander. The crew consisted of 14 persons, among whom were only three Americans; who have been arrested, and one Dane, at Copenhagen, who have acknowledged the bloody deed before the police of that place. They are turned over to the court of chancery, where it was expected the proceedings would take up nearly six months. The Dane pleads not guilty, but says he was forced to be silent; however, he did not refuse his share of the money, and forgot to make any discovery until joined by the others. The schooner was carried into Mandell, Norway, where the crew were living in great style, upon their ill-gotten wealth—it was said they spent from 90 to 100 dollars a day per man.—The Americans and Dane went from Norway to Copenhagen, where they purchased a small vessel, and furnished her with plenty of provisions, for the purpose of making off with themselves, and gave out they were going on a smuggling voyage to Sweden, and thus the vessel was loaded with goods suitable for that purpose.—On applying to clear out, their passports were demanded—not having any, suspicions were at once entertained that they were part of the crew of the *Plattsburg*, (the circumstances having been known for several days previous) and their vessel was ordered to be searched, and instead of finding goods suitable for smuggling, nothing but water and provisions were found on board—they were immediately arrested, and on being carried to the Police Office, acknowledged every circumstance attending the bloody transaction of which they had been partakers. The name of the owner of the *Plattsburg*, is ISAAC McKIM; those murdered were Mr. BARNARD, supercargo; capt. HACKETT, and Mr. O'NEIL, mate."

[NOTE.—There are two or three mistakes in the above. The *Plattsburg* was bound from Baltimore to Smyrna when the mutiny occurred; she had on board 40,600 dollars in specie, and 112,000 lbs. of coffee; and expected to bring home opium for an East India voyage. We understand that about \$1,000 dollars were insured on her. She had two mates—Mr. Zeizer and Mr. Onion, and 10 men, besides the captain and supercargo.]—*Patriot Editors*.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

It is a truth (says the Petersburg Intelligence) which seems to be denied by no person, but confirmed by the most gloomy and heart-rending accounts from all quarters, that the distress of the laboring classes in Great Britain is at this moment greater than ever was known at any former period. The Monthly Magazine of the 1st August, remarks—"The most frightful details of the misery of the starving population are daily appearing—in some parts, it seems, that bread is become a luxury, and that the *herbs of fields*, and other indigestible substances are swallowed to appease the gnawings of hunger!" Great God! To what extreme of wretchedness and degradation, are this brave, loyal, industrious, and once high minded people reduced, by their mad attachment to the most corrupt system of government, administered by the vilest set of wretches that ever prompted the mandates of a tyrant. It is true, the Heads of the British government (for it is a monster of many heads,) pretend the greatest sympathy for the suffering people. It is true they have had a meeting in London, with the amiable Frederick of York in the chair; but mark the remedy for the distresses of a nation. Instead of some proposition for a general retrenchment, whereby the national burthen might be lessened, they set on foot a subscription paper. The Rt. Hon. Geo. Rose, who enjoys a sinecure of 5000*l.* a year, subscribed 100*l.* The Earl of Buckinghamshire who makes way yearly with 11,000*l.* of the people's money, subscribes another hundred pounds! The Earl of Liverpool, who receives the annual sum of 13,000*l.* another hundred! The Bishop of Durham, whose pension is 19,000*l.* per annum, another hundred! And lastly, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who receives out of the taxes the enormous sum of 28,000*l.* subscribes another hundred! These persons are either cabinet ministers, or by their employments, persons allied to the government; and this is their generosity! As well might the highway robber say to some innocent

victim of his villainy, "sir, I have in the course of these four or five years robbed you to the amount of an hundred thousand pounds! you now appear to be in great distress, I will make you a present of an hundred pounds!"

FROM THE N. YORK SPECTATOR, NOV. 12.

GLOOMY PROSPECT IN ENGLAND.

The British barque *Harlequin*, captain Ross, arrived at this port yesterday in 23 days from Liverpool. On the 12th of Oct. she lay at the Dock at Liverpool, without a mast standing, and in every respect totally unfit for sea, and the 14th (having in the mean time been completely rigged and ballasted) she left the harbor under tow of a Steam-Boat and sailed for this port. She was selected on account of her being a fast sailer, and despatched to this place, with, it is said, important Commercial information. We have neither papers nor letters; but we understand, and we believe correctly, that the following is the amount of her intelligence.—The gentleman, who despatched the *Harlequin*, had ascertained from the most authentic sources, that in consequence of the heavy and long continued rains the wheat harvest throughout England, would not yield more than half of the customary quantity. Wheat had already risen to sixteen shillings sterling per 70 pounds, and flour to sixty-five shillings per barrel. No doubt remained, that all the ports of England would be open for the importation of foreign bread stuffs, on the 1st of Nov. inst.

In consequence of this intelligence, flour, we understand, has risen in our markets, this morning, from \$10 50 to \$12.

LATEST FROM OUR MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Capt. Allen of the *schr. Morgiana*, of New-Bedford, who arrived this morning in 39 days from Palermo, informs us that the American squadron of eight sail, under commodore Chauncey, had left Naples, and gone to Messina. The *Ontario* sloop of war sailed from Palermo, for Messina, to join the squadron, about the middle of September.

Mr. Pinkney had closed his negotiations at Naples, and proceeded on his mission to Russia. Nothing certain was known as to the result of his negotiations. It was, however, reported and believed, that he had brought the question at issue, to a successful and amicable adjustment. It was also reported, but not believed, that he had demanded *Nine Millions of Dollars*; that he had already received a part of the sum finally agreed upon; and that the residue is to be paid in instalments.

We also learn by captain Allen, that one of our Naval Captains had died on board the squadron. The name of the deceased officer, he does not recollect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

His excellency Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister in this country, has sent a courier to his government, in the ship *Ann Maria*, which sailed on Saturday for Liverpool.

The sailing last summer of the United States' sloop of war *Prometheus*, on board of which, it now appears, Mr. Coles, the private secretary of the president of the United States was sent to Russia, joined to some other circumstances which have come to our knowledge, make us fear that a very serious misunderstanding has taken place with Russia.

M. M. Geyser, a Swiss, has invented a wheel which seems to turn of itself, and the most skillful artists cannot discover the moving principle.

The London papers say, that during the late attack of Lord Exmouth on Algiers, the Algerines were assisted by 40,000 Arabs, who since the battle, abandoned their arms, and became a great annoyance to the city.

The London prints still talk of our building seventeen 74's and 23 frigates; which, with the 20 steam frigates, they say, will render us formidable indeed.—A burnt child dreads the fire!

There was a numerous meeting at Nottingham on the 28th of Sept. of about 8000 persons, for the purpose of addressing the prince regent; on the subject of the distressed situation of the country.—The address was agreed to. It calls upon the prince regent to assemble parliament forthwith, and to recommend prompt measures for the suffering people of England, by abolishing sinecures, pensions, grants, reducing the army, &c. Similar meetings for similar purposes, were held at Middlesex, Bolton, &c.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 4th ult. says—"The prices of corn have fallen in all the ports of the Baltic. The harvest in Poland has been abundant."

An Italian, Mr. Presteau, who has officiated as pilot on board the *Java*, commodore Perry, came out a passenger in the *Morgiana*.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

Christopher Hughes, jun. esq. and family, sailed from this port on Monday, in the ship *Emily* for London. We understand that Mr. Hughes leaves the country as the secretary of the American legation at the court of Sweden; and that Mr. Russell being desirous to return to America, Mr. Hughes will succeed him as charge des affaires.

This gentleman has been frequently employed by the government in a diplomatic capacity; first as secretary of the embassy at Ghent; then on the special mission to Carthage; in the Macedonian, which terminated in a manner honorable to the nation and to its commissioner; and now he leaves his country with a new evidence of the confidence of the administration.

We are informed, that despatches for all our ministers abroad, have been committed to Mr. Hughes, especially for Mr. Adams in London, and Mr. Gallatin in Paris.—*Patriot*.

A LONG JOB.

The Rev. Mr. M. MILNE, in a report to the Missionary Society of China, says:—

"We want, sir, FIFTY MILLIONS of New-Testaments for China; and after that about one sixth of the population only, would be supplied. I would ask no higher honor on earth than to distribute the said number."

Now if Mr. MILNE had commenced the distribution of "said number" at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty-three testaments per day, Sunday excepted, he would have had on hand July 4, 1816, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, seven hundred & forty seven. Or should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour of ten hours of the day, he would end his labors on the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord three thousand four hundred and eleven, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—*Vt. Gaz.*

IMPORTANT.

We have papers from New Orleans to the 12th of Oct. which are totally silent on the reported destruction of the Carthaginian squadron of privateers commanded by Com. Aury; but a letter from that city, dated Oct. 2, published in the last United States Gazette, asserts that a person captured in the Spanish Felix by a Carthaginian privateer, and arrived to the Tortugillas, the rendezvous of Aury and his prizes, had with several other prisoners escaped, reached N. Orleans, and stated that the squadron of 6 privateers, with 4 prize vessels in the beginning of Sept. sailed from the Tortugillas for Matagorda; that the convey of prizes, in attempting to enter Matagorda, were lost, except two; that to save some of the articles, Aury made the prisoners and crew work in the severest manner, and otherwise cruelly treated them; that he had previously imposed upon his men; that in consequence of these things, they planned a mutiny and carried it into execution, on the 7th Sept. in the following manner:—

Balt. Patriot.

"The crew of the privateer *Criolla*, consisting of about 70 negroes, commanded by Capt. Bellegarde, commenced by tying down their officers. The captain of the *Bellona* hearing the noise, sent an officer in a boat to the *Criolla*. On approaching her the negroes hailed him, and enquired if he intended coming on board, and answering in the affirmative, they ordered him to retire, but persisting in his intention, they fired a gun at him loaded with grape shot, which killed every soul in the boat.—The mutiny then became general in all the other vessels, and the negroes on shore who garrisoned a fort which Aury had constructed to defend the port, being already prepared, as soon as they heard the fire from the *Criolla*, proceeded to Aury's tent and summoned him to surrender; he disregarded their threats, and in the act of drawing his sword was shot through the body by one of the negroes, and fell mortally wounded; they then secured all the officers of the privateers and gave them a vessel to go where they chose—they collected the arms and ammunition, and all the effects that were in the possession of Aury, and shipped them on board three schooners, and were to proceed with their booty to St. Domingo. The schooner *Bellona* was burnt."

BOSTON, Nov. 9.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The brig *Falcon*, capt. Lewis, arrived at this port on Thursday last, in 32 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 1st Oct.

On the subject of the late attack upon Algiers, bloated *John Bull* swaggers in his usual ridiculous and gasconading style. "The coolness of Lord Exmouth (says Bell's London Messenger, 22d Sept.) in sailing into the immediate front of the Algerine batteries, the deliberate valor with which he took his station within musket shot of such a line of fire, are entitled to the highest admiration.—None but Englishmen, (and perhaps Dutchmen under an English command) would have ventured it; & to none but Englishmen, (and herein without any exception whatever) would such a daring operation have produced so fortunate an issue! Nothing but the self-possession, and the sober and disciplined courage of English seamen, and English officers, could have procured such a brilliant success, or perhaps, in such a situation, have even succeeded in getting off the fleet!"

So much for John Bull's modesty! We hope, after this, we shall hear no more about American self-sufficiency.

The Algerines, however, appear to be as proud of the battle as the British, and probably with reason, as the very paper which contains above bombastical flourish, (Bell's Messenger) acknowledges that "the proportion of the British killed and wounded in this action, exceeds the proportion in any of their former victories."

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13.

THE NEWS BY THE HARLEQUIN.

The letters received by this vessel contain information of the failure of the harvest in England to such an extent, as to leave a deficiency of one third of the usual quantity of grain, and that the remainder will not be sufficient for the personal consumption. It was, in consequence, calculated that an order of export would be issued on the 15th of November, which day the previous regulation will expire) for opening the ports of the United Kingdom to the free admission of grain, flour and bread stuffs generally.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter to a respectable Merchant in this city, dated Liverpool, Oct. 14.

A very great and important change having taken place in our corn market, which leaves no doubt of the opening of the ports on the 15th of next month, we consider it of such importance, not only with respect to the grain and flour, but as to its influence on the exchange, the shippers interest, and the general intercourse between the two countries, that we have chartered a fast sailing vessel for the express purpose of giving our friends the earliest and fullest information on this interesting subject.

American wheat would now sell for 13s per 70 lbs and flour at 65s per bushel. On completing our usual survey of the crops we find the produce so decidedly defective, that on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two thirds of last years crop, without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and in very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and the produce in flour, from the grain being lean, and since we find that scarcely one third of the wheat is yet secured, not more than one tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts, is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes will also be very deficient, and from the lateness of the season, and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating, what further injury may yet be done; but the injury already sustained is so great that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is now too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic, & in Holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy, and in the Mediterranean the crops are so defective that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unsound state of the new grain, good dry sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable, and much wanted for several months to come. Rice has advanced to 36s per cwt. in bond, and this article is rising rapidly in all the Continental markets.

