

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
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**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
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TERMS  
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REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

### Valuable Property, AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, intends quitting farming, and will offer at public sale on **Wednesday** the 10th of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his very valuable stock of

*Males, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,* (among which are seven of the best mules on the peninsula; two mule colts, sired by the celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta; three brood mares, which were put to the same Jack last spring, and perhaps are in foal; several milk cows, of a superior breed; a bull of the Lancaster Mule breed, very large and handsome; two yoke of oxen; fifteen head of half-blooded Merino ewes, which yielded 140 lbs. of wool at the last shearing.)—Farming Utensils of every kind, together with ten or twelve tons of Clover Hay, Corn-Blades, and a variety of other articles.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give note with satisfactory security, to bear interest from the day of sale; all sums of five and under ten dollars, the cash will be required.

I will also sell from 250 to 300

**BARRELS OF CORN,**

At a reasonable price for cash—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.  
nov 25 3 JONATHAN SPENCER.

### THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Commander.

HAS RESUMED HER REGULAR ROUTE TO  
THE EASTERN SHORE.

FOR the better accommodation of the public, she will leave Commerce street wharf on **Sundays and Thursdays**, at 6 o'clock A. M., for

**ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,**

which enables her these short days to get to Easton before night. She will leave Easton on **Mondays and Fridays**, at 6 o'clock, for

**ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE.**

On **Tuesdays** she will leave Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock, for **ORIENTVILLE**, and on **Wednesdays** she will leave Centerville at the same hour for Baltimore.

Carrriages and horses will be taken with great facility and safety.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**GEO. STILES & SON,**  
Baltimore, nov 25—6

### Education.

The Trustees of the New-Market Academy, having employed the services of **Dr. GUYTON L. ROBERTS**, to take charge of their Academy, for the ensuing year, can confidently assure the public that as a Classical, Mathematical and English scholar, he stands as high as any gentleman who has ever taught in this country, or on this shore; he having received his education in one of the most eminent Universities in Europe, Trinity College, Dublin, and having successfully taught for several years in public Academies and private schools in this country.

Those persons who are desirous of subscribing, it will be to their interest to apply early. Board can be obtained in New-Market on moderate terms.  
**JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.**  
nov 25 3q

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water—

All that **FARM**, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that **FARM**, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Paton's Landing, on Cheapeake River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

A **FARM** in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son **WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun.** Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.  
**Wm. HAYWARD.**  
Talbot county, april 8

### Wanted to hire.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A **NEGRO WOMAN** who can be well recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer—Also a **NEGRO GIRL**, who is accustomed to waiting in the house. Apply to  
nov 25 **Wm. CLARK.**

From the Richmond Compiler.

### THE PRESS.

SIR, In my first number, I have painted an Editor such as he ought to be. "Are they, generally speaking, like this picture?" I promised to "point out a few of the departures from these rules, by which some of our Editors are distinguished. We have seen what they ought to be;—let us see what some of them are."

The first thing that strikes us is their incessant egotism. They are forever thrusting themselves before us. In vain we turn from them, the phantom still pursues us. Those magical terms I and we, crowd upon us, as we go along. I said this—I did this—I told you I was of that opinion—Did I not say it would be so and so?—It has come to pass precisely as I expected. These and such like strains of vanity are continually sounding in our disgusted ears. We wish to hear the opinions of others—they give us their own. We wish to listen to men of sense—they force upon us their own dwelling nonsense. They are the alpha and omega—the beginning and the end of every thing. Is there a useful measure projected? It was their device—they started it, or they supported it. Is there a fatal expedient adopted? It was they who denounced it—though they met the fate of Cassandra. They spoke; but no one would listen to the oracle. They would make you believe that they were indeed the oracle—that the world regarded them as infallible, that they were looked up to as the interpreters of the wisdom of heaven; that they alone were the objects of the persecution of a corrupt government; that to put down their press alone, the most obnoxious laws were enacted, and that no pains had been spared to sweep them from the face of the earth.

Of these vain-boasting Editors, we have seen a notable example in a man lately thrown upon our shores. He is a man of great genius, but of more vanity. He assumes more credit than he deserves. He talks almost eternally of himself; of his sayings, his opinions, his predictions, the good he has done, the persecution he has encountered. For instance, what man of taste can read the following effusion of vanity in his No. of 30th Oct. last, without sensations of disgust:

"It is not for me, against whom and against whose writing, it is notorious, that all the despotic laws were levelled; it is not for me, who was able truly to say to the Borough-mongers, I will make you give to us Reformers what we pray for, or I will compel you to deprive the whole people of the shadow of freedom;—it is not for me, who stand known throughout America and throughout the King's Dominions, as having been the man, who reduced the Borough faction; it is not for me to put forward pretensions to any minor sort of merit or of power. But, when we are speaking of the great effects, upon the minds of Jurors, is it not quite natural to suppose that my exile had some influence in producing those effects? Must not every man in the Kingdom have clearly seen in my embarkation for a foreign country, the clear proof that if Jurors did not now make a stand, the marks of slavery would be imprinted on the nation for ever? That step of mine was not more prudent, as to myself, than it was patriotic towards my country," &c.

Now, if all this were true, the man who says it ought to have been the last man in the world to have said it—or does he think, with the man in the play, "though I say it, who ought not to say it, yet I must say it, lest no one else should say it?" Leave it to others to sound the trumpet of your praise—they will generally give you the more, the less you take for yourself. There is an appearance of merit in modesty; whereas, he that puts forth the most pompous pretensions, is apt to put others upon their guard against his arrogance.

We have another Editor of distinguished note, who also sins in this respect. Why is he not content with publishing the best collection of State Papers in this country? Why not content with being judged of by the merits of his work? Why must he be repeatedly reminding us of the good opinion which others form of him? The scraps of letters written him by this or that great man? These things are just as unseemly as a proposition be lately seriously made to those "venerable fathers of the republic," Jefferson and Madison, to install their principles into the minds of children, by writing a spelling-book and a reading-book for the use of schools! It wounds me to witness these little foibles in so useful a

man; for I repeat that, so highly do I repeat that so highly do I think of his work, as a collection of state papers, that if I were to become an historian, or take up American politics from the egg, I would turn from every other file of journals, to take up his!

It is of a piece with this sort of vanity to issue, as our Editors do, compliment upon themselves thro' the pens of others. You let your correspondents call your paper "useful," "enlightened," "accomplished," as if there were not just as much vanity in publishing such compliments as in writing them. These, by the bye, are such common place, that I wonder how any of you can be taken by them. With the writer, it is a mere trick to get into your paper; while the poor foolish Editor is gulled by the bait to swallow the hook.

Another ridiculous absurdity, attendant on some Editors, is their pretension to almost universal knowledge. It flows partly from their vanity. They wish to appear knowing; and hence there is no subject that can be started, but they must enter the lists. From the remotest antiquity, down to the present day, they would appear master of all the events which have transpired of all the truths which have been promulgated. What! Sir, shall those who instruct others appear ignorant themselves? Surely not; then "let them assume a wisdom, if they have it not." But in doing so, let them beware of the ridicule to which they expose themselves. They must take a touch at every thing which they do not understand, and of course, incur the ridicule of those who do understand it. "Stick to your last," is a good saying enough for a shoemaker; but your true Editor has no last, or limit to his attainments.

I have said that an Editor should be a gentleman in his manners, that he should learn to respect himself before he can be respected by others. But how do the incessant quarrels of some Editors agree with this description? Is it, because two of a trade can never agree? or because they wish to show their skill by these polemical disputes? because they wish to fill up their paper at the expense of their reputation? Whatever be the cause, there are some Editors, continually in hot water; wrangling, abusing, tearing each other to pieces. Spectators flocking, indeed, to see the fight, just as they do to witness the boxing of two scavengers in the street; but with nearly the same disgust and contempt for the disputants. They box and bleed and bellow each other, for the amusement of men, who actually despise them for the spectacle they exhibit.

The language of some Editors is in general that of miserable blackguards. Where is that urbanity of address; where that delicacy of expression; where that taste and decency, without which no man in private or in public, is entitled to the name of gentleman? "Gone to the tomb of all the Capulets." As they speak of an opponent they drop the polite expression of Mr.—styling him bluntly by his christian name. And well it is, if he escapes with that disrespect; for the epithets *scoundrel*, *contemptible*, *vile* or *infamous*, are not also lacking to his name. The first maxim of an Editor ought to be, to maintain the dignity of the Press; and is this the way to do it? Are these the expressions which a gentleman uses?

Another defect crosses my mind. Some Editors suffer others to palm upon them opinions and pieces which do not belong to them. You must have new things in your papers, original matter I believe you call it: original, it very frequently is, with a vengeance; original in nonsense and stupidity. But not content with having original matter, you must pass the original matter of others off for your own. They beg you to put it in as your own; and the editor most complaisantly agrees to pass off for his own the vile stuff of other minds. It is bad enough that they ask you to take their opinions and dress them up for your own—but is it abominable, for them to prevail upon you to adopt whole pieces as your own composition—And is this to maintain the dignity of the Press?

Again, sir—what say you to the puffs of Editors? to their besetting of those who would be called the great? to their dogging the heels of every man who thinks much of himself?—Is this, sir, to maintain the dignity of the Press?

The business of an Editor is a useful and an honorable one. Many of those upstarts, who appear at the bar, the market, or the counting-houses, choose to laugh at it; but their ridicule is misplaced. The press, in the hands of a high minded and honorable man is more useful and consequently more respectable, than any of those professions which seek to degrade it. It is only when it falls

into other hands, that it sinks in the scale. It may degrade itself. But conduct it on enlightened, independent and liberal principles, and it receives as much honor, as it reflects upon the community.

A Friend of the Freedom of the Press.

### AGRICULTURAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

Charlottesville, Nov. 9.

SIR,

The following communication from General John H. Cocke, detailing some new and highly interesting facts on the manner in which the Hessian Fly deposits its eggs, was read before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, on the 3d of November. You are requested to give it a publication in your paper.

P. MINOR, Sec'y.

BREMCO, Oct. 1817.

SIR,

Believing the following facts to be new in the natural history of the Hessian Fly, I deem them worthy to be communicated to the Society.

That this destructive insect deposits its eggs on the blades of the wheat, indifferently at from half an inch to three inches from the main stalk or central shoot.

That they remain upon the blade, in the egg state, from 5 to 7 days at least.

And that they are hatched into the worm or maggot on the blade.

That the egg is deposited on the leaf or blade of the wheat is discoverable by close examination to the naked eye, but may be put out of all dispute to the dullest sight, by the aid of a magnifying glass. The upper surface of a blade of wheat is formed into alternate ridges & furrows, running longitudinally, and the eggs are sunk in the furrows, that they will not be disturbed by drawing the blade thro' the finger and thumb, under a considerable pressure. The shape of the egg is cylindrical, rounded at the ends, & of a yellow color and appearance, resembling a piece of amber, but as it approaches to hatching, assumes a redder cast.

On the 9th of October, I first discovered the eggs on a piece of Lawler, or fly proof wheat, which had been sown as early as the 22d of September. The plants at that time, generally had three leaves, and there seemed to be a manifest preference in the flies to place their eggs on the second or middle blade, but they were found indiscriminately scattered upon the surface of this leaf from an inch to three inches from its point of contact with the central shoot. In several instances as many as 40 eggs were counted by the aid of a glass on a single blade.

Particular eggs which were identified from day to day until they hatched, were found to remain upon the leaf the shortest period of time 5 days, the longest seven. How long they had been deposited when they were first observed is uncertain, but it is presumed some days, as the flies appeared in numbers out of all proportion small to the vast multitude of eggs. In two instances only were the eggs discovered at the instant of their being laid by the flies, and in both of these cases the plants were destroyed in removing them to closer examination. And thus the attempt was defeated to fix the period more definitely that the egg remains exposed on the leaf.

As soon as the eggs hatch, the worms commence their journey down the blade to its point of contact with the main stalk, and then down between the boot and the embryo stalk which it envelopes to the union of the boot and stalk at the crown of the plant. Some of the worms were detected in the act of moving down the blade—but for the most part, after the disappearance of the eggs from the blade, by stripping down the boot the worms were found in a state so minute as scarcely to be discoverable to the eye lodged near the root, just at the part of the plant which is the seat of all their mischief, and where they are found in the subsequent crystal state.

When they have once planted themselves in this situation, they are clearly beyond the reach of all remedies—but the fact being established that they remain from 5 to 7 days at least on the blades of the wheat seems to hold out some prospect that means may be resorted to which will at least diminish, if not entirely destroy them. May it not be an experiment worth trying to watch the progress of the flies, and as soon as they are found to have deposited their eggs, to graze the crop closely off?

There are many difficulties which present themselves to carrying suggestion into practice upon a large scale; but against so great an evil a partial remedy is better than none—if successful possibly it may be found capable of ex-

tension sufficient for the object. Publications have already appeared, stating the exemption of grazed wheat from the wide spread depredations of the fly last Spring—but my knowledge of the insect at that time not extending further than the crystal state in which they are so manifestly inaccessible to any remedy that would not extirpate the plant, my mind naturally referred the effect to some other cause. Now it is clearly to be comprehended, that this destructive insect may have been devoured in the egg state, with the leaves of the wheat.

J. H. COCKE.

PETER MINOR, Esq. Sec'y  
of the Agricultural Society  
of Albemarle.

### MISSOURI COUNTRY.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, to his friend in this neighborhood, dated

September 19, 1817.

"The hurry of business has prevented my answering your letter as soon as I wished and intended. I will now reply to your enquiries in order as they come.

1. Climate, and principal products. The valley of Missouri, below the mouth of the great River Kansas, lies between the latitudes of 38° and 29° as near as has been ascertained. It is the latitude of Staunton and Charlottesville, and is therefore that precise latitude in which, according to the elevation and face of the country, and the warmth of the soil, wheat, oats, rye, barley, Indian corn, buck wheat, grasses and tobacco are equally at home. All these, as far as experiments have been made, are produced in the highest perfection. Wheat for example, weighs from 64 to 72 lbs. Tobacco is very thick, not apt to fire; and I have measured many leaves of 16 inches in length, and thereabouts. Stock of all kinds are healthy, and easily raised on the highlands. They are subject to some peculiar diseases in the low grounds. Our horses, unlike those of Kentucky, have clean limbs, small round feet and are tough and healthy.