Cotton, Uplands 17 1/2 to 20 1/2; N. Orleans 18 to 23, in fair demand for consumption, and some for export; Sea Islands 2s to 2s 5d, very dull, and prices looking. Ashes, pot 33s to 55s per cwt. in bond 43s to 44s, dull and prices looking down; pearls, 66s to 69s advancing; Turpentine 12s 6d; and 12s, 6d to 13, steady. Bark 15s 6d a 19s very dull.

In consequence of the intelligence by the Harlequin, from Liverpool, flour rose yesterday in this market from two to three dollars a barrel; a number of expressmen were dispatched to the southward, and a pilot boat sailed for Charleston yesterday morning.

A letter from a person at Paris gives the opinion that Austria and Russia have resolved to displace the Bonapartes, and set the young Charles Napoleon in their stead. The nervous youth lately reviewed the Austrian army in conjunction with the archduke Charles, his uncle, riding on a little horse along the line. He was of course graciously greeted. Such is the important story!—Whether it signifies nothing or something, we cannot tell.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

Extract of a letter from N. Orleans, dated the 12th of Oct.

A Carthaginian privateer, called the Constitution has arrived at this port. She belongs to Brown and Bolivar's squadron, and has been cruising in the Gulf of Mexico with two other privateers, having separated from them in a gale of wind, in which she sustained considerable damage, put in here to refit. We understand that she spoke at sea with two schooners belonging to Aury's fleet, in which the negroes who had mutined at Matagorda were proceeding to Santo Domingo.

It is reported here, that the Spaniards have four naval detachments of considerable force in the Gulf. One division is sent to be cruising between East Florida and Matanzas, another at Cape San Antonio, a third on the coast of Venezuela, and a fourth towards Matagorda.

This intelligence is confirmed partly by the arrival of several vessels from the western states, which reported to have a Spanish force in the channel, and by the return of several small craft sailed from hence for Matagorda, and the remains of the booty left by the negroes, but were obliged to return in consequence of meeting a Spanish force in the channel.

We have accounts from Boquilla de Matagorda to the Sept. It appears that the

the affairs of the revolutionists in that quarter go on very badly, for notwithstanding the powerful aid and support which they have received of foreigners, they have not to this day been able to consolidate any thing like a government, and since the dissolution of the congress every person in command wishes to act independent of any authority, a great many have availed themselves of the pardon offered to them by the King of Spain; amongst the number is the famous Serrano who went over lately to the royalists with 400 men, and afterwards in conjunction with them attacked a party of revolutionists commanded by Osofino & completely routed them. This information is communicated by a Frenchman who held a commission of capt. in the Republican army, but despairing of ever seeing affairs properly conducted, he considered it prudent to retire.

The agents engaged in fitting out privateers at this port which have infested our coasts for a long time, not satisfied with recruiting free persons have seduced and carried off a great number of slaves belonging to the Planters of this state. This evil has grown to a most alarming extent and imperiously requires the interference of our state government.

No intelligence has yet been received from Herrera, Peire Humbert, Savary and others who sailed from Matagorda a long time since. Their friends apprehend that they have either been lost at sea or captured by the Spaniards.

ROYAL SENSIBILITY.

At a public dinner, near Baltimore, on our last national festival in commemoration of our independence, was an exiled French general, the celebrated *Le Febvre Desnoettes*, who had been invited to partake of the entertainment. On this occasion, as the custom is, after the regular toast of the day, had been drunk which are always limited to the number of states that from the federal compact sundry volunteer toasts were drunk, and among the number the following was given by Mr. J. S. Skinner, the P. M. at Baltimore, in compliment to their distinguished guest. "The generals of France in exile the glory of their native land, not to be dishonored by the denunciations of an imbecile tyrant."

This sentiment, which we understand was cordially responded by the whole company present, was ill adapted to the delicate tone of the ear of Monsieur *Le Febvre Desnoettes*, minister of Louis the desired. This very delicate minister de Neuville addressed a letter to the Secretary of State demanding the removal of Mr. Skinner from office by way of punishment for his presumption. But Mr. Monroe not having the fear of *Monseigneur* royal master before his eye but being prompted by a spirit of independence, gave Mr. de Neuville to understand that his application could not be placed upon the department of state, it being informal, and a subject with which he had no right to meddle. That our citizens considered it no crime to express their sentiments, not only of foreign governments, but also of their own—therefore his excellency could take his letter back again.

Nat. Reg.

FEDERALISM.

Of late the federalists have only shown a sultry disposition upon political subjects, and have left to Republicans the trouble of thinking for the nation. An interesting subject, however, now seems to rouse them from this lethargy—that of the federalists of Massachusetts supporting the election of Monroe. A writer on this subject in the Daily Advertiser, discovers all the prejudices of his party, without any of its liberality. Like most federal writers, he deals in assertion and invective, without proof or argument.

"The Federalists (says the writer) brought about a peace which never could have been obtained had they co-operated with the government in the hearty prosecution of an unjust and wicked war." Now we offer \$1000 reward, for the shadow of an argument in favour of those propositions. We challenge any federalist in the U. States to support their truth by an argument; and we pledge ourselves to make him appear ridiculous by the decision of his own party, or publicly to ask his pardon. How pleased we should be, if federalists would once condescend to reason!

The propositions are, that the war was unjust and wicked, and was brought to a close by the opposition of federalists. [Yankee.]

VERMONT.

TO THE EDITORS.
Westminster, Vt. Nov. 16.

"I have recently returned from our State Legislature, where the REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR ELECTORS was carried without an effort. Indeed, so unanimous and decided were the democratic members, that their only care seemed to be in what manner they could best express their own opinions and those of their constituents, without any future imputation of intrigue. Many neighbors in New Hampshire speak with the same confidence of the result of their election, which has just closed."

The report of a shock of an earthquake in Berkshire, was occasioned by the explosion of the powder mills in Lee, in this county.

M. M. Geyer, a Swiss, has, it is stated in the English papers, invented a wheel, which seems to turn of itself, and the most skillful artists cannot discover the moving principle.

On the 6th inst. a dispute took place on board the Independence 74, between a seaman & a marine on his post, when the latter ran the seaman thro' the body, and killed him on the spot. The marine is under confinement, and will be tried by a court martial.

The King of Portugal has presented the Duke of Wellington with a service of plate, the value for which cost nearly a million of dollars, and executed by Portuguese artists.

Adm. Milne, who distinguished himself at Algiers, is coming out to take the command at Halifax.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 14.

MASSACHUSETTS
Is fast regenerating, JOHN HOLMES is certainly elected to Congress in the place of Cyrus King. MANCUS-MORTON, Republican, is elected from the Bristol District, now represented by L. Wheaton, Federal; and HENRY SHAW, Republican, from the Berkshire District, now represented by J. W. Hulbert, a decided Federalist, but at the same time of more liberal character than the Federalists whom Massachusetts has usually sent.

Half the Representatives, at least, in the next Congress, from Massachusetts, will be Republicans, and it is not improbable that they may have thirteen of the twenty members! It will be recollected that in the present Congress there are but three Republicans from that State.

Republicanism greatly preponderates in the Legislature of N. York. On the occasion of the Election of Electors, the Republican Ticket had eighty five votes; the Federal but thirty-five.

ADAM COOK, Esq. is appointed by the President of the U. States, Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of Fredericksburg, vice Anderson McWilliams, deceased.

SINGULAR VILLAINY.

One day last month, the following extraordinary act of atrocity was committed in the neighbourhood of Freghold, Green county, in this State. A woman in a decent garb, travelling on foot, with a child in her arms, stopped at a house on the road, (probably selected for the purpose) the mistress of which was busied in clearing off her dinner table, from which the males of the family had just gone to their labor in the field, while her child was sleeping in its cradle. The wanderer complained of great fatigue, and begged permission to stop with her burden and rest a while. The good woman kindly consented, and bid her put the child in the cradle with her own, offered her some food and proceeded on her work. The stranger kept the children quiet until she said she was well refreshed and ready to depart when she took one of them and carefully wrapped it in its blanket, thanked her hostess very civilly for her entertainment and left the house. Half an hour after, the infant remaining in the cradle awakened, and the mother went to the cradle to nurse it when on opening its cover she was struck with horror at finding a BLACK CHILD instead of her own! The neighborhood was alarmed, and the magistrat applied to and a search immediately commenced for the artful wretch who had perpetrated the nefarious act but without success a fortnight after the event, when our informant was at the place.

N. Y. Paper.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 15.

GENERAL GAINES.
The court martial assembled to try this gallant officer, on charges brought against him by Lieut. Col. Trimble, closed its sittings in the beginning of this month. The accusations against the general were for misrepresentation; malicious insult and injustice to Major Trimble and his command in Fort Erie; unjustly withholding praise from the said Major Trimble; falsehood and suppression of truth in relation to the battle of Fort Erie on the 15th of August, 1814; neglect of duty, want of skill and arrangement in the battle, and not doing as much as might have been effected against the enemy, "if the American army had been properly commanded." The court martial, pronounced "Gen. Gaines not guilty of either of the specifications or charges exhibited against him," and "did therefore honorably acquit him." They also felt "it to be due to the good of the service to pronounce most of the charges as frivolous, and at all of them without support or foundation." The sentence of the court, thus honourably vindicating the high character and brave conduct of a distinguished hero from the "frivolous" and wanton censures of a subordinate officer, is cordially approved by President Madison.

Capt. Holmes, of the schr. Montezuma, from St. Thomas, informs, that the Buenos Ayrean Adm. Brown, who had put into Barbadoes, had, by information of his crew, been seized.—Two millions and a half of property was found on board of his vessel. The crew alleged that he had plundered indiscriminately whilst in the Pacific Ocean, and would not return to the River of Plate, intending to apply all the booty to himself.

C. H. Books.

United States Bank Stock on Wednesday sold in Philadelphia for 35 1/4 for 30 paid in. It is probable it will be higher as there appears to be more persons disposed to buy than to sell.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19. 1816.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

Returns so far as received for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for this State, are—

Republican.	Federal.
Edward Johnson	Thomas Ennells
John Stephen	
Lawrence Brengle	
John Buchanan	
Benjamin Massey	

Wheat is stated by the late Baltimore papers to be worth in that market \$3 per bushel, Corn \$2, Oats from \$1 1/2 to 2 1/2; and flour at \$14 per barrel, on account of late news from Europe—see New York head.

LARGER STILL.

Our readers will recollect the publication a few weeks past of a Mammoth Cabbage, raised in the State of N. York, on Saturday last, John Willis, Esq. Collector of the Port of Oxford, in this county, drew from his garden, one that weighed 21 lbs. after being stripped of the outer leaves, retaining a very small stalk, which he presented to the Editor of the Star, and although kept out of the ground, weighed yesterday morning in the presence of several gentlemen 17 pounds and a half.

POTATOES, of which crops have turned out very abundant, have been raised this season in the vicinity of this town that weigh from 20 to 22 1/2 ounces.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We are already assured of the actual result of the Election for Electors of President and Vice President in the following states:

States.	Mode of election.	Repub.	Fed.
Vermont	By Legislature	8	0
Connecticut	By Legislature	0	9
New York	By Legislature	29	0
Pennsylvania	General Ticket	25	0
Virginia	General Ticket	25	0
		87	9

The Legislature of the State of New York, assembled in joint meeting on Friday last, and made choice of the following gentlemen as electors of that state for president and vice president of the United States:

Republicans.	Federal.
Henry Rutgers	John Jay
Lemuel Chipman	Step. Van Rensselaer
John W. Seaman	James Kent
Jacob Drake	Wm. W. Van Ness
James Fairlie	Jonas Platt
Augustus Wright	Samuel Jones
Peter S. Van Orden	Matthew Clarkson
Theo. W. Van Wyck	John Wells
Joseph Monell	Andrew Morris
John Blake, jr.	Samuel Baird
Jacob West,	George D. Wickham
Gabriel North	Jonathan Hasbrouck
Charles E. Dudley	Ebenezer Foote
Benjamin Smith	Wm. North
Samuel Lewis	Jacob Morris
Alexander M. Nish	Derick Lane
Atomas Aldrich	Henry Walton
Henry Becker	Anthony I. Blanchard
Aaron Haring	Piny Moore
Israel W. Clark	Daniel Paris
Daniel Root	Simoon Ford
Montgomery Hunt	George Huntington
Nichol Fosdick	Emanuel Cayrell
Eliphalet Edmonds	James Geddes
George Peit	Wilhelmus Mynderse
Richard Townley	Wm. Wadsworth
Samuel Lawrence	Samuel M. Hopkins
Nathaniel Rochester	Elijah Holt
Wesley L. Churchil	Governor Ogden

The Republican ticket received 85 votes—the Federal 35.

We understand that the Legislature of Delaware have appointed the following gentlemen, Federalists, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Federal.	Democrat.
Geo. Robinson	George Reed, Esq.
Nichs. Ridgely, Esq.	H. M. Ridgely, Esq.
Andrew Barratt, Esq.	C. P. Comgess, Esq.
Isaac Tunnel, Esq.	Manan Bull, Esq.