2. Production of land, and comparative qualities near the rivers and at a distance from them.

Our best lands are high lands. The best of them are as fertile, and more easily cultivated than the low grounds. On these lands, with ordinary cultivation, (what you would hardly call cultivation at all) the crop of Indian corn varies from 12 to 16 barrels. This I see every where. I have heard of much more, and have little doubt that more than 12 could be raised by a judicious and industrious farmer. Land of this quality may be had, according to the situation, for from two dollars to ten dollars. Of such land as I have just mentioned, there are, besides the river bottom, whose average width is two miles, many patches of from 20,000 to 200,000 acres, scattered through the country. The quantity of land unfit for cultivation is very small. There is an intermediate quality more easily cultivated than that first mentioned, but not so productive; but in this country, where land is a drug, and labor a jewel, it is hardly less desirable at present. These lands will produce, with our common cultivation, from ten to fifteen barrels of corn to the acre. Their appearance is unsightly, being chiefly covered with dwarfish trees, stunted by fire; and their value is known to very few. They lie vacant every where, and until lately, have been unoccupied, except by squatters. They may be had, of course, from two dollars to five dollars per acre. The bottom is unfriendly to wheat; and of the highlands, perhaps, the second quality produces the most and best. The average crop is from thirty to forty bushels per acre. The low grounds of the Missouri are never overflowed. Those of the Mississippi sometimes; but never except in May. Occasional rains in the summer produce no visible effects on these rivers.

3. Timber—its quality and quantity?

We have all varieties of quantity, from the impenetrable forest to the clear prairie. The wooded bottoms are covered with walnut, elm, oak, ash, pecan, hackberry, sycamore and cottonwood. The growth of primitive upland forests is the same, except the cotton-wood and sycamore. The cottonwood is a huge tree. Its leaf resembles that of the lombardy poplar—its timber is precisely that of the Virginia poplar, having the same varieties. The growth on prairies just recovering from the effects of fire, is stunted hickory and black jack. You will see this growth on a burn three feet deep. Where the fire has been long excluded you find



tall, clean red and white oaks and hickory.

4. Conveyance to market?  
By the river to Orleans at one dollar per cwt. The return load is \$4 50 per cwt. We are never stopped by want of water, and therefore can always anticipate Kentucky in the wheat market. Our home prices are from 75 to 100 cts. for wheat, and from \$1 25 to \$2 30 for corn.

5. Health?  
We are a little sickly on the bottoms. On the uplands remarkably healthy. Strangers arriving between May & November may expect a seasoning. Those who come between November and May, escape it.

6. Price of labor?  
A negro fellow will hire for \$15 per month. My own hands this year make 1000 bushels of corn and 4000 lbs. tobacco cash.

7. Price of foreign goods?  
Dry goods about ten per cent. above the Atlantic prices. Iron and Smith's work very high. Groceries may be laid in at moderate prices—say, Brown Sugar 18 cents; Coffee 36 cents, &c.

Having answered your questions, I have left myself little more to say. Our country abounds with coal, salt, iron, lead and copper. We want nothing but capital and population to make it the garden of the west.

## POLITICS OF EUROPE.

FROM THE LONDON EXAMINER OF  
SEPT. 24.

We have given a conversation between Bonaparte and some English gentlemen, which was published in the *Morning Chronicle*. Doubts we believe without cause, have been thrown on its authenticity. As far as the internal evidence goes, it is in favor of it—it contains that kind of historical illustration, mixed up with his remarks on passing events, in which he was often so happy. Who will forget his reminding the French Chamber, during his last reign, of the fate of the subjects of the Lower Empire, who busied themselves in the theological disputes while the enemy was approaching the gates of their capital? The comparison of England to France the 1st of Pavia is equally happy. If this account be genuine, and we are well assured that it is, it is so important to observe the manner in which Bonaparte speaks of the power of Russia. "If Alexander organized Poland well he might command Europe." He points out, too, the circumstance, that if Austria and Russia have the intention of dividing Turkey, of which he seems confident, France and England will be left alone to defend it. This, whether said by Bonaparte or no, is illustrative of the policy of keeping France thus crippled, of pressing her down for the purpose of levying on her contributions, which from alleviating our burdens, deprives us of that advantage which as a commercial nation we derive from the prosperity of other nations, and which endangers our own liberties, by schooling British troops in the practice of repressing the principles of liberty, and in protecting rulers against the clearly manifested will of a whole nation. We do not pretend to decide upon the plan of dividing Turkey—but if any two powers are capable of effecting this in defiance of the rest of Europe, they may just as readily set to work on any other plan of partition.

As this is the age for indemnities and clearing old scores, we do not see why Russia and Austria may think fit to strip Prussia of the territory it has acquired within a century, by means not the most justifiable; or why all three should not join to parcel out the few remaining free states in Germany, since Lord Castlereagh, in his long speeches, has avowed, and our Parliament has acquiesced in the principle, that the interests and even the existence of the small may be sacrificed to the presumed convenience of great ones; since it has been deemed good reasoning to say, that because Russia chooses to take Finland, to which it has no right, Sweden should have Norway to which it has no title; that because Russia chooses to have the Duchy of Warsaw, Prussia should take half Saxony, as an indemnity for losing that which she had never a right to possess. The terms, *arrondissement*, and making square of territory, which the long and noble speaker, we have before mentioned is so fond of, will never be wanting as a pretext. It is to be remembered, as a Morning paper has well observed, that it was during the time when France from internal weakness, was unable to take a part in the affairs of Europe, that the partition of Poland took place. Every thing contributes to show the impolicy of continuing the oppression of the French people.

A change of ministry has taken place in that country, which upon the whole augurs well for the people. Louis seems to have found the necessity of binding himself more closely to the Constitution. The resignation of Feltre has been expected. Gouvion St. Cyr has been made minister of War. Count Mole, who was in office under Bonaparte, has succeeded to the office of Minister of Marine, before held by St. Cyr. This step is connected with the restoration to Devout of his Marshal's Staff, and with an increased attention of late on the part of the King to the Duke of Orleans, the most popular of the French Princes.

All the persons to whom these marks of favor have been shown, are the most odious of the Ultra Royalists, and the necessity of the King feels of this outrageous and despicable that party is in France. We wish we could see these measures accompanied by any relaxation of the restraint in which the press is kept. Without the liberty of the press if the King wished to ameliorate the system of his government he would not succeed. It is by the press alone that the vexations of inferior officers can be exposed, or by which they can be prevented from imposing on their superiors. It is by the press alone that such a check can be kept upon unconstitutional acts, that a habit of reverence for the constitution is produced, which when deeply impressed on the mind of the Executive, forms one great security for the subject. In France this security is altogether wanting. From a work which has been unconsciously suppressed in France, the *Morning Chronicle* has extracted a petition, which was presented to the chamber Peers in January last, from the inhabitants and proprietors which border upon the privileged forests of Cantilly and Alate. "The native burgesses," or rather nobles, "of those desert cities," the wild boars—who are protected for the Prince of Condé's amusement in hunting, have become since the return of the legitimate families, prodigiously numerous; they ravage the fields, and even the gardens of these petitioners, and destroy their seed as soon as it is sown. They beg to be permitted to kill these animals! In 1788, (just before the revolution) their fields had become a desert from this cause; they were afterwards allowed to kill them, and of course soon cleared the country of them. We may guess by this the condition of the French peasantry before the revolution; hundreds were sent to the galleys for offences against the game laws, which protected these destructive beasts. We have not yet heard that any writer has set up the divine right of these boars, as well as of their hunters, but why should they not excepting always the swinish multitude, who are tame animals and not *ferocious*?"

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

The London Courier, of the 2d of last month observes, "The American papers which we have lately received continue to speak of the efforts making to increase the strength of the Navy of the United States, with a few, so doubt, to a more desperate competition with Great Britain, should any unforeseen circumstance unhappily occasion another rupture between the two countries. Such an event is most earnestly to be deprecated; but as, in the various and fluctuating relation of states, it is impossible to know soon tranquilly, apparently the most profound, may be violated, it may be worth while again to call the public attention while it can be calmly directed towards the subject, to the practice on the part of the Americans of under-rating their vessels; all which are in fact of much greater strength than the class to which they belong. America is at present the only power that makes any distinction between the rate and actual strength of its ships of war. Neither France, Spain nor Russia do so, nor, we believe, did they ever do so. The present American seventy-four can throw a broadside within fifty pounds as heavy as the Caledonia, a British ship, rating 120 guns, and measuring 2617 tons."

The comparative strength between the frigates President and Endymion, which the Courier copies from "James's" naval occurrences of the late war," is not correct; but the mis-statements may serve to appease the feelings of those who have not been correctly informed. We are glad to find that the Courier acknowledges, that the Endymion is "the largest and the most formidable 44 gun frigate belonging to their navy," because, at the time of her escape from the President, she was represented as a vessel of an inferior class.

The Courier proceeds, "It is far from improbable, however, that the American government, profiting by the British Order in Council, directing that all British men of war shall henceforward be rated according to their actual force, may be contemplating the means of reducing their rating system, and bringing it a little nearer the standard of truth. The variation between the rate and the mounting of the British Navy was of gradual progress, attributable to accident rather than design."

## OUR GERMAN RELATIONS.

Our readers are aware that in the Diet assembled at Frankfurt on the Main, are represented not only the powerful, but the petty potentates of Germany. Their deliberations involve the best interests of Germany, and engage the serious attention of all Europe. We have heard, from unquestionable authority, that the Diet some time since appointed a person to come to the United States whose instructions are to travel through the Union, and make inquiry from every person and authority, within his reach, as to the reception and encouragement given to the emigrants from Germany, their situation, generally, through the Union, and particularly in the several states. This representative of the German Diet, is Baron Von Gagern, whose brother is an influential

member of the Diet where he represents the Netherlands. Baron Von Gagern arrived here about three weeks since, and is gone to the city of Washington. This notification is deemed of some importance, as upon the report of M. Von Gagern, will not only depend the measures which shall be adopted by the Diet, but greatly influence the opinions and conduct of the German people towards this country.

Dem. Press.

## FROM ALGIERS.

Accounts from Algiers, of the 12th August, mention, that notwithstanding all the calamities which that country had recently experienced from war, almost famine, and from time to time earthquakes, the marine of that regency had very considerably revived. It was then said to include eleven corsairs, among which were one frigate of 44 guns, five corvettes of from 18 to 24 guns, and five brigs and schooners, last sailers. Several of the small vessels had lately made a cruise to the English channel, where they captured three Spanish, one Hamburg, and a Russian vessel. A part of the crew of the latter were left on board, who rose upon the pirates, threw them into the sea, and carried the brig into Lisbon. The former were condemned, and their crews made slaves, mixed with malefactors, and forced to labour from the break of day until dark, receiving for their support four little black loaves with water each day. Did not the foregoing consuls interest themselves in favor of the unfortunate beings groaning in Algerine bondage, they would inevitably perish from hunger and other calamities.

Four corsairs were put to sea about the middle of August, destined for the northward.

The above, although not the latest accounts from Algiers, contains some particulars we have not previously seen published. It will be recollected, that the deposition and decapitation of the Dey took place on the 13th September, up to which date our advices from thence extend. Although the above mentioned outrages were committed during his reign, and but a few weeks previous to his fall, his subjects considered his occasional *politic* *mercies*, and his dispositions for peace when he viewed it as subservient to his interests, as interfering with their views of constant and undistinguished plunder and robbery. His acquiescence, from motives of policy, with the requisitions of Great Britain, is supposed to have furnished a powerful inducement to the catastrophe which terminated his authority and his life. We therefore have good grounds for anticipating, that the activity of the Algerine pirates will be redoubled, and that all Christian nations, without distinction, will be made the subjects of their depredations.

Dalt. Pat.

## UNEXAMPLED DESPATCH.

On Sunday morning last, the packet Experiment left Baltimore for Norfolk, and arrived there in season for the steam-boat Virginia to bring back answers to letters sent by the packet to merchants there. She left Norfolk on Monday morning, and arrived here this morning (Tuesday). Such despatch as this we presume is unrivalled. Letters written in Baltimore on one morning, and sent to Norfolk, a distance, there and back, of 410 miles, and answers received the morning following.

On Wednesday last Mr. John C. Price, of Cecil county, in this state, was crossing Bohemia river in a boat, in which were five negro men, one negro woman and a girl, besides six horses and a number of articles of household furniture; when the horses, alarmed by the dashing of the waves on the side of the boat towards which their heads were turned, moved backwards so far as to cause the boat to fill and go to pieces. Mr. Price, three of the negro men and the girl were drowned; the negro woman and the two men who rowed the boat, saved themselves by getting hold of a part of the boat which it appears was floating near them. Red. Gaz.

JOHN LAMARDE, the prisoner who was found guilty of murder, as mentioned in the Patriot of Saturday, was confined in a cell, as usual—Yesterday between two and three o'clock, when the jailer visited him, he found that Lamarde had made an attempt against his own life: having cut a vein in his left arm, supposed with a piece of glass. He appeared to have lost about two quarts of blood: not sufficient to endanger life. He now affects stupor, & refuses to converse or eat any thing. The Physician pronouncing him in no danger from the wound, he is put in irons to prevent any similar attempt.

## "BLUE LAWS!"

A most able and eloquent appeal to honest men of all parties, has appeared in Connecticut, in a pamphlet. It contains by far the most lucid exposition of the politics of that state, which we have seen. We extract from it the following list of religious grievances as now established by law: It is enacted, 1st, That the estates of all ministers of the gospel, and all the polls of their families, shall be exempt from the grand list. They are made an exception from all taxation,

whilst every other profession and occupation are duly assessed.

2d. If a town or society have a minister to preach the gospel to them for a year or more, they shall be assessed during that period, such taxes, as the legislature may determine; which taxes it is the duty of the society court to see collected and appropriated to the support of the ministry in said town or society.

3d. All the inhabitants of a town are taxable according to their list, for the support of any minister that may be settled there; but, in the election of the minister, none are admitted to vote unless of certain property, or of full age, and in full communion with the church in said town.