The following exhibit of the names of the present Congress, in the first column, and those elected to the next Congress, in the second column, will show as well the actual state of the returns, as the changes which have been made. Continued from the Centinel of the 2d of Nov.

NEW YORK.

PRESENT CONGRESS.	NEXT CONGRESS.
George Townsend	George Townsend
H. Concherson	Tredwell Scudder
Wm. Irving	Wm. Irving
Peter H. Wendover	P. H. Wendover
Jonathan Ward	Calch Tompkins
Abraham H. Schenck	Henry B. Lee
Thos. P. Grosvenor	P. J. Schuyler
J. W. Wilkie	J. W. Wilkie
J. Urban Fick	Joshua Hasbrouck
Samuel R. Betts	Dorance Kirland
Erasmus Root	Reuellet Westerlo
John Lovett	John P. Cushman
Isaac McFitt	J. W. Taylor
J. W. Taylor	John Savage
John Savage	John Palmer
John B. Yates	Thos. Lawyer
Daniel Cary	John Hertimer
Jabez D. Hammond	Isaac Williams
James Birdsall	John R. Drake
Micha Brook	Henry N. Story
Thos. H. Gold	Thos. H. Hubbard
Wested Willoughby	David A. Oden
Moses Kent	James Porter
Victory Birdseye	Daniel Cruger
Daniel Avery	O. C. Comstock
O. C. Comstock	Benjamin Elliott
A. S. Clarke	John C. Spencer

*RHODE ISLAND.

J. B. Sisson	J. B. Mason
J. L. Boss	J. L. Boss

KENTUCKY.

J. Clarke (resigned)	David Trimble
Henry Clay	Henry Clay
Joseph Desha	Joseph Desha
B. Harding (resigned)	Thomas Speed
R. M. Johnson	R. M. Johnson
S. M'Lee (resigned)	Geo. Robinson
A. M'Clean (do)	Anthony New
Stephen Ormsby	R. C. Anderson
Solomon P. Sharp	David Walker
M. Paul (resigned)	T. Quaker

OHIO.

John Alexander	Gen. W. H. Harrison
James Caldwell	John W. Campbell
James Clendenen	Levi Barber
Wm. Creighton, jr.	Samuel Herrick
James Kilbourn	Philemon Beecher
John M'Lean	Peter Hitchcock

GEORGIA.

John Forsyth	John Forsyth
Alfred Cuthbert	Wm. Serrell
Wilson Lumpkin	Joel Crawford
R. H. Wilde	Joel Abbott
Rolling Hall	Zadock Cook
Thomas Telfair	Thos. B. Cobb

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Rufus Easton	John Scott
--------------	------------

INDIANA.

Jonathan Jennings	Wm. Hendrick
-------------------	--------------

ILLINOIS.

Benjamin Stevenson	Nathaniel Pope
--------------------	----------------

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

A meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on the 6th inst., James Houston, Esq. Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, was appointed Assistant Cashier of the said Bank of the United States.

UNITED STATES BANK.

A letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in New York, gives the following interesting information.

As William Jones is appointed President, and Jonathan Smith, Cashier and the salary of each is fixed at \$6000 dollars.

The Directors have passed a Resolution to establish branches at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, to go into operations as soon as the necessary preparations can be made; and have appointed Monday the 25th inst. to elect thirteen Directors, and a Cashier, for each of those branches.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, ESQ.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS.—DATED Georgetown, Nov. 12.

"I am very credibly informed, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is to be recalled from London, and to be appointed Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe. You will no doubt be pleased with the prospect of such an appointment, not only because Mr. Adams gave irresistible evidence of his sterling patriotism and virtue in the worst of times, but because of his transcendental abilities as a diplomatist and a statesman."

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods, purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadelphia; and flatters himself that they will be offered to the Public on terms as low, if not lower, than were ever offered in this market—even below the prime cost in England.

THO. B. BENNETT.

Easton, Nov. 19—m

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm in Talbot county, containing about 180 acres, about 100 acres of which is well timbered, principally with white oak; the rest arable, and produces corn, wheat, and clover, equal to any Lands on the fresh waters in Talbot county. There is on the premises a two story dwelling house, finished above and below; kitchen, smoke house, corn house, granary and stables, in pretty good repair. One third of the purchase money must be paid down; the other two thirds in three annual equal instalments, with interest thereon. Should this Land not be sold at private sale before the 25th day of April next, it will then be offered at public sale.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

November 19—s

APPLES.

A few barrels of excellent Winter Apples for sale. Apply to Messrs. Groome & Lumbdin, in Easton, Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, or Joseph Farland, near Mr. Haddaway's Ferry. Nov. 19—3

A FARM FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Pennington's Tavern, in Chester Town, will be sold to the highest bidder, that valuable FARM, called "Kelly Landford," containing 253 1/2 acres, of which 65 acres are in young improving wood.

This property lies within 2 miles of town, and is bounded by the Rock Hall road on one side, and by the Bell Air road on another. Persons disposed to purchase can view the Farm, by calling on Mr. Benton, the overseer. The terms of sale, which will be very liberal, will be particularly made known on the day of sale, or previously, on application to

E. F. CHAMBERS, or DAVID CHAMBERS.
Chester Town, Nov. 19—2

WANTED.

An industrious, intelligent man, capable of transacting ordinary business, to superintend a Farm and a Mill. The Farms are convenient to each other and adjoining. He must be a man of steady habits; and a good farmer; to such a character the salary will be liberal. A single man, or one with a small family, would be preferred. Enquire at this Office.

N. B. A blacksmith may obtain a good situation and some assistance in his business, on application as above.

P. S. A young hearty and able Negro Man, aged 24 years for sale, and may be taken out of the State.

November 19—4

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY, which he intends to manufacture in the best and neatest manner, and in the latest fashions. All of which he will sell low for Cash, as he finds it indispensably necessary for him to quit creating, indiscriminately.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

Easton, Nov. 19—4

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are forwarned riding through, or hunting with dog or gun, on the lands of the subscriber, as also those cultivated by him in Miller River Neck—the injury he has sustained in the loss of sheep by dogs, and riding through his wheat fields, leaving down fences, &c. compels him to caution all persons from a repetition of said practices, as the law will be put in force against offenders after this date.

RIGBY HOPKINS.

Nov. 19—3



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.

A FARM FOR SALE.

On **SATURDAY**, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Mr. Pennington's Tavern, in Chester-Town, will be sold to the highest bidder, that valuable FARM, called "Kelly Langford," containing 253 1/2 acres, of which 65 acres are in young improving wood.
This property lies within 2 miles of town, and is bounded by the Rock-Hall road on one side, and by the Bell Air road on another. Persons disposed to purchase can view the Farm, by calling on Mr. Benton, the overseer. The terms of sale, which will be very liberal, will be particularly made known on the day of sale, or previously, on application to
E. F. CHAMBERS, or DAVID CHAMBERS,
Chester-Town, Nov. 19—2

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of **Dorchester County Court**,
The subscriber will sell at public sale, at Wm. Flint's tavern in Cambridge, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 4th day of December next, a Lot of **LAND**, on the Transquaker road, about 3 1/2 miles from Cambridge, containing about 64 acres and 3/4 of an acre of Land, being part of a tract of Land, commonly called "Indian Lot," otherwise called "Ware Neck," late the property of Isaac Charles, deceased, and purchased by said Charles from Margaret Sprigg—About 20 acres of this Lot is cleared and enclosed and is very fertile, the balance is in wood.
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall, at the time of the sale, pay to the subscriber one third of the purchase money, and shall give bond to the subscriber as trustee, with approved security, for paying one other third part within six months with interest, and the remaining third part within 9 months, with interest from the day of sale.
As the above Lot is sold for the payment of the purchase money thereof due from Isaac Charles, deceased, and his securities, the parties concerned are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Office of the Clerk of Dorchester county court, within six months from the aforesaid day of sale.
J. CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov. 12—4

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell my Farm in Talbot county, containing about 180 acres, about 100 acres of which is well timbered, principally with white oak, the rest arable, and produces corn, wheat, and clover, equal to any Lands on the fresh waters in Talbot county. There is on the premises a two story dwelling house, finished above and below; kitchen, smoke house, corn house, granary and stables, in pretty good repair.
One third of the purchase money must be paid down, the other two thirds in three annual equal instalments, with interest thereon. Should this Land not be sold at private sale before the 20th day of April next, it will then be offered at public sale.
JOSEPH DARDEN.
November 19—3

WANTED,

An industrious, intelligent man, capable of transacting ordinary business, to superintend 2 Farms and a Mill. The Farms are convenient to each other and adjoining. He must be a man of steady habits; and a good farmer; to such a character the salary will be liberal. A single man, or one with a small family, would be preferred. Enquire at this Office.
N. B. A blacksmith, may obtain a good situation and some assistance in his business, on application as above.
P. S. A young hearty and able Negro Man aged 24 years for sale, and may be taken out of the State.
November 19—4

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of **LAND**, part of a tract called Hopson, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.
P. W. HEMSLEY.
April 9

APPLES.

A few barrels of excellent Winter Apples for sale. Apply to Messrs. Groome & Lambdin, in Easton, Richard Harrington, St. Michaels, or Joseph Farland, near Mr. Haddaway's Ferry.
Nov. 19—3

TO LET,

And possession given immediately the Dwelling, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer.—Apply to
LAMBERT REARDON.
Oct. 29.

AN APPRENTICE

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

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND IS NOW OPENING,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Which will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH. His friends and customers are invited to call and see them.
Easton, November 5—m

BETTER STILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
(In addition to their late supply of Great Bargains,)
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Which they flatter themselves they will be able to sell *cheaper* than any they have heretofore offered to the Public.
Their customers and the public generally are therefore solicited to give them a call.
THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment of
Fall & Winter Goods,
purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadelphia; and flatters himself that they will be offered to the Public on terms as low, if not lower, than were ever offered in this market—even below the prime cost in England.
THO. P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

GROOME & LAMBDIN,
At their old stand, opposite the Bank,
HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply, COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.
Easton, November 12—5

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia,
AND IS NOW OPENING
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH.
Those wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call at his Store in Easton.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, Oct. 29—m

Removal—Auction Bargains, &c.

Morsell & Lambdin,
Have removed from their old stand next door below the Post Office, to that commodious new Brick Store, lately erected by Mr. Samuel Groome, on Washington Street, opposite the North East corner of Court Square, where they have just received, and are now opening
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Selected with the greatest care from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms as enables them to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call and view their selection.

Which consists of
Super London and second cloths Do. Do. Leno & Book
Do. Do. cassimeres Do. Lavettes, Sattin & flowers
Bedford & other fancy Gaiters
Manchester cords and Irish linen
velvetines Steam loom shirting
Super London and Bandanna and flag
sweatdown vesting Madder and Madras
Blanketing Do.
Coatings Silk, cotton & raws
Flannels ed hosiery
Rose & Duffell blankets Low price India mus-
Bombazines Linen Domestic plaid, stripes
Assorted bombazettes Don'ted shirting
Satin plaids Cotton yarn
7-8 & 6-4 ginghams Coach makers trim-
Calicoes and chintzes mings
7-8 & 6-4 cambric mus- Wool and morocco
linas hats
Plain and figured muslin

—ALSO—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware & Cutlery, Queen's & Glass-ware, and
GROCERIES.
Easton, Oct. 29

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods.
All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Poulson,

On referring to the European Magazine and London Review for 1812, you will find in Vol. 61, p. 125, the following extract respecting Slater's London patent Steam Kitchen and Range, as advertised in your paper of yesterday—by which it would appear, that in a family where ten pounds of Meat is consumed in a day, it is calculated, that not only the first cost of the Machine is cleared or saved, but also ten pounds sterling (\$44 44) additional profit in the first year only—but as the price of Meat is there calculated at one shilling sterling, or 22 cents per pound, great allowances or deductions must of course be made for the difference of price in this country, though the "savings" in Meat Fuel and Utensils, are no doubt correct.

"This apparatus is so complete, as to be understood at the first glance—and a common Cook may immediately become perfectly acquainted with it—nor can it be put out of order, without a willful determination to injure it. In regard to economy, the advantages of this apparatus are manifold. In the steamer, the nicest gravies are extracted and preserved; while in common method boiling, the juices of the meat are generally dispersed in a quantity of water, and fit only for wash.

"With a cup full of these Gravies, you may, at any time, obtain a basin of excellent soup, boiling it up with water as you would the soup cake, once so much in use. The roaster too, is so delicately clean, that the drippings and gravies are fit for any culinary purpose; and while the common methods of roasting, consume and dry up the meat and its richest juices the heat is here temperately and uniformly acting at once, on all sides; so as to save, beyond all doubt, at least one pound of meat in ten. The quantity of coal consumed has been shown, though it will depend, unquestionably, upon the number in family; but the *savings* must be very great; and in the present state of things, whatever will reduce its consumption, must be admitted to render service to the community.