4th. Where a town or society enter into no contract with their minister, and if he thinks the support inadequate, he is to make application to the legislature, who will grant him a competency.

5th. Every household is required to "KEEP A SUPPLY OF ORTHODOX CATECHISMS."

6th. Every person is bound to attend public worship, and is interdicted going from his place of abode on Sundays, except for this purpose.

7th. The Selectmen are required to see that all parents duly instruct their children in an "orthodox catechism," so as to be able to answer the interrogatories of the minister when he comes to examine them. Parents for neglect of this duty to be presented by a grand jury.

8th. School societies are required to elect visitors, whose duty is to examine and approve all instructors of such schools, and to inspect the proficiency of the scholars in letters, and "in some catechism by them approved."

9th. The "General Association" of ministers in this state, composed exclusively of pre-baptists, are erected into a corporation, and invested with all the powers and privileges incident to such an institution, under the name of "the Missionary Society."

10th. The Dissenters, so called, must lodge a certificate of their secession from the established church, with the clerk of that church.

Lastly, and principally, Atheism, deism, infidelity, polytheism and unitarianism, are classed by the statute under the same head of felonies; and it is enacted, "That if any person," &c. shall by writing, printing, teaching, or advising speaking, deny the being of a God; or any one of the persons in the Holy Trinity, to be God; or shall assert and maintain that there are more Gods than one; or shall deny the Christian religion to be true, or the holy scriptures of the old and new testaments to be of divine authority; and be thereof lawfully convicted before any of the superior courts of this state, shall, for the first offence, be incapable to have or enjoy any offices or employments, ecclesiastical, civil or military, or any part in them or profit by them: And the offices, places and employments enjoyed by such persons at their conviction, shall be void. And such persons being a second time convicted of any of the aforesaid crimes, shall be disabled to sue, prosecute, plead or maintain any action or information in law or equity; or be guardian of any child, or executor of any will, or administrator of any estate."

## PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

Extract of a letter dated Port Glasgow, Aug. 15th, from Capt. Anderson, of the *Phoebe*, of Zimardine.

"I have peculiar satisfaction in informing you that on the 30th of April last, I was the means, under Providence, of rescuing, from a lingering death of cold and hunger, 14 of my fellow creatures, part of the crew of the sch. *Carlou*, from Waterford, bound to St. John's, Newfoundland. On the 24th of the same month this vessel had got inclosed among the ice, and unfortunately having struck a large mass of it, stove in her bow in such a manner, that half an hour afterwards she went down. The passengers and crew succeeded in getting on the ice, and soon after the master, mate & 3 of the crew, with 6 passengers, got into the boat, with the intention of making for St. John's, the remainder being left on ice to await their fate. Fortunately at 7 A. M. on the day mentioned, lat. 47° 20' N. long. 43° 20' W. I observed them in their perilous situation, and immediately made all sail towards them. At 9 A. M. I brought the ship as near them as circumstances would permit, and with one of our boats happily succeeded in getting them on board, (nine in number) but learned with regret that they only formed a part of the crew and passengers, 5 more having been separated from them on a different piece of ice, 2 days after the accident.

Those I secured, however, informed me that they had seen their companions two days before, and thought they could give me no very accurate idea of the direction, from want of a compass, I was led to understand that they might probably be six or seven miles off. I accordingly kept the ship all day close in with the ice, but saw nothing of them. At night I stood to the offing, and towards morning tacked and bore down in the direction I was most likely to fall in with the unfortunate men.

At 6 A. M. we had the pleasure of observing something among the ice like a signal, but a thin haze coming on, we again lost sight of it. At half past 10 cleared a little, and we were now near

enough to discern distinctly the objects of our anxious search. I lost no time in running the ship as near them as we could—in safety, and I am happy to say succeeded in getting them all safely on board. These unhappy men had often been tantalized with the sight of different vessels before we fell in with them; and while I mention this, I cannot insist too strongly on the duty of all masters of vessels examining very minutely the ice, when they happen to get amongst it, as there is always a possibility of some of their fellow creatures being in the same dreadful situation as those I had the fortune to rescue. Their ship-mates who went off in the boat, reached Saint John's after a tedious passage of 26 days, during which they encountered much suffering and privation. Their only subsistence was seals, and so precarious was this mode of keeping themselves alive, that for ten days they had only one."

## DISCOVERY OF THE LONGITUDE.

BY AN AMERICAN.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN,

The reading part of the community already knows that Dr. JOSE ANTHONY of Georgia, has for several years distinguished himself by enquiries into Magnetism. As long ago as 1802 there was a summary of his opinions published in Mitchell & Miller's *Medical Repository* at New York. Since that time the Magazines and Journals have occasionally noticed the progress of this ingenious gentleman's discoveries. The full development of his Magnetic Theory, and its practical application, are contained in his essay on the central influence of Magnetism, published in a pamphlet form at Philadelphia, with diagrams, in 1814.

Experiments lately made on board a ship bound from Savannah to Liverpool, and on board another from Boston to Savannah, have shown that Dr. Abbott's plan, and simple apparatus for determining the Longitude upon magnetic principles is admirably adapted to the purposes of both calculating and navigating men.

It is the intention of the inventor of this elegant method to cause improved machinery to be made and new modes of observation to be adapted; and we understand that he will shortly lay before the public another edition of his work, with the whole elucidation of the important discovery which he has had the good fortune to make.

Causes of a Country's growing Rich & Flourishing.

By DEAN SWIFT.

1. The cause of a kingdom's flourishing is, the fruitfulness of the soil to produce the necessities and conveniences of life, not only sufficient for the inhabitants but for exportation into other countries.

2. The second cause, is the people working upon all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture.

3. The third is, the convenience of safe ports and havens, to carry out their own goods as much manufactured, and bring in those of others, as the manufacture, as the nature of mutual commerce will allow.

4. The fourth is, that the natives should as much as possible, export and import their goods in vessels of their own timber, & made in their own country.

5. The fifth is, a free trade with all foreign countries which will permit them, except those who are at war with their own Prince or State.

6. The sixth is, by being governed by laws made with their own consent, for otherwise they are not a free people. And therefore, all appeals for justice, or application for favor or preference to another country, are so many grievous imperfections.

7. The seventh, is by improvement of land, encouragement of agriculture, and thereby increasing the number of people, without which any country however blessed by nature, must continue poor.

8. The eighth is the residence of the Prince or chief administrator of the civil power.

9. The ninth is, the concourse of foreigners for education, curiosity, pleasure, or as to a general mark of trade.

10. The tenth is, by disposing of all offices of honor, profit, or trust, only to natives, or at least with very few exceptions, where strangers have long inhabited the country, and are supposed to understand and regard the interest of it as their own.

11. The eleventh is, when the rents of lands and profits of employment are spent in the country which produce them and not in another, the former of which will certainly happen where the love of our native country prevails.

12. The twelfth is, by the public revenues being all spent, and employed at home except on occasion of a foreign war.

13. The thirteenth is, where the people are not obliged, unless they find it for their own interest or convenience, to receive any money, except of their own coinage, by a public mint, after the manner of all civilized nations.

14. The fourteenth is a disposition of the people of a country to wear their own manufactures, and support as few importations as luxury, either in cloths, furniture, food or drink, as they can live conveniently without.



## THE PRESIDENT'S FURNITURE

Our attention was called a few days ago by a publication in an evening paper of this city, reflecting severely on the President of the United States for sending to France for the furniture of his house, and thus, as it were, casting a reproach on the manufacturers of our country. We have given ourselves some pains to ascertain the facts in this case, and we can pledge ourselves for the correctness of the source from whence we receive them.

We do not deny that several of the articles which constitute the furniture of the President's house have been imported from France, but they consist only of such articles as cannot, in the present state of our manufactures, be made in this country—such as looking-glasses, of which the plates, even if the frames could be made here, would necessarily be imported—silks and damasks for curtains and chairs, of which we have no manufactory yet in our country; some ornamental clocks, which we have not yet attempted to fabricate, and a piano; besides the furniture, as defoliated, there has also been a quantity of wines imported, of which it is presumed, the president may furnish himself from France or elsewhere, without giving offence to the feelings of the most fastidious arguers in our country.

All the furniture for the small saloon, sitting room, dining room and bed rooms, are made, or making, in the city of Washington. There is not a chair in the president's house which has cost more than such as are to be seen in the drawing rooms of any of our merchants in Philadelphia and New York. Whether the taste and elegance of the articles will meet the approbation of the public is yet to be ascertained.

The President of the U. States was too much engaged in important concerns to give his attention to the furnishing of his house—he therefore, immediately on the appropriation being made, named an agent for that purpose, who has strictly studied economy, and furnished in the best manner the funds would allow. The great object to accomplish was to get our chief magistrate into the elegant mansion prepared for him by the nation, and we understand that this has been accomplished and that neither the furniture sent for nor that made here, will disgrace the edifice.

There have been some articles ordered from this city and Philadelphia—but particular care was taken to have as much of the furniture made at Washington as possible; and we understand (however incredible it may appear) that nothing superior can be made at Philadelphia or with us for the same prices.

So far from the President being inimical or even inattentive, to our domestic manufactures, he has made it a point to be clothed in those of his country; and so particular has been his preference to every article which we can furnish within ourselves, that he gave positive instructions that all his cut glass should be purchased at Pittsburgh.

Being convinced of the proneness of the world to discover faults, and to cavil at the conduct of those who are in an elevated station, narrowly watching every step in order to find some cause of censure; and being also aware that even a report of this nature, although without foundation, would go the rounds of the papers, and might create unjust prejudices, we have thought it our duty to enquire into the subject, and to lay the result before the public.

An erroneous comment has recently appeared in some of the newspapers, on the duty of masters of vessels in relation to the delivery of ship letters. Into the post office. The act of April 30th, 1810, requires all masters of vessels to deliver into the post office, at the port where they make entry, all letters brought by them, "except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel, and except also such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery to which such ship or vessel may be bound."

The custom house laws recognize two kinds of ports; one is called Ports of Entry, and the others Ports of Delivery. Every vessel, if bound to the latter, must make entry, at the former, (with some exceptions). New York, for instance, is a port of entry but Albany is only a port of delivery. When a vessel, bound to Albany arrives at the port of entry, (New York) the master must before he makes entry, deliver all letters into the post office, excepting such as are addressed to the owner, consignee, and to persons in Albany, "the port of delivery to which such ship or vessel is bound." But if the cargo is to be delivered at New York, the master on arrival there, and before he makes entry, must deliver all letters, excepting those addressed to the owner or consignee, into the post office. In this case the last exception does not apply; for New York is not called a port of delivery, and if it was, the master is not bound to any port, having already arrived.

Nat. Intel.

It would be well if our seaport newspapers were again to call the attention of our coasting navigators to the requisitions of the Navigation Act, which took effect on the 1st October. We make this suggestion from observing that several American vessels, arriving at southern ports coastwise, have subjected

themselves to the payment of foreign tonnage money in consequence of three-fourths of their crews not being American registered seamen. The Act referred to, it will be remembered, provides that coasting vessels passing from one state to another, (unless it be an adjoining state, or on a navigable lake or river, or from Long Island to Rhode Island) shall each pay a duty of fifty cents per ton, unless at least three-fourths of her crew are American citizens; in which case the duty will be reduced to six cents per ton. It also enacts, that every American vessel entering from a foreign port shall pay a duty of fifty cents per ton, unless her officers and at least two-thirds of her crew are American citizens; but this provision does not extend to vessels which departed from home prior to the first of May last, until after they return to some port of the United States.

It is proper also to remind those concerned, that the proportion of seamen, required to be American, should be provided with evidence of their citizenship to entitle the vessels to an exemption from the tonnage duty. Ibid

## GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter of recent date, from a young Bostonian now in Valencia, (Spain) to the Editors of the Boston Patriot.

"A few days since, I saw advertised in the play-bills, in the streets, in large letters, 'WASHINGTON.' I did not deem that the name of Washington was known here, and I thought it could not possibly relate to the great man, of whom our country is so justly proud. However, to my surprise, I found the comedy truly American. The character of Washington is placed in the most favorable light for virtue, patriotism and honor. The plot is taken from the circumstance of the General's threatening retaliation on his British prisoners, which deterred the British commander from inflicting death on a number of American officers, prisoners of war. The play was well written, and excellently performed. During the performance, an illuminating scene took place, and in the most conspicuous part of the stage appeared in large transparent letters, 'VIVE WASHINGTON.' The act ended in a beautiful dance, the dancers building a temple of laurel wreaths over Washington. I have never seen any thing half so complimentary to the General's memory on our stage. An interesting and novel part is introduced in the comedy, to relieve the more serious. It is a little extraordinary, that the actor who personated the General, was about 50, of a tall, commanding appearance, and if he had personally known Washington, he could not have copied him better. That stern and inflexible manner which was natural to him in the camp, but which gave way to the softest feelings of humanity when his duty did not interfere, were admirably portrayed. The play was repeated three nights."



Republican Star,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1817.

## CONGRESS.

Yesterday being the day by law for the meeting of Congress, accounts from Washington of the arrival of members, leaves little doubt but a quorum was formed; therefore the President's Message will be laid before them this day—the expected importance of which will be a sufficient inducement for its early presentation to the readers of the Star, after its receipt.

## LEGISLATURE.

Of this State were also to convene at Annapolis yesterday by law. The usual abstract from the proceedings of both houses will be attended to.

## REMARKABLE.

Two Schooners considerably over one hundred tons burthen, were begun at St. Michaels, in Talbot County, on one and the same day; and extraordinary to tell, their completion were so near each other, that they were both on Saturday last launched in the briny deep, within two or three minutes of each other—witnessed by numerous spectators. As celebrated as this town is for ship-building, no occurrence of the kind has ever taken place before—Both well built, and elegant vessels of their class, one built by Mr. Thomas Wiggins, the other by Messrs. Dorgan & Cooper, ship-builders of this place.

St. Michaels, November 21, 1817.

Baltimore, November 27.