"Boiling in the ordinary methods, exposes vessel so immediately to the action of the fire, as to destroy them very quickly; but the vessel in this apparatus being placed in water, only require, after cooking, to be rinsed out and wiped dry—by which they will be preserved ten times as long as others—and which points out two, another material advantage, viz. the *savings of time and labor*.
"I was lately desired to give a particular estimate of the advantages of this Machine, to a family whose consumption was about ten pounds of Meat per diem—and I delivered the following statement, which I believe will be amply verified—

	PER ANNUM.
To the probable saving in Meat, Gravity, &c.—one shilling per diem, £18 5	
To ditto three chaldrons of coal, (36 bushels each) at 70s. 10 10	
To ditto in the utensils, 5 5	
Total saving per annum, £34 00	
To first cost of a Machine, proper for such a family, about 24 00	
Saving in the first year only, £10 00	

"Signed, "P. T. LEMAITRE,
"34, Castle street, Holborn, London."

At Philadelphia, suppose us above PER ANNUM.
To the probable saving of Meat, Gravity, &c.—at ten cents per diem, \$36 50
To ditto 3 chaldrons, or 108 bushels of Coal, at 40 cents, 43 20
To ditto in utensils, at least, 22 00
Total saving per annum, \$101 70
To first cost of a Machine, as above £24 part aar, would be 106 67

Thus calculating the saving of Meat, &c. at less than one half of Mr. Lemaitre's calculation—a family might, it is supposed, in the course of the first year or two at all events, *save the first cost of a Machine*—but this would depend on the number in family; and it is also a consideration, that having to be erected with brick and mortar, in the recess on either side the chimneys, it is better calculated for those families who do not frequently change their residence, but rather for those who either own houses or have a few years lease upon them.

At all events, there appears to be an immense saving, which whilst provisions and fuel are so extravagantly high, must be an object of consideration with most families, as well as your constant reader and
SUBSCRIBER.
We hear that Mr. Daschkoff is recalled. We hope the news is true. His representations to his court and his endeavours to excite enmity in Russia, against the United States make his recall exceedingly desirable. Neither on the score of talents nor deportment has Mr. D. any just claim to the high station he has held.
Dem. Press.

Letter from an American officer in France, dated
Bordeaux, 26th Sept. 1816.

France at this moment presents to an enlightened age, the melancholy spectacle of a nation but a short time since one of the first and most powerful in the world—now fallen from the towering height of her grandeur and renown; and become almost a colony of her oppressors. The cause which led to this event are too recent in the minds of all, to require here a repetition—but the effects produced certainly afford a moral and instructive lesson to surrounding nations, and cannot be viewed without the most lively emotions of interest, by my fellow citizens in the U. States.

The present, and probable future, state of this country—the disposition of its existing government, as well as that of its inhabitants towards us, cannot fail to excite the inquiry of every thinking man in America—and it would afford me the highest gratification, could I now comply with your wishes by giving you the fullest information on these subjects—but the difficulty of obtaining correct intelligence on many of the points which they involve, added to my short residence here, compels me at present to confine myself, to the limited knowledge I have as yet been able to acquire, but which I willingly communicate, being chiefly drawn from observations in this part of France, hitherto emphatically styled the hot bed of royalty.

The people of this and the neighbouring departments, thro' which I have travelled, appear to be divided into 2 great political classes, each containing within it two or three distinct parties—one for, the other against the existence of the present government. The former composed of remnants of the old ability, their adherents in office, and that portion of the mercantile community who pursue, or are dependent on, an exterior or foreign commerce; these compose 3 minor parties: the latter, and by far the more numerous of the two, comprise almost every other description of the people; these comprehend four parties—the republicans, the military men of every class, the zealots of Napoleon, and those who look towards young Napoleon—these are composed of the farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c. all of whom sincerely lament the fallen fortunes of their country, and the consequent oppression under which they labour; they eagerly desire any change, believing that none can take place that would leave them in a worse situation than they are at present—oppressed with taxes, impoverished by the weighty and continual contributions they are forced to pay, their country in the military possession of foreigners, ready to compel them at the point of the bayonet to any measure they please to adopt—are circumstances well calculated to produce a revolutionary and discontented spirit, in minds much less elastic than those of the French; and they continue to look forward to the period when they will be relieved from this state of vassalage, with an ardor and impatience that would seem to warrant a hope of success, whenever an opportunity occurs to make the attempt.

Among the best informed people here many opinions prevail, respecting the future state of their country—until lately some feared a partition of France was contemplated by the allied powers of Europe—others that Austria from the present situation of affairs, regretted the part she took in the late contest, wished to place the young Napoleon on the throne; or that the Emperor Alexander had a desire to raise the Prince of Orange, lately allied to his house, to that distinction; but it is evident now that the interest of England prevails over every other, & that interest is to maintain her ascendancy by securing the dependency she holds in the existing sovereignty; for it is a well known fact, that there is not a political measure of the least importance now adopted, that does not emanate, or receive its sanction from the cabinet of St. James; indeed it is on England only, that this government can now depend for its support and existence. Such are the suggestions of minds agitated alternately by hopes and fears, that any of those events will ever take place, time alone must determine—it is however, almost certain that the first was on the continent, between any of the present allied powers (an event by no means improbable nor far distant) that then, this country by connecting itself with one of the belligerents, will with its united force, make a mighty effort to regain its independence—there cannot be a man of liberal mind or benevolent heart who will not join with me in wishing them every success—though many trials may be made, and many attempts perhaps prove abortive, before this desirable object be attained yet we cannot help wishing that this people, who, for such a lapse of time, have been the reproach of other nations for being the slaves of despots and the victims of rival jealousy in her recent revolutions, should at last succeed in establishing a government which will secure to themselves and their prosperity, the immutable & unalienable rights of man.

It has been repeatedly stated in our papers, and you no doubt have often heard it, that the inhabitants of this part of France had a decided hatred to the American character; I can positively assert this is not the fact—that the present government of this country, and its agents residing here entertain sentiments extremely hostile towards us, as I believe too true (but the very influence which prevails at court, and the analogy of our revolution, will account for this) nor can it be wondered at, that they should behold, with the eye of jealousy and fear the rising greatest and rapid increase of prosperity of the only Republic on earth. The legitimate monarch of the old world very justly dread the example of wealth and happiness, which the elective system of the new present to their people, in whose minds this example had already taken root, and will ultimately spring forth in spite of every precautionary means that may be adopted. But whatever may be the opinion of the government at the Thuilleries the inhabitants of France, regard us as the only free and happy nation now in existence; that they esteem us will appear evident from what I have been credibly informed, and in part myself witnessed, that the very name of an American, when travelling in France, is a sure passport to the kindness and hospitality of its inhabitants—these feelings towards us, receive additional strength from the knowledge they possess, that our late contest with England (which they call the enemy to the prosperity of nations) had for us a successful issue, added to the never ceasing stream of their praise, that our country, now the only sacred asylum of liberty; opens its arms, and receives in its bosom their unfortunate and oppressed exiles. You must not be surprised if the minister from this court should display his diplomatic dependence in the affairs of Florida, which I learn has been a subject of diplomatic correspondence lately. Sometimes since, in this city a spirit of hostility was manifested against Americans, originating in the enmity with which the authorities here had, from their coming into power, unjustly persecuted the worthy and able officer of our government who then held the consulate of the United States at this place he has, however since returned to his native country, and the duties of his office devolving on his successor, Mr. Stroble, a gentleman long well known here, and whose conciliatory deportment, as well as his able and manly discharge of the trust confided to him, have not failed to produce the most beneficial effect, and having gained for himself and his countrymen the esteem and respect of all parties. Indeed it may now be truly said, that among the immense number of foreigners with which this great commercial city is always crowded none are treated with more, few with as much respect as the Americans. Now do I believe, there is now a country in the world (England excepted) where on national character does not produce corresponding sentiments among the inhabitants.

I cannot close this letter without mentioning to you a circumstance which I confess surprised me much; from the repeated statements both in the American and English papers, of the situation to which France was reduced by her continental wars, I was prepared to behold a country in the lowest state of misery and wretchedness, with a scanty and exhausted population. But from my own observation and all the intelligence I have acquired, I find the very reverse of this to be the case. I every where behold a numerous peasantry well clothed, living in excellent houses, and who appear to have enjoyed more of the comforts of life than the same class in any other part of Europe; I behold a country flourishing in a very high state of cultivation, and bearing such evident marks of internal improvements and prosperity, as speak volumes in praise of that government now abolishing; but which the impartial page of history will do the justice to record, that it has left behind it monuments of its wisdom, which will felt in France when those of its fame, the Austenlitz column, &c. will be mouldered in the dust; and although now reviled and scorned by the legitimates of Europe it has, in 20 years, done more for the civilization, prosperity, and improvement of France, than the old dynasty were able to accomplish from the time of Charles the 9th until the fall of Louis 16th.

New changes are reported to be in agitation—the factions at court are as violent as in the days of Louis XI. and Henry IV. but without the talents or power to affect great mischief other than by the littleness of their passions and the blindness of their views. The number of the friends of the Bourbons has not augmented since their second return. Their most earnest zealots confess the superiority of the system which had been destroyed for the glory and happiness of France, as well as for the cause of civilization and the sciences.

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

SOUND POLITICS.

The following extract from the Annual Address to the Electors of Massachusetts, by a committee appointed for the purpose, at a meeting of the Republican Members of the Legislature, contains a forcible appeal to the good sense of those who will open their eyes to demonstration. In no part of the Union are sounder Republicans to be found than in the Federal State of Massachusetts.

Nat. Intel.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS.

"Another result of the late war is not less pleasing to every patriot. Our struggle, and our splendid success, have proved the strength of our inextinguishable republican form of government. Many friends of aristocratic and monarchical government had prophesied, that our form of government could not withstand the shock of war. They prophesied that our union, at all times insecure, would in a state of war prove indeed 'a rope of sand.' How are the enemies of a republican government mortified at the result! Our government not only has weathered the tempest, but stands on a basis firmer than ever. We see verified the sentiment of the illustrious patriot Jefferson, that a republican government, so far from being weak, is in its nature the strongest government in the world.

"If any doubt of this truth before existed, we think the recent fate of the colossal empire of France, contrasted with that of the United States, must have removed the doubt. In the former case we see an empire of eighty millions, inured to arms, now crumbled to feeble fragments, and enduring the yoke of the most ignominious bondage. In the latter we see a republic of seven millions contending single-handed with a nation whose scepter sways the destinies of sixty millions of men, and defeating that nation most signally, both on the ocean and on the land. Whence this immense difference of result? We answer, from THE FREE FORM OF OUR GOVERNMENT. Every republican rallies round the ark of the Republic, and defends it from profanation. In a despotic government, the wearied subject, instead of counteracting, rejoices at a revolution knowing that no change can materially injure him, while it may bring great good.

"Citizens of American prize above all price a form of government so excellent; and thank Heaven that in the splendid issue of the late war is given additional evidence, that a republican government is—what WASHINGTON was—the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of our countrymen."

"Fellow Citizens—At the approaching election you will have two classes of candidates proposed to you for your selection. One class will be composed of those who have supported the national government in the late arduous and glorious conflict for our rights, honor and independence & who will still harmonize with it. The other class will be composed of those who during the same glorious conflict, exerted every nerve to weaken and embarrass the national government, and who will still watch every occasion of thwarting its measures.

"We all recollect the policy adopted during the war by the leaders of the party styled federalists. While the nation was fighting for its rights, and even for its existence, against a powerful foe, who had turned his whole strength against us, these men were unwearied in their attempts to paralyze the national arm, and to render our exertions abortive. Knowing that public credit was essential to a successful prosecution of the war, unwearied pains were taken to destroy this pillar of the nation. Essay after essay appeared in our newspapers, openly avowing this most unhalloved object. Our capitalists were called on, exhorted, entreated, conjured, not to lend their money. The enlistment of soldiers was impeded. Preachers of the gospel joined the same unprincipled standard, and denounced the judgments of heaven and the pains of hell, on those who should dare to aid their government. Every success of our enemy was carefully proclaimed. The conflagration of Washington excited joy; and an idea was expressed in the Senate of Massachusetts, that New Orleans might fall into the hands of the enemy. And while our chief towns were made to resound with impious *Te Deums* for the success of the arms of Britain on the continent of Europe, it was decreed by the delirious majority of the same Senate, that it was not becoming a 'moral and religious people to express approbation of the victories of Hull, and Jones and Decatur, and Bainbridge, & the immortal Lawrence. Not only were the pretensions of Great Britain daily and openly advocated, and our government most insolently reviled for having the courage to resist them; but even when the arrogance of Great Britain demanded a most humiliating cession of a large portion of the U. States, the finest and richest of our soil, men were found base enough unblushingly to advocate these haughty claims, and to urge a compliance with them!

"But the full 'mystery of inquiry' has not yet been named. The HARTFORD CONVENTION was the climax of political delirium. At a time when all hands and hearts ought to have been united in defending our rights, the leaders of the party formed a Convention, one of the avowed objects of which was to set at defiance this very constitution, by seizing the taxes assessed by the national government, for the use of the state treasury. But this was not all. The horrid

intention was openly avowed, of 'throwing off all connection between New England and the rest of the United States; and making a treaty of commerce with England'—thus at once dissolving our sacred union, and commencing open civil war!