JOHN GRAHAM, Esq. lately Principal Clerk in the Department of State, now one of the Commissioners going out to South America, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington. GEORGE A. HADLEY, Esq. another of the Commissioners, is now in this city—THOMAS BLACK, Esq. of this place, is the third. They will proceed tomorrow, it is said, with Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, the Secretary to Norfolk, where the frigate Congress Capt. Slocum, waits for them, and will sail as soon as they embark. Our government has certainly shown its respect for the cause of Liberty in South America, by sending so very respectable a Mission on business relating to it.

The Legislature of Tennessee have at the present session passed a law more effectually to prevent duelling.

## MEMBERS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

THEY CONVENED ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, NEXT.

## SENATE.

*Virginia.*  
James Barlow,  
John W. Eppes.  
*North Carolina.*  
Nathaniel Macon,  
Montfort Stokes.  
*South Carolina.*  
John Gullah,  
William Smith.  
*Georgia.*  
Charles T. L.,  
George M. Troup.  
*Kentucky.*  
John J. Crittenden,  
Isaac Albott.  
*Tennessee.*  
John Williams,  
George W. Campbell.  
*Ohio.*  
Jeremiah Morrow,  
Benj. Ruggles.  
*Louisiana.*  
Elijah Frome, tin,  
Wm. C. Claiborne.  
*Mississippi.*  
Thomas S. Williams.  
*Alabama.*  
Leake.  
*Indiana.*  
Noble,  
Tayler.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*New Hampshire.*  
1 Josiah Butler,  
2 Clifton Claggett,  
3 Selma Hale.  
*Massachusetts.*  
1 Arthur Livermore,  
2 John T. Parrott,  
3 Nathaniel Upham.  
*Maine.*  
1 Jeremiah Nelson,  
2 Walker Folger jr.,  
3 Benj. Adams,  
4 John Wilson,  
5 Nathaniel Silsbee,  
6 Solomon Strong,  
7 John Holmes,  
8 Joshua Gage,  
9 Timothy Fuller,  
10 Marcus Morton,  
11 Henry Shaw,  
12 Ezekiel Whitman,  
13 Samuel C. Allen,  
14 Albion K. Harris,  
15 Nathaniel Baggles,  
16 Elijah H. Mill,  
17 Zebekiah Sampson,  
18 Benjamin Orr,  
19 Jonathan Mason.  
*Rhode Island.*  
1 John L. Boss,  
2 James B. Mason.  
*Connecticut.*  
1 Nathaniel Terry,  
2 Charles Dennison,  
3 Uriah Holmes,  
4 John O. Mosely,  
5 Timothy Pitkin,  
6 Saml. D. Sherwood,  
7 Th. S. Williams.  
*Delaware.*  
1 Herman Allen,  
2 Samuel Crafts,  
3 William Hunter,  
4 Orasmus C. Merrill,  
5 Charles Riel,  
6 Mark Richards,  
7 John P. Cushman,  
8 John R. Drake,  
9 Benjamin Elliott,  
10 Josiah Hasbrouck,  
11 John Herkimer,  
12 Thos. H. Hubbard,  
13 William Irving,  
14 Dorrance Kirtland,  
15 Thomas Laver,  
16 David A. Ogden,  
17 John Parmer,  
18 James Porter,  
19 John Savage,  
20 P. Y. Schuyler,  
21 Fredrick Scudder,  
22 John C. Spencer,  
23 Henry R. Stokes,  
24 James Tallmadge,  
25 John W. Taylor,  
26 Charles Tompkins,  
27 George Townsend,  
28 P. H. Wendover,  
29 Ross Wescott,  
30 James W. Wilkin,  
31 Isaac Williams.  
*New Jersey.*  
1 Ephraim Bateman,  
2 Benjamin Bennet,  
3 Joseph Bloomfield,  
4 Charles Kinsey,  
5 John Linn,  
6 Henry Southard.  
*Pennsylvania.*  
1 William Anderson,  
2 Henry Baldwin,  
3 Andrew Boden,  
4 Isaac Darlington,  
5 Joseph Heister,  
6 Joseph Hopkinson,  
7 Samuel D. Ingham,  
8 Wm. Macleay,  
9 Wm. P. Mackay,  
10 David Marchand,  
11 Robert Moore,  
12 Alexander Ople,  
13 Philip Patterson,  
14 Levi Pawling,  
15 John Ross,  
16 John Sergeant,  
17 Adam Seybert,  
18 Jacob Spangler,  
19 Christian Tarr,  
20 James M. Wallace,  
21 John Whiteside,  
22 Wm. Wilson.  
*New York.*  
1 Those having this mark were members of the last (14th) Congress.  
+ And those marked thus have been members of former Congresses.

*New York, November 20.*  
The Commissioners appointed to settle the northern boundary line, have arrived in this city. D. P. Adams, Esq. one of the assistant commissioners, proceeded to Washington on Tuesday morning, with despatches from General Peter B. Porter. Major Fraser is still in this city. The utmost harmony prevailed between the commissioners, and there is reason to hope that the business has, or will, terminate to the satisfaction of both parties.

**BOUNDARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
The Commissioners under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, will hold a final session in the city of New-York on Monday the 24th instant; and their decision on the important questions submitted to them will then be made public. Colonel Austin, the agent of the United States, left town yesterday, to be present at the conferences of the Commissioners.

*Boston Chron.*  
A paragraph is running through the public prints, taken from an Albany paper, suggesting that the expenses of the surveys of boundary and

the St. Lawrence in the present year, will amount to \$30,000, and those of the survey of 50 miles of the northern boundary to the enormous sum of \$50,000. We are authorized from the best authority to state, that no surveys whatever of the northern boundary have been made under the commission for that purpose, except those on the St. Lawrence, and that if the late surveys at the eastward are alluded to, the paragraph of the Albany editor is any thing but the truth, or near the truth. Further particulars would be improper until communicated by the proper authority.

Sacket's Harbor, November 11.

We are sorry to learn, that owing to the late severe rains, and the interruption of the work thereby, under the Engineer who was building a sea-wall for its security, that half the rear of the ancient stone building called the Mess-House, at Fort Niagara, has fallen down, and it is feared the whole edifice will follow. It was erected by the French, probably one hundred years since, and was capable of containing a complete regiment.

## GEORGIA.

There is scarcely a state in the union which at the present time, is more zealously engaged in the great work of improvement, than Georgia. The erection of a penitentiary was the first step towards the amelioration of her penal code; and at the last session of the Legislature it was made the duty of the superior court judges to report during the present year, such further amendments as might be dictated by their experience or occur to their sagacity. One of these reports I have seen, and have but little doubt that, with the others of like nature, it will have great weight with the legislature. Upon the whole we may look for such a perseverance in the wise course already commenced, as may lead to the happiest effect.

With regard to the late call of Gen. Gaines, upon the Georgia Executive, for a detachment of militia, and which, perhaps providentially, miscarried, I am rejoiced to perceive that there existed no necessity for the march of the required troops—as the suspected Indians have remained ever since profoundly quiet. Indeed it would be madness for them to stir at this time, when our hands are left perfectly free to overwhelm them at once with a vastly superior force. Let them all adopt the prudent measure which a portion of the Cherokees have lately done—and exchange for more western lands those which they have now, but which they must eventually give.