"Spirit of Washington! Would to Heaven thou hadst been at this moment in visible shape in the legislative hall of Massachusetts, to have 'frowned indignantly on the first dawning' of this wicked attempt to violate one of thy most solemn farewell injunctions.

"Fellow Citizens—are the partisans of these men those who, at the approaching election, you will support to represent you in the Congress of the United States? Or will you support those who, in the hour of peril, supported the cause of your beloved country?"

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

The United States cannot escape censure by any course which they pursue. If they receive foreign officers into their service, they are at once suspected of employing foreign talents for some daring or insidious purpose. If they employ native citizens, they are accused of the most unbounded vanity in preferring their own countrymen to foreigners.

Since many of the French emigrants have reached this country, it was reported that several of them had been commissioned and employed by the government of the United States; though they had not pursued this policy—they had already officers enough of their own, who had been disbanded from the service, whom they thought themselves bound to prefer in all cases of vacancy. This commendable course of policy, which at once contributed to reward the men of merit, was mistaken on the other side of the water—and nothing was talked of, but the humane consideration of the United States in employing the emigrant, who was thrown upon our shores, destitute of almost bread.

This report could not injure the United States, but might expose the emigrant to the most serious disappointment. Dr. Eustis, our minister at the Hague, with a consideration which does him credit, came forward in an authoritative article, though without the signature of his name and in the most delicate terms, contradicted the report. So far every thing appeared to be correct, and it was presumed that there was an end of the matter.

Some of the London editors, however, would not let it rest here. These gentlemen, who are not so ready to forget or to forgive the triumph of our arms, have pounced upon the publication with an asperity which it does not deserve. 'Such a report,' says the London Star, 'needed no contradiction. There is not a more confident man in existence, at the present moment, than an American Admiral, and an American General. There is not now a naval or military officer in the United States, who does not think he could act his part as well as any European Admiral of them all, and who would not think himself very ill used, if any foreigner, however great his fame in arms, was put over his head.'

What wonderful ignorance do some of these London editors display about a set of people, of whom they seem to know so much. 'American Admirals!' We have never had one of them. There is no such thing found in all our naval annals. So that it is still more mortifying to the English to have been beaten by a set of people who had not a single admiral upon their roll. We had to encounter them with very fearful odds indeed—when we had only Captains and Commodores to pit against their Admirals and Rear Admirals of the Red, the White and the Blue!

If our naval officers were as 'confident' as the Star represents them, could any one blame them? Victory inspires confidence, and defeat despair. Surely then, as they have been the most victorious, they ought to be the most 'confident' men in existence. Ought they not to be confident, when they have seen young men, with the down yet soft upon their cheeks, braving and conquering their veteran heroes? When they see the youthful Perry capturing an entire squadron upon Lake Erie? or Macdonough subduing a second squadron upon Lake Champlain? Have the English any young Admirals who have ever performed such achievements? Are they able to produce two such Admirals, as our simple Commodores Perry and Macdonough? We ought to be confident, with such convincing arguments before us—We ought to be confident, when we see the deep impression which we have made upon the English themselves—and when we are told that an English Captain declared, at the table of the Governor of Gibraltar, that if he was to meet with an American vessel of the same force of his own, he would attempt to run away from her.

As to the American Generals—though they may not be so vain as the Star has imagined; though they may not be able at present to cope in every respect with Bonaparte or Bernadotte; though they have not seen service enough to train them to this point, yet they too have many reasons to be confident. They have coped with British generals, with no inconsiderable success. With Drummonds and Rials, the Pakenhams and Prevosts, they have gallantly contended, and victory has plumed their crest. May they not then be confident of encountering such generals with some prospect of success? May they not be confident of meeting any danger, or emergency, in which their country may be placed? Experience, not genius, is the only thing

wanting. Of this fact we are confident, without pretending to be arrogant. Let the English then rail at us as much as they will—Those only truly laugh who truly win.

The Legislature of New York convened at Albany on the 5th instant.—On the same day, Gov. TOMPKINS addressed both Houses. The following paragraphs are extracted from his speech:—

"The general state of peace in which mankind at length repose, is a subject of high felicitation. Europe, hitherto the theatre of perpetual and bloody contention, now presents a spectacle of nations at amity, rivalling each other only in quiet industry, commercial enterprise, and all the means of repairing the ravages caused by their long and cruel wars.

"The southern part of our continent is the principal exception to universal peace.—There we behold a vast population, inhabiting a boundless extent of fertile territory, struggling to dispel the clouds of superstition, and to shake off the chains of foreign despotism. An effort so noble challenges the best wishes of the philanthropist, and cannot fail to receive the sympathy of the citizens of the U. States: And if, in the dispensation of Providence, it shall be decreed, that our southern brethren may terminate their political sufferings in the establishment of a great confederacy of Republics, mutually cultivating the arts and sciences, conducting extensive and liberal commerce, promoting agriculture, becoming respectable and happy at home and honored abroad, and dispensing all the blessings of religious and political freedom, this Western hemisphere will present a scene of delightful contemplation.

"Within our own borders every thing is tranquil and happy; and altho' some of the productions of the earth have not been so abundant the past season as they usually are, a bountiful store, fully sufficient, with prudent foresight, to supply all the necessities and comforts of life, is still left us.—This, and the general healthfulness of the season, call forth warm emotions of gratitude to the Great Dispenser of every good.

"When we compare the situation of the U. States with that of other countries, we have great cause of self gratulation.—We find ourselves in the enjoyment of every rational right, civil and religious.—Our government has proved itself capable of resisting the shock of political changes which peace or war can produce. Its duration, then, may confidently be predicted, coeval with the intelligence and virtue of its inhabitants.

"The present state of the world, and the general disposition of mankind, are propitious to the encouragement of learning, the advancement of the arts and the extension of religious information; the certain and only means of perpetuating our happy condition. As the guardians of the prosperity, liberty and morals of the State, we are therefore bound by every injunction of patriotism & wisdom, to endow to the utmost of our resources, schools and seminaries of learning, to patronize public improvements, and to cherish all institutions for the diffusion of religious knowledge and for the promotion of piety and virtue."

NEW BOTANY BAY.

The Inspectors of the State Prison of New York, in an address to the Legislature, thro' the Governor of the State, lament the excess of numbers condemned to the Penitentiary, which makes frequent pardons indispensable, and otherwise detracts from the utility of the institution. They then proceed thus:—

"With these facts before us, it has become a matter of serious consideration whether the State Prison has not a tendency to demoralise rather than to reclaim criminals; for whenever punishment is so far mitigated as not to be dreaded, the law fails in the effect it proposes to produce. We are, therefore, firmly of opinion, that some different plan for the punishment of crimes, of the first magnitude, such as arson, forgery and other felonies of the deepest dye, ought to be adopted, or a State Prison in every District will be required to contain the delinquents.—Permit us, then, to suggest to your Excellency and the honorable the Legislature, the propriety of recommending, thro' our Representatives in Congress, the establishment, by the general government of a colony on the north west coast of America, at or near the Columbia River, or at Madison Island, to which convicts of the aforementioned class shall be transported. If, however, the government of the U. States should object to this plan, why may not this state adopt a similar one, on a smaller scale, and fix on some place on the frontiers of the State, where they may be sent and usefully employed, to keep them from committing in future, their depredations on society? Believing that the utility as well as the necessity of some distant place being fixed upon, to which certain convicts in the different States of the Union may be transported, will be generally acknowledged by Congress, we feel anxious that the subject should be submitted to their consideration as early as possible."

The mines of New Spain, according to Humboldt, occupy a surface of 12,000 square leagues, and furnish seven times more silver than all the mines of Europe together.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Yesterday arrived at this port the elegant fast sailing, coppered ship Importer, Hall, in the remarkably short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed, on the 24th day of October.

By this arrival, we learn verbally, that the price of grain had not advanced for the last ten days, and that Flour was 63 to 65 shillings; Upland Cotton 18 to 20 pence.

The British Government have prohibited the distillation of spirits from grain in Ireland.

A London paper of Oct. 12th, says, "there appears to be a very strong probability that our ports will be thrown open on the 15th November, for the free import of foreign wheat. It is calculated that 130,000 quarters of foreign wheat are already under the king's lock, waiting the event of the averages on the 15th November.

A note was sent by the Dey of Algiers, on board the British man of war Impregnable, stating, that in the battle, he lost 5000 Janissaries, and from 3 to 6000 Arabs, besides women and children.

It is stated under the Constantinople head of August 23, that Gen. Savary had been ordered to quit that place, and that he had embarked on board an American ship for Salem.

Passengers in the Importer. His excellency Jonathan Russel, late American Minister at the Court of Sweden; Mr. Richards and daughter, Mr. Wainwright and lady, Mr. Wright & niece, Messrs. Hayes, Townes, Rogers, Lawson, M. Merine, Howland, Hone, Payson, Coote, Mrs. Hall and 4 children, and 13 in the steerage.

An article from Naples, as late as the 17th of Sept. says "The negotiations continue with Mr. Pinkney, but they have changed their character."

Lord Exmouth, in the Queen Charlotte, with the Portsmouth division of his squadron arrived at Spithead the 5th of Oct.—as had also arrived the Plymouth division.

Adm. Lord Beresford had arrived at Lisbon from Brazil.

The sessions of the two Chambers of the States General of the Netherlands, terminated on the 3d.—They were to meet again at Brussels on the 21st. On the last day of the session, the king sent a message with the following documents: 1. Treaty of Alliance with his Catholic Majesty, containing an arrangement to protect the trade of both powers against Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. 2. Treaty of Peace with Algiers. 3. A Convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia, respecting the boundaries on the right bank of the Maese, and the import duties on raw materials.

A petty conspiracy had been detected in Paris, and some concealed arms were discovered.—Several persons, all of the lower classes, have been imprisoned in consequence.

The Irish government has determined, immediately, to put a stop to the distillation from grain.

The Londonderry Journal of Oct. 15, says "In this neighborhood, scarcely any grain has yet been saved—indeed, the quantity yet cut down is by no means considerable, and much of the standing corn, we fear, will be very unproductive, even should the weather become fine. During the last week, the hopes of the farmer have been alternately raised and depressed by sudden transitions from sunshine to heavy rains.—The week has commenced favorably.—The almost continual rains have nearly destroyed the standing corn in the neighborhood of Limerick—and from all parts of the country we hear of the universal blight and smut that is in the wheat.—The potatoe crops are also indifferent."

AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.

A letter is published in the Paris Moniteur, under the signature of G. Bonnet, a letter, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General of the Political Department, &c. wherein he asserts, that the author of Junius is Mr. Hugh Boyd—that he had this information himself from Mr. Boyd, at Bengal, who showed him the letters of Junius in manuscript.

London, October 12.

A gentleman who left Calais on the 9th inst. states, that the country along the coast, presented a melancholy picture, the crops of corn rotting on the ground, some cut, and some uncut, and a scarcity apprehended in consequence, except in the article of oats, of which there appeared to be a large quantity.

October 21.

The Prince of Schwartzberg, it is said, was about to proceed to Warsaw, on a mission extraordinary, from the Court of Vienna to the Emperor of Russia.

Letters from Hamburg of the 11th, state, that the negotiation with the French government, relative to the restitution of the property of the Bank, has been brought to a close. The amount of the money and bullion seized by Davoust, was 16,000,000. The French government would not consent to refund more than 10,000,000.—This offer has been accepted.

The differences between the King of Wirtemberg and his Diet, seem to be arriving at their climax. It is stated that his Majesty has peremptorily rejected a plan for the military organization of his kingdom, as not even admitting of discussion.—Prince Paul, too, returning unexpectedly from France, has been ordered to a distance from public affairs.

A Leghorn article says, that abundance of corn comes in from the Euxine. Our magazines are full; Genoa is also full. Six hundred ships have sailed from the Mediterranean ports to Odessa for corn.—About half have come back, the rest wait for their cargoes.

A private letter from Paris, of the 16th inst. says, "most alarming disposition has manifested itself, particularly within the last two days among the lower classes. The cause is not less alarming—a rise in the price of bread."

Oct. 17.—According to a paragraph from Naples, the Americans have considerably abated their pretensions, in consequence of which an arrangement was about to be effected.

October 18. A vessel arrived last week from St. Helena, which was put under embargo for some time, and an officer brought dispatches up to government. The nature of them has not transpired—but they seem important from the secrecy that has been observed.

A dreadful conflagration broke out at Constantinople on the 15th of August, 1200 houses and 3000 shops and ware houses were destroyed.

Soult has lately embarked for Baltimore in the Americans ship Rolla. He assumed the name of M. Friar.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Oct. 22.

The Courier of last night says that the 58th and 61st regiments have embarked for Jamaica "in consequence of fears entertained of an insurrection of the negroes.

We lament to say that alarming tumults have arisen in Monmouthshire.

The London Gazette of the 8th inst. contains an intimation that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to approve of the 6th foot bearing on its colors and appointment, the word "Niagara" in consideration of its distinguished services on Niagara frontier during the year 1814.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

The new coinage goes on with great rapidity. Each press produces per minute 60 pieces, that is 3600 per hour.—The hours of work are ten daily. There are ten presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 336,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of £2,500,000 in shillings and sixpences in the proportion of 7 of the former to 5 of the latter.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, November 11, 1816.

At a general court martial, of which Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott is President, convened at New York on the second of Sept. 1816, and continued by adjournments—Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge I. Misconduct in office, and conduct unbecoming an officer & a gentleman.

Charge II. Misconduct and gross injustice in office.

Charge III. Misconduct in office.

Charge IV. Neglect of duty & misconduct in office.

Friday, 1st Nov. 1816.

The court proceeded to pronounce the following judgment:

The court, after having read over the whole of the evidence, as well on the part of the prosecution as on that of defence, and after the most mature deliberation, do find the prisoner, Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, not guilty of either of the charges or specifications exhibited against him. The court do therefore honorably acquit him of the same; and the court feel it to be due to the good of the service to pronounce, that most of the charges appear to it as frivolous, and the whole of them without support or foundation.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Maj. Gen. by brevet, and President of the Court.

R. H. WINDER, Army J. Advocate and of the Court. The sentence of the Court, honorably acquitting Major Gen. Gaines of all the charges and specifications alleged against him, is approved.

JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The president of the court will restore the sword of Maj. Gen. Gaines, with a copy of these orders.

The general court martial, of which Maj. Gen. Scott is president, is hereby dissolved.

Maj. Gen. Gaines will resume the command of the eastern section of the south division of the army.

D. PARKER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

FROM THE COURANT.

Short Chapters of Hints and Advice—ments on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

How poor families should "work it." "WHAT shall we eat? What shall we drink? Where with shall we be clothed?"—Take courage, if you are in the right way:—Providence helps those who rely upon Providence, and mean while employ their best endeavors to help themselves.

If you are a poor man, and, in these hard times, sorely weighed down, look, that in the pious scale there be no weights of your own furnishing.

You have a family to support:—And is that all? Have you no idleness to support? no extravagance to support? no vice

to support? Are you diligent, yourself, in your occupations? Instead of running here and there, after amusement, do you carefully husband your time, and do you diligently employ your hands, in procuring things necessary for the body. Is the good woman, one "that seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands." Do you both do your best to bring up your sons and daughters in habits of useful industry? Do you try your best to save, as well as to earn? Are there no items of family expense which you might expunge, and yet neither suffer, nor considerably feel the want of them?—If you are not given to strong drink nor any consuming vice else, and if you have hands and health to labor and a good will to work hard and be saving, both yourself and your husband—then, thank God and take courage.

Hard as the times are, and hard as in all likelihood they will continue to be poor families that are blest with health, and whose hands are taught to labor, will be able to provide themselves with necessities, and even to lay up something for the seasons of sickness and age. But then they must buckle close to their business, day in and day out they must be no less saving than industrious; they must be content with plain food and plain attire, and with the bare necessities and essential comforts of life.

But "go to know," ye who wittingly and willingly strike hands with poverty whose chosen ways lead directly and inevitably to want and woe. Will the heavens, think ye, rain down bread to feed the mouth of idleness? Shall miracles be wrought to sustain extravagance, waste, disposition and profligacy? Has *Tom Tindler*, any right to complain of the times?—*Tom Tindler*, who in maintaining one vice, spends as much as would maintain three children.

In sober truth, there are too many of such husbands and fathers; too many resolved to feed their vices, though their families starve.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 19.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. WIER, Consul of the U. States at Riga, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday last, with despatches from Mr. HARRIS, Charge des Affaires of the U. States at the Court of Russia.

Mr. W. we understand, left St. Petersburg about the middle of Sept.; at which time the Emperor had left St. Petersburg for Warsaw, on a journey to make some arrangements respecting the internal affairs of his Empire.

Of the contents of Mr. Harris's despatches, we do not pretend to any precise knowledge. It is understood, generally, however, that the arrest and confinement of Mr. Kosloff, the Russian Consul General, at Philadelphia, by a warrant from a Magistrate of that city, for an imputed criminal offense, had, under the influence of Mr. Daschkoff's representations, created some dissatisfaction in the Imperial Government; which manifested itself in the temporary prohibition of Mr. Harris from attending the Russian court, and in the orders which, it is already understood, have terminated Mr. Daschkoff's mission in this country. These steps were taken, we learn, with evident reluctance on the part of the Emperor, and under an impression that it had been in the power of this government to prevent the arrest—in omitting to do which, there had been a want of that respect justly due to his character and station. The measures which he adopted were intended to evince his sensibility to an imagined wrong, and to give an opportunity, in case of ascertained neglect on our part, for due reparation to be made for it; or for the explanations which the case admitted, if it should appear, as the fact was, that there had been none such.

It is understood that, as soon as our government became acquainted with the effect which had been produced at St. Petersburg by the representations of Mr. Daschkoff, Mr. Coles, (the late Secretary of the President) was sent in the *Prometheus*, a public ship, with despatches to Mr. Harris, embracing such a view of the whole transaction, as it actually occurred, and with such unequivocal assurances of the friendly disposition of our government towards Russia, as there was every reason to believe would be entirely satisfactory.

It is with pleasure we now state, that from the temper manifested, at the time Mr. Wier left St. Petersburg, by the Imperial Government towards the United States, there is every reason to believe that this affair will be amicably adjusted, and that without any long delay.

Gen. BERNARD, late a Lieut. General in the French army, is now in this city, and we understand has accepted an appointment in the Engineer Department of our army. We remember the testimonials of his distinguished merit, which were before Congress during the last session. In Europe, Gen. B. is acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished military Engineers of the age, a man of profound learning in most branches of natural philosophy, possessing great firmness of mind & simplicity of manners. In all the late campaigns under Napoleon, he was attached to the military cabinet of the Emperor. Gen. Bernard is the first foreign officer who has been admitted into the military service of the U. States. He declined, it has been stated, very flattering overtures from some of the European sovereigns, and rendered his services to our government, and Congress, appreciating the value of his

talents to our military youth, passed a special act for his admission.

NOVEMBER 21.

Under the New York head will be found the particulars of news, by an arrival at New York from England. The recent rapid advance of Bread Stuffs, on the arrival of the *Harlequin*, is proved to have been premature, since higher prices have been lately given for wheat and flour in this country, than (duties and charges out of the question) it could be got for in England. In consequence prevailing doubt of the correctness of the *Harlequin* news, flour & wheat have been some days falling. The selling price of flour in this District is about eleven dollars and a half per barrel. It is a fact, credible to the discernment of the merchants of Alexandria, that in that great Flour Market, the article did not raise tho' there was not as much in store, as in New York, Baltimore, and other ports to a price beyond what the principles and course of trade would justify. Flour we believe, did not advance in Alexandria much beyond 12 dollars. The highest sale we heard of in this city was at 13 and a half. There is very little probability, we think, of flour falling below 10 dollars, and perhaps not below 11, for months to come.

The highest prices of wheat and corn, flour and meal, particularly of the latter arising from the poverty of the crops in this part of the country, have excited serious uneasiness for the sake of those whose main dependence for support is on these articles. It will scarcely be credited, that Corn Meal is retailing in this city at two dollars and a half per bushel, and has been sold, as we have heard, at three. Cannot our Western friends send down the Mississippi, and round to the Atlantic ports, some part of their plentiful crops? If the project be practicable, those who undertake it cannot fail of realising a handsome profit.

So heavy is the pressure of the scarcity, and the fear of its being increased by the extraordinary shipments of flour, &c. that, we have been told, the prohibition of the exportation of these articles by Congress has been the subject of conversation, in some parts of the country. We believe, however, that a resort to restrict measures will not be found necessary, since the surplus products of some parts of the country, we doubt not, is abundantly sufficient to supply all deficiencies, real or apprehended, in others.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

We have been favored with the following copy of the correspondence which took place between Lord Exmouth and Mr. Shaler, American Consul General at Algiers, subsequent to the bombardment of that place.

LORD EXMOUTH TO WM. SHALER, ESQ.
Queen Charlotte, Bay of Algiers,
2d Sept. 1816.

SIR,
Mr. McDonnell having stated to me your extreme kindness and attention to him during the period of his cruel confinement by the Dey of Algiers, I feel it to be no more my inclination than my duty, as commander in chief of this fleet, to convey to you in the name of my nation, as well as individually, my sincere acknowledgments for this proof of your friendly disposition.
I am also fully aware of the extent of your humanity towards the officers and men of his Majesty's ship *Prometheus*, who were so unjustifiably detained and thrown into chains by this ferocious chief; inasmuch as you not only clothed them, but furnished them with money to relieve the cravings of hunger. Such acts of humane generosity ought not to be unrecorded, particularly when they were exercised at the risk of your personal safety; and it will be a gratification to me, to bring this circumstance before the view of his Majesty's government in the light it merits.

I must request you will do me the favor to inform me of the expense you have been at, in alleviating the sufferings of my distressed countrymen, in order that I may repay you—and I shall at all times be ready to acknowledge to your country this act of benevolence.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) EXMOUTH.

ANSWER.

Consulate General of the U. States,
Algiers, 2d Sept. 1816.

WM. SHALER TO LORD EXMOUTH.

SIR,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Lordship did me the honour to address, me this morning.

My regard for Mr. McDonnell was sufficient to call into activity every thing within my power to serve him and his family in the critical situation in which they were placed, and I never doubted that in similar circumstances, my countrymen would have received from any British officer, situated as I was, the same relief which it was fortunately in my power to extend to the officers and boat's crew of his Britannic Majesty's ship *Prometheus*, so unjustly detained here.

I avail myself of this occasion, to assure your Lordship, that in the case in question my feelings occurred with what I consider to be my duty, and that I receive with sensibility your very flattering approbation of what I have done.

The money advanced by me for the relief of the British officers and seamen detained here, amounts to about one hun-

dred dollars, which if agreeable to your Lordship, I will settle with Mr. McDonnell.

With very great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant,
WM. SHALER.

The sober good sense, the persevering enquiry and the firm purpose of Mr. Monroe, have secured to him great public favor. He will need no recommendation to our best citizens, who have possessed his past life and his public character, and who know what to expect from the best proofs of talents and virtues. The higher we approach to the time of his election the more confirmed the public sentiment is in his favor. We can ask no better proof than in the character of the disputes which have arisen in regard to the election of a President of the U. States. Some pretence is employed against the manner in which the candidate has been bro't before the nation. While this dispute continues nothing is suffered to touch the merit of the candidate. On the other hand, the persons, who had no concurrence in the nomination or concern about the manner, from some former questions of state, are silent about the part it is proper to take, to make resistance to the friends of the present administration.

Salem Register.

LUBEC, (Mass.) Nov. 8.

"I have observed in several papers an account of a 'bloody affair' on Grand Menan, between the English and American fishermen. I can assure you, sir, that the story was not heard in this place until it came to us through the medium of the papers, altho' scarcely a day passes that some one is not here from Grand Menan.—Since I saw the account I have conversed with those who live there, and they knew nothing of it. It is of the same character of the story of the English having seized all the American property in this quarter."

MARSHAL SOULT.

We have seen a letter from a respectable gentleman in Amsterdam, dated Oct. 6th, which says—

"The famous Marshal SOULT took his passage a few days since in the ship *Nolla*, Captain Childs, for Baltimore.—He had been *incognito* here some days previous. Madame, the Duchess, and her son, have been left behind, but will soon follow."

Best. Centinel.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.

A schooner, said to be under the flag of Buenos Ayres, called the *Mondocina*, burthen 256 tons, 4 guns and 75 men, commanded by a Capt. Johnson, of Baltimore, has been seized by the collector of Annapolis, for an alleged violation of the revenue laws.

HAGERSTOWN, (Md.) Nov. 12.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.
On Friday last, in the neighbourhood Boonsborough, in this county, a child of about 6 years of age, was scalded to death, in a kettle of boiling apple-butter. The particulars we have not been able to learn.

The step-father of the child was committed to jail, on Sunday last, on a charge of having thrown it into the kettle.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

NEW STEAM BOAT.
On Tuesday last, the elegant Steam Boat *New Jersey*, Moses Rogers, Master, sailed from this port for Baltimore. This boat is coppered completely and furnished with powerful copper boilers—she is finished in a style superior to any ever built in this place; the workmanship of the main and Ladies Cabins is executed with great taste and with every possible accommodation for Passengers.

Her Engine was constructed by Mr. Daniel Large of this City, Engineer, it appears to be an improvement of the plan proposed by Mr. David Prentice, and exemplified in one of the ferry boats on the Delaware. The Cylinder is fixed upon an inclined plane and the shafts of the two wheels are furnished with a crank common to both, which crank by a connecting rod puts the fixtures of the Cylinder and air pump in motion, without that tremor and noise which is so injurious to Steam Boats in general, and unpleasant to the Passengers. Her speed in the trials which have been made, exceeds that of the fastest boats at their commencement, and if she continues to improve she will be one of the most expeditious steam Boats in the U. States. No expenses have been withheld, every opportunity has been employed to fit her for the station in the line of Steam Boats for which she is intended, between Baltimore and Elkton. Captain Rogers was the first who went to sea in a Steam boat, he navigated the *Phoenix*, in 1809, from New York to Philadelphia; in 1813 he navigated the *Eagle* from this port to Baltimore, and now towards the close of November he proposes to conduct this Steam boat to the Capes of the Delaware and from thence to Baltimore, by way of Norfolk, in Va.

CONNECTICUT METHODISTS.

The following article is copied from the *Columbian Register*, a democratic paper printed at New Haven.

Legislative appropriation of Public Money.

Immediately after the close of the late session of the General Assembly, the Hon. JAMES HILLHOUSE, late Senator of the United States, called on one of the most

ancient members of the Methodist Society in this city, and presented him with a handbill, containing an act of the Legislative body, appropriating to the Methodists and other religious sects in this state, certain sums of money, to be applied to their use and benefit; requesting him to lay the same before his brethren, as he had opportunity, for their consideration, with such explanations as he, the said J. H. suggested; the more effectually to do this, a general meeting of the Society was called, and after appointing ISAAC GILBERT, sen. Chairman and Jacob Wolf, Secretary, proceeded to the consideration of the aforesaid act, & adopted the following resolutions; as expressive of their real sentiments of its most obvious character—as follows:

At a general meeting of the male members of the Methodist Society, in the city of New-Haven, convened by appointment, Nov. 7, 1816; for the purpose of taking into consideration, and expressing their views of the late act of the legislature of this state, making appropriations to them and others, of certain monies, to be obtained (if obtained at all) by drafts on the general government of the United States:

Resolved, That we do not consider Legislative appropriations of money to religious societies, as having a tendency to promote vital religion in the receivers, but on the contrary, it is calculated to corrupt their minds from the simplicity of the gospel, to enlist their feelings in their interest of party politics; to enslave their consciences to those who are most liberal, and, in fine, to induce them to place the cross of Christ at the feet of civil authority.

Resolved, That neither in the nature of things or by any authority vested in them, do we conceive that the Legislature of this State has any right to make appropriations of the people's money, which was raised for other purposes, to the use and benefit of religious societies; for if the good people of this State are disposed to make such appropriations, they can and will do it without the interference of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That we cannot be persuaded that the Legislature, in appropriating \$12,000, of a doubtful claim, to the use and benefit of the Methodists, as a people, have done it from any good will they bear toward them, but wholly from party motives, & designed to influence the election for state authorities; and whereas the money so appropriated, is part of \$145,000 claimed for services said to be rendered the U. States during the late war with G. Britain; and whereas the general government has denied the legality of such claim, and refused to pay the demand, with the exception of about seventeen thousand dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That we view the appropriations made to the Methodists, Baptists, and Episcopalians, as a matter of intrigue, designed either to make a tool of these religious denominations; to pave the way for obtaining the balance of ninety five thousand dollars (sixty eight thousand of which is appropriated to the use and benefit of the Congregationalists and Yale College) or in the event they should fail of obtaining the several sums appropriated to their use and benefit; to alienate the minds of these sects from the administration of the general government, and by that means do something towards helping themselves into the chair of state.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christians to be on their guard against the intrigues of worldly men; to maintain their rights, liberties and privileges sacred and entire, against every attempt either by fraud or force to wrest them from their hands.

Resolved, therefore, that we recommend, and it is hereby recommended to our brethren in this state, peaceably, quietly, and seriously to meet together in their several societies (as we have done) to take in consideration the late act of the Assembly making an appropriation of 12 thousand dollars to their use and benefit, under the circumstances above noticed, and determine (as there are about four thousand communicants in this state) whether they will be bought over to the interest of their oppressor for the paltry sum of three dollars per head—a sum too, worse than old continental money; as it has no existence on paper, and never will have, unless they, within the Baptists and Episcopalians, can give it one.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be presented; and the same is hereby presented, to those members of the General Assembly, who opposed and withheld their votes from the support of the bill making the appropriation of money now under our consideration.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in some public newspapers, and the different printers in the state are hereby requested to copy the same into their respective papers.

In behalf of the Methodist society in New-Haven.

ISAAC GILBERT, Sen. Chm.
Jacob Wolf, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26. 1816.

Congress will meet on Monday next, as also the Legislature of this State—our readers may therefore look for a sketch of proceedings from both, so far as our limits may permit.

New York, Nov. 21.

RUSSIAN ARMY.

According to very late advices, the Russian army amounts to 1,100,000 men—800,000 uniforms were lately ordered from England; and, from Alexander's increased ambition, &c. some active employment for the soldiers was expected by or before next spring.—We have this from a very respectable source.

M. DE NEUVILLE, the French Minister, arrived in this city yesterday. *Nat. Int.*
The frigate Congress, Captain Morris, sailed from New York on the 18th inst., with a fine westerly wind, for the Gulf of Mexico.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The publishers of newspapers throughout the United States, will no doubt feel indebted to the Postmaster General for the instructions which he issues to the Deputy Postmasters in this day's paper. The duty thereby enjoined would doubtless have been required by law had it occurred to the framers thereof at the proper time; but the Postmaster General has wisely supplied the omission. The order will be productive of public good, and save the printers of newspapers a loss which they have heretofore suffered for the want of the information they will now punctually receive. We hope it will be extensively circulated by those whom it so materially benefits.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Nov. 16, 1816.
The several Post-Masters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is ad-

ressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the Editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MCGS, Junr.
Post Master General.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following exhibit of the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, will show the state of the parties in 1812 and 1816, so far as the latter has been already ascertained, and the mode of election:

States.	Mode of election.	1812.	1816.
N. Hampshire,	Gen. Ticket	3	8
Massachusetts,	Legislature	22	
Connecticut,	Legislature	9	9
Rhode Island,	Gen. Ticket	4	
Vermont,	Legislature	8	8
New York,	Legislature	20	29
New Jersey,	Gen. Ticket	8	8
Pennsylvania,	Gen. Ticket	25	25
Delaware,	Legislature	4	4
Maryland,	Districts	6	5
Virginia,	Gen. Ticket	25	25
N. Carolina,	Gen. Ticket	15	15
S. Carolina,	Legislature	11	
Georgia,	Legislature	8	
Kentucky,		12	
Tennessee,		8	
Ohio,	Gen. Ticket	7	
Louisiana,	Legislature	3	
Indiana,			
		128	119

The following exhibit of the names of the present Congress, in the first column, and those elected to the next Congress, in the second column, will show as well the actual state of the returns, as the changes which have been made: Continued from the Centinel of the 9th of Nov.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRESENT CONGRESS.	NEXT CONGRESS.
Daniel Webster	Josiah Butler
Chas. H. Atherton	John F. Parrott
Wm. Hale	Nathaniel Uphorn
Bradbury City	Clifton Claggett
Roger Love	Salma Hale
Josiah W. Wilcox	Arthur Livermors

NEW-JERSEY.

Lewis Condit	Charles Kinsey
Thomas Ward	John Linn
Henry Southard	Henry Southard
Benjamin Bennet	Benjamin Bennet
Ezra Baker	Joseph Bloomfield
Ephraim Bateman	Ephraim Bateman

Federalists in Italics.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. *Ensigns Martin*, junr. to Miss *Mary Nabb*, daughter of the late John Nabb, Esq. all of this county.

On Wednesday last, at Friends' Meeting, *Willis Wright*, to *Annab Wilson*, both of Caroline county.

On Thursday last, at Friends' Meeting, *Tristram Needles*, to *Sarah W. Nock*, both of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. *John W. Blake*, to Miss *Eliza Ray*, both of this county.

Public Sale.

Will commence at Queens Town, on MONDAY, 2d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the sale of a part of the Personal Estate of Charles Hobbs, deceased, consisting of:

A variety of House and Kitchen Furniture, a handsome new G. g. saddle, carriage and work Horses, farming implements of every sort; about 150 Sheep, and about 180 head of Cattle, among which are several yokes of well broke Oxen.—And will commence on the MONDAY afterwards at the same place, the sale of a large and well chosen collection of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, laid in by the deceased but a few days before his death, and since appraised at about \$600. The sales will be continued from day to day till the property is all sold. A credit of six months will be given on sums above five dollars, for the payment of which good security will be required. For sums not exceeding five dollars the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ANNA HOBBS, adm'rix
N. M. HOBBS, ad'mr.
Queen Anns county, Nov. 25. (26)

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, 10th day of December next, on the premises, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, situated below the Brick Row of buildings, commonly called *Eagle's Row*, lately occupied by *Thomas Wood*, deceased. This property will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest till paid. The sale will take place at ten o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by:

PATRICK MNEAL.

Nov. 26—3.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, under and in virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, for the benefit of the creditors of the late *John Harwood*, of Talbot county, deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the REAL PROPERTY of the said John Harwood, consisting of the Dwelling Houses and Lots, that he purchased from the late James Earle, Esq. in his life time, as Trustee for the creditors of Hugh Martin, deceased, and that he held and occupied, at the time of his death.

This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds with approved securities for the purchase money, payable with interest from the day of sale—when all the purchase money and the interest thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, all the property by him, her or them bought, free and discharged from all claim of the executors of James Earle aforesaid, or the heirs of John Harwood. By the decree aforesaid, the Creditors of John Harwood are required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office, within four months from the day of sale, of which they are requested to take due notice.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee
for the creditors of John Harwood.
Nov. 30—3.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned not to credit my wife LYDIA SHANKS, after this date, as her conduct has been such as to force me to the disagreeable necessity of withholding any support from her, or paying any debts she may contract.
JOHN T. SHANKS.
Talbot county, Nov. 26—3.

The moral in the following is excellent; we could have wished the repetition of the same rhymes less frequent.

Boston Centinel.

Mr. Russell.—On my way to Church last Sabbath, I passed thro' a grove, where the falling of the leaves, (occasioned by the frost the preceding night), reminded me more forcibly than ever of the brevity of human life; and also of the justness of the prophet's simile, where he says, "We all do fade as a leaf." On my return home, the subject again occupied my mind, and led to the following reflections, which, if you please, you may publish as a Saturday's Monitor. Yours, AMICUS.

"WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF."

How rapidly time glides away,
Our being how transient and brief!
This hardly a moment we stay,
Before we decay as the leaf.

Now Autumn reminds us once more,
That nature is fading and brief;
That shortly our day will be o'er,
When we must decay as the leaf.

In Infancy, Childhood and Youth,
We banish reflection and grief,
And seldom will list to the truth,
That all must decay as the leaf.

Yet oft in those seasons we see,
(But lately 'twas witness'd with grief)
The youngest of three, or three,
To show us we fade as a leaf.

Though many to Manhood attain,
Unbroken by sorrow and grief,
Yet age is attended with pain,
And shortly we fade as a leaf.

The few who arrive at four score,
Are common palmed and deaf;
Their sight oft has left them before,
Thus fading away like the leaf.

The longer we live on the earth,
The stronger will be our belief,
That all men are doom'd from their birth,
To fade and decay as the leaf.

Who then, that is wise would delay,
(Since life's so uncertain and brief),
To think and prepare for the day,
In which he must fade as the leaf.

To day, blessed with health and care,
We're strangers to sorrow and grief;
But oft ere the Sun bids the West,
We suddenly fade as the leaf.

There's nothing this world can afford,
But what is both fleeting and brief;
The riches we labor to hoard,
Oft causes us to fade as the leaf.

How man can be thoughtless and gay,
Surpasses almost our belief;
When thousands remind us each day,
That soon we must fade as the leaf.

Ye sinners who virtue forsake,
For pleasures delusive and brief,
Consider your awful mistake,
Before you decay as the leaf.

Lorenzo, the blooming and gay,
Of sinners was reckon'd the chief,
Like you he went heedless astray,
Nor thought he should fade as the leaf.

To him splendid talents were lent,
Whose loss overweigh'd him with grief,
He saw 'twas too late to repent,
When told he must fade as the leaf.

Then raising his eyes in despair,
He look'd like the penitent thief,
But ere he could utter a prayer,
He faded away like the leaf.

Last night, he this world bade adieu,
(His friends had long watch'd him with grief,
His end was too shocking to view,
He fell like a frost bitten leaf.

Let youth then no longer pursue
A course, that will plunge them in grief,
But constantly keep it in view,
That they too must fade as the leaf.

In childhood let virtue be shown,
Lest manhood be poison'd with grief,
Orange overtake you too soon,
And cause you to fade as the leaf.

Though none are exempt from the fate,
Which spreads such destruction and grief,
But all must depart soon or late,
And fade and decay as the leaf.

Yet let us not grieve and repine,
Because our existence is brief;
Reason has comforts divine,
Which never will fade as the leaf.

She bids us this world to resign,
And yield her our fullest belief;
Then in Heaven like stars we shall shine,
No more to decay as the leaf.

Waltham, (Mass.) Oct. 9, 1816.

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE OF NOV. 2.

Lord Palmerston's reward of a venerable Amazon.

The following memorial, and its result is too honourable to Lord Palmerston, and the spirited subject, to be omitted:

To the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, &c.

The memorial of Elizabeth Hopkins, wife of Jeremiah Hopkins, sergeant of the 104th (New Brunswick) Regt. of Foot—

Most humbly sheweth,

That she was born of British parents at Philadelphia in the year 1741; has her husband, six sons, and a son-in-law, viz: Jeremiah Hopkins, (husband) Samuel Woodward, Timothy Woodward, Robert Woodward, Nathaniel Woodward, Archibald Woodward, Nicholas Hopkins, (sons) James McDonough, (son-in-law) serving his majesty in the 104th; and during the course of her life, from her zeal and attachment to her king and country, she has encountered more hardships than commonly fall to the lot of her sex. That in the year 1776, being with her first husband, (Jno. Jasper) a sergeant of marines, on board the brig Stanley, tender to the Redoubt, she was wounded in her left leg, in an engagement with 3 French vessels, when she was actually working at the guns.

That the marines having been landed at Cape May, in America, her husband was taken prisoner by a capt. Plunket, of the rebel army, near Mud Fort, and sen-

tenced to suffer death; that by her means he was enabled to escape, with 22 American deserters, to whom she served arms and ammunition, and on their way to join the army their party was attacked by the enemy's light horse: she was fired at, and wounded in her left arm: but undismayed, took a loaded firelock, shot the rebel, and brought his horse to Philadelphia, (the head-quarters of the army) which she was permitted to sell to one of general sir William Howe's aid-de-camp's.

That after many fatigues and campaigns, her first husband died, and she married (Samuel Woodward) a soldier in Col. Chamber's corps, was with the troops under general Campbell taken at Pensacola, having, however, during the siege, served at the guns, and tore her very clothes for wadding.

That having been exchanged at the peace of 1783, from attachment to the royal cause, she embarked on board a transport, with part of Delancey's and Chamber's corps, was shipwrecked on Sea Island, in the Bay of Fundy, when near 300 men, and numbers of women and children were lost—that she suffered unparalleled distress, being pregnant, with a child in her arms; remained three days on the wreck, was taken up with her husband & child, by fishermen off Marblehead, and shortly after being landed, delivered of 3 sons, 2 of whom are in the 104th, the other dead: lastly, that she has had the honour of being mother of 22 children, viz. 18 sons and 4 daughters, 7 of the former being alive, and 3 of the latter!

That your memorialist humbly prays, that you may consider her as a fit object for some allowance from the compassionate fund towards her maintenance in her old age, having lost all her property, and as a reward for long and faithful services to her king, and as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Fredericktown, New Brunswick,
13th April, 1816.

The object of this memorial is a wonderful old woman, much above 70, and was well & hearty, at Quebec, 2 months ago. In consequence of her memorial, she obtained a pension of \$100 a year. The following is another instance of her strength of mind—at Fort Erie, the pride of her heart, her twin fell; also Mr. M. enough, her son-in-law, on hearing the news she called her children around her, made them an animated speech, charged them to be revenged on the Yankees for their loss; and next time they went into action they were cheered and encouraged by mammy Hopkins, the name she goes by in the regiment.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Description of the county of Switzerland and the town of Vevay, Indiana.

BY D. Y. MADON, ESQ.

This county is bounded on the east and south, by the River Ohio; north by Dearborn county, and on the west by Jefferson county; and contains about 830,000 square acres. It was formed into a county in 1814, and received its name from a settlement of Swiss from the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland.

The face of this county is not as broken and irregular, as most parts of the State, it is happily diversified with hills, dales and arable land. The bottom, of alluvial lands, immediately on the River, where they lie above high water mark, are of a very superior quality—of this bottom land, there are generally, on the Ohio, two tables; the first is narrow, from which the river, continually changing its bed, has last receded, and liable still, in high floods, to overflow; the second table, is from 15 to 25 feet higher, and extending from one half to 3 quarters of a mile wide.—This second table is cut off from the high lands; first, by a range of hills or knobs, which limit the extent of the valley of the River—afterward, by a level plain of swamp or meadow lands, which separate the valley from the interior country. These hills rise sometimes only to a level with the plain in their rear. The uniform extent of these ranges from the valley; the equal breadth of the Savannahs that intervene between them & the high lands, exhibit in the finest point of view the regular and impartial process of nature in carrying on her works for the benefit of man.

Between the upper table of the valley and the base of the hill, flows a narrow ravine which carries off the surplus waters from the plain on both sides. The soil of this county may be divided into silicious, calcareous and loamy; the first abounds in the valley, which has been washed by the current of the River, and more or less, on the borders of creeks and rivulets; the second, on the hills & dry plains, and the third, in savannahs meadows. These different kinds of soil produce different growths of trees and herbaceous plants and are adapted to the culture of different articles of agriculture, though many of them are common to each. Indian corn is a principal crop in the valleys of the river, though wheat, hemp, buckwheat, flax, and potatoes, are produced in great perfection—of corn, from 60 to 100 bushels per acre—of wheat, from 40 to 50 bushels and other articles in proportion. The hills produce corn, wheat and rye, and are always fine for the culture of grasses.—The various fruits, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c. grow to great perfection. The spontaneous growth of the valleys are the poplar, black oak, walnut, hickory, sycamore, red black, white and blue ash, and cherry, with many more which grow to an amazing height and

thickness. The face of this county is delightfully interspersed with hills and plains, level and inclined, meadows, and valleys well watered with springs & small rivulets, which dispense health and beauty throughout the whole.

Unfailing fountains, copious burst
In limpid lapse, down each sunny vale;
Or, ceaseless, gushing from the gelid rock,
The potent stream refreshes palid lips.

[A description of Vevay, the county seat, was published some time since, we have nothing to remark, but the progressive increase of buildings and inhabitants.] The county is divided into two townships: Jefferson and Posey—has three villages, besides Vevay: Allentown, Jacksonville and Mount Sterling, and a sale of lots will take place on Monday next, in the town of Erie. Of professional characters, there are 3 in the department of law, as many in physic and one in divinity, & whatever may be their merits, they appear to answer all the purposes of its healthy, moral and peaceable inhabitants, traits, which, according to Messrs. Ashe, Melish, and others, form an exception to the western character.

A vineyard, cultivated by some Swiss, bounds Vevay on the west. A concise history of these inhabitants will more fully illustrate the civil topography of the settlement and police of the village. The vine-dressers are from the Pays de Vaud, formerly a part of the canton of Bern, and are the descendants of the unhappy people, who were driven by the most absurd and cruel persecutions from the valleys of Piedmont & Savoy. They settled on the head of the lake of Geneva, and at the mouth of the river Rhone, where they enjoyed a peaceful retreat, till that country fell a victim to military despotism, when full of the love of liberty they cast their eyes on America, as an asylum from anarchy, from tyranny and from persecution. If their fathers found an independence in the republic of Geneva, their descendants find fortunes and security in the republic of the U. States. They have here, as there, a Vevay and their vineyards. Instead of the impetuous Rhone, they have here the gentle and beautiful Ohio; instead of rugged and snow-capped mountains, elevated hills and fertile plains. They have nothing, it is true, to compare with the beautiful lake of Geneva, yet what is wanting in the grandeur of nature and the sublimity of mountains, is more than compensated by the varied prospects and tranquility of the inhabitants. After witnessing the ruin of their country by a military despotism—after a long and expensive voyage across the Atlantic, these worthy and industrious people arrived in the wilds of Indiana, where they have subdued the forest, made the wilderness retire before them, and become, in the short space of 12 years, not only rich, but worthy models of industry and virtue.

Here, where property is perfectly secure, and men allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labor, they are capable of efforts unknown in those countries where despotism renders every thing precarious, and where a tyrant reaps what slaves had sown.

The frost which have produced such extraordinary effect throughout Europe and the United States, have rendered the vineyard still less productive this year; but this has been considered as a phenomenon of nature which may not happen again in half a century, and is consequently no argument against the culture of any article which may have been its victim. In the most unfavorable season the average proceeds may be estimated at 250 gallons per acre.

There is perhaps, no species of agriculture at which the husbandman can make so large a profit with so much ease—he has no occasion to seek a market at a distance—it meets him at his cellar.

The culture of the vine is a new and important branch of agriculture in our country: And whatever ignorance and prejudice may urge to the contrary, I am persuaded that no inconsiderable portion of the western country is well adapted to its growth. The unexampled prosperity of the cultivators of this article at Vevay, is annually producing experiments in various parts of the country, which bid fair to realize the truth of this observation.

Could we substitute for our beverage the pure and wholesome juice of the grape instead of the liquid poisons obtained by distillation, so fatal to the health and morals of the community, what a change would be effected in the face of our country; how many worthy families might be saved from want and misery, so frequently the consequence of intoxication! The habit of drinking fermented liquors has prevailed from the earliest ages among the race of men from whom we are descended; and though the abuse of them, like every other good has no doubt been productive of evil yet it can hardly be doubted that they have contributed more to the stock of human enjoyment than they have taken from it. But the use of ardent spirit which was unknown among the ancients has produced fewer benefits and incalculably greater mischiefs. Drunkenness is a much more prevalent and is much more fatal in its consequences among those who are addicted to the use of distilled liquors than those accustomed to wine or beer. It cannot be presumed that mankind will ever relinquish the use of intoxicating drinks—and ardent spirits will be in common use till a substitute is found. That wine would in great measure supplant them need not be doubt-

NEW SADDLERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of

SADDLERY.

Which he intends to manufacture in the best and neatest manner, and in the latest fashions. All of which he will sell low for Cash, as he finds it indispensably necessary for him to quit crediting, indiscriminately.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

Easton, Nov. 19—4

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jewel, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, low priced Double and Single cased do.—and Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also, Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; Sugar Tongs, Trimbles and Pencil Cases—Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop, next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends for the great encouragement he receives in his line of business, and flatters himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.

October 29.

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Anne's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-Anne's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting Gold-Borough Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lombard—the terms of sale will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct 29

TO BE LEASED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The following property in Cambridge, viz: A large brick house at present occupied by Thomas Ford, as a tavern. Also a large brick house at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a tavern. Also a dwelling house and shop occupied by Mr. Sloan, hatter.

September 24

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons are forewarned riding through, or hunting with dog or gun, on the lands of the subscriber, as also those cultivated by him in Miles River Neck—the injury he has sustained in the loss of sheep by dogs, and riding through his wheat fields, leaving down fences, &c. compels him to caution all persons from a repetition of said practices, as the law will be put in force against offenders after this date

RIGBY HOPKINS.

Nov. 19—3

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON.

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

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

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

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

OF PRINCESS ANNE,

(Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET

On equitable terms.

By order of the board of President and Managers,

GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.

Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

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 Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

ang. 29

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star Office.

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

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

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

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAML. CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. At so the baggage at the risk of the owners

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January next, THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR, at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lea.—For further particulars apply at the Star Office. Oct 1.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman that can be well recommended as a Cook; also four children.—They will not be sold out of the State. For terms apply to the Printer. November 12—3

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,

Will be given for apprehending and securing two negro men who absconded from the subscriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the night of the 30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made, moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a slovenly appearance; had on country made cloaths, but had received Wakefield cloth and linen for a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, deep black complexion, smooth skin, well proportioned, speaks with animation, and moves with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers, and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty dollars for each will be given if taken within the State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber, or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reasonable expenses paid by

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

November 12—m
N. B. There is reason to believe that they have crossed the Bay and gone to the Islands or Main of Dorchester county, where they will probably engage as sawyers.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The shop of the subscriber was broken open on the night of the 14th inst., and robbed of a number of guns, & pistols, among which were one silver mounted double gun, with Stewart, Baltimore, inscribed with gold upon the barrels, also good devices in the locks, with the same name, the hand of the gun resembles a pistol stock; one pair duelling pistols of French manufacture, marked Vigoureux, Bordeaux; one pair pocket pistols, with spring bayonets, marked Marsh, London; besides several double and single guns and pistols, makers' names not recollected.—Whoever will give information, so that I recover the said articles, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, for securing the thief, or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice.

JOHN STEWART.

Oct. 23, (Nov. 5)—4
The Democratic Press, Mercantile Advertiser, Norfolk Herald, Star, at Easton, and Alexandria Herald, will insert the above 4 times and forward their bills to this office.

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand behind the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green moccasin shoes.—The above negroes left home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. under pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro Simon, and Augusta, if taken up in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.

august 20

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Allegany county, on the 11th of this instant, as a runaway, a negro boy who says his name is Jacob, and that he belongs to Wm. Ervin, of Equiger county, Virginia—the said fellow is about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has two scars, one on his right cheek, the other on his forehead—when committed had on a pair of dark colored pantaloons, and roundabout of the same, an old linen shirt, all much worn; also a pair of old shoes. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, Sh'ff

Oct. 19, (Nov. 12)—4

ALMANACS
For the year of our Lord 1817,
HOPKINS'S & DUFF'S
RAZOR STROPS,
Of superior quality.
For sale at the Star office.