Of the state of Georgia a new Map has been lately completed, by Mr. Sings, the surveyor-general of the state. It is already engraved, and may be very shortly procured. A large and correct work of this kind has long been desired; and it is said that the one now offered is of this description. The price on rollers is ten dollars.

Lul. Mercury.

## BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following list of the Branches of the Bank of the U. States now in operation, may not be unacceptable to the public, who have not before had them in one view. Offices of Discount and Deposit are in operation at

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.  
Boston, Massachusetts.  
Providence, Rhode-Island.  
Middletown, Connecticut.  
New-York, New-York.  
Baltimore, Maryland.  
Washington, District of Columbia.  
Richmond, Virginia.  
Norfolk, Virginia.  
Charleston, South-Carolina.  
Savannah, Georgia.  
New-Orleans, Louisiana.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Lexington, Kentucky.  
Branches have been also established at  
Louisville, Kentucky.  
Chillicothe, Ohio.  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.  
Paxetville, North Carolina.  
Augusta, Georgia.  
Which are not yet, but soon will be, in operation.

**THE THING UNDERSTOOD AT LAST.**  
Hartford, Nov. 11.

We stated in our last, on the authority of the New Haven papers, that the Council had negatived the resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the presentation of a sword, &c. to Commodore Hull. We have however since been informed, that at the very close of the session, they concurred in the resolve. We are happy to make this contradiction.

Times.

## FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

The following handsome compliment to the great Jefferson, from a distinguished political opponent, is extracted from a late letter of Dr. Hosack, of New-York.—"I thought not one of Mr. Jefferson's political adherents, I have great veneration for his character in the works of science, and, as an American, feel both pride and gratitude in acknowledging the services he has rendered, and the elevation he has given to our common country."

## Miscellaneous.

The following is a translation of the credential presented by Mr. Tyler to the government of Cape Henry, (Cape Francois):

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting.  
I certify, that SEYMOUR TYLER, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States to reside at Cape Francois, Island of St. Domingo, in the capacity of commercial agent, with the full powers, privileges and emoluments thereto belonging. In testimony whereof, I, James Monroe, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the department of state.

Done at the City of Washington, 18th Dec. 1816.  
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

GENEVA, N. Y. Nov. 17.

## NOVEL OCCURRENCE.

One evening last week, during a momentary absence of the editor, the Press and printing types of the "Waterloo, Gazette," printed at Waterloo, in Seneca county, were carried off by some unknown persons, and nothing has since been heard of them!

Much warmth had been excited by a discussion in the Gazette, between the friends of the late and present Sheriff, of Seneca county, or more correctly speaking, between the friends and opponents of the late Sheriff, and thus has terminated the paper warfare.

## POTATOES.

The following singular statement is given as a fact:—Early potatoes may be produced in great quantities by re-planting the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dunfries has replanted them six different times this season, without any additional manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of ripe ones, at every raising, than the former ones. His plants have on them three distinct crops, and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had so far six weeks past.

English paper.

The Salem Gazette says, that this morning an English Turpie has been taken in a garden of Colonel Joshua Little, of Newbury, which measures thirty-three inches and three quarters in circumference, and weighs 12 pounds with the top.

Why, Mr. Jenness of Ryeg, beat it all hollow last year. He raised an English turpie, which was exposed in Portsmouth market weighing seventeen pounds, and measuring forty-one inches round.

**MARRIED.**—On Tuesday, the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Howard LARSEN, merchant, of Centerville, to Miss JULIA ANN ROBERTS, of Queen-Ann's County.

On Tuesday evening the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Weller, Mr. James DECKERSON, to Miss HANNAH MAWRY, daughter of the Hon. William B. Martin, all of Dorchester county.

**DIED.**—Suddenly near Cambridge, on the 12th ult. *Allegany Sidney Stanford, Esq.* The death of this valuable citizen has left a void in society, which cannot easily be filled. He was a fond husband, a tender parent, an affectionate brother, a warm friend, a faithful officer, and a right, he boldly supported, and that which was wrong he indignantly spurned. In him were happily combined all those good qualities which give charm to society—while we admired the generosity and amiableness of his heart, we were no less struck with the agreeableness of his conversation. His death is no common loss, it calls forth a multitude of tears.

**Collision Party.**  
WILL be held at Mr. Sherwin's Assembly Room, on Friday the 5th inst. at 6 o'clock p. m. Easton, Dec 2

**A Ball.**  
There will be a BALL in Denton, on *Thursday Evening*, the 11th instant, furnished by Mr. HARRISON. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

JENNIFER S. TAYLOR,  
EDWARD CARTER,  
ED. B. HARTCASTLE,  
J. BROWN,  
Denton, Dec 2

**Public Sale.**  
By order of the Orphans' Court,  
WILL be sold at public vendue, on *Thursday* the 11th of December inst. on a credit of four months on all sums over six dollars, all the Personal Estate of *James Gardner*, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils; and also eight well fattened hogs for pork, and many other articles.

JAS. CHAMBERS, Adm'r  
of Jas Gardner, dec'd.  
Dec 2

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Caroline County to me directed, at the suit of John Hubbard, will be sold at public sale, in Denton, on *Tuesday* the 23d day of December inst. at 1 o'clock p. m. for cash only, one lot of ground containing four acres, more or less, known by the name of "Our Range," and one undivided moiety of Fowling Creek mill and mill-seat, also known by the name of "Our Range"—taken as the property of Isaac Prattenton, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.  
Dec 2

**I wish to hire.**  
For the next year, four strong negro men, who are good axmen, for which I will give \$60 a piece per year, find the usual clothing, &c. and pay one half of the hire in advance—They are for my own farm at Magothy, and will be well used—Application may be made to J. Price, of Easton.

Magothy, Dec 2

**Wanted to hire,**  
FOR the ensuing year, a negro man and negro boy, need to farming, and a negro woman that understands house work generally, for which liberal wages will be given. Apply to  
Dec 2

JAMES C. WHEELER.

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; And whereas the Lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed;

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare, and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the Lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the Lands contained in the Ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, six, and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid Lands; each sale shall remain open for three weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of Townships and Ranges; and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, teen.

JAMES MONROE,  
By the President:  
JOSEPH MEIGS, Commissioner  
of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to General Land Office.

**Notice.**  
The subscriber intends presenting a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a special act of assembly, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES M'GUIRE,  
Tull's Creek, Queen-Ann's  
county, Nov 23

**Twenty-five Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, living in Easton, Talbot County, Md. on or about the first of January, 1815, a negro lad named DICK, sometimes goes by the name of Dick Carter. He is about twenty three years old, a dark mulatto, stoops when he walks, is very active and quick, about five feet seven or eight inches high. He is untaught to be free, but runaway before his time of service had expired.

The above reward will be given for him if brought to Easton, so that I get him again, or all reasonable charges paid by  
PATIENCE HANDY,  
Easton, Dec 2



## POETRY.

THE COMMON LOT.

ONCE in the light of ages past,  
I saw a man and WHO was he?  
Mortal how he felt for best,  
That man resembled thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,  
The land in which he died unknown:  
His name hath perished from the earth,  
This truth survives alone—

That joy and grief, and hope and fear,  
Alternate triumph in his breast;  
His bliss and woe—a same, a tear!  
Oh! who hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,  
The changing spirit's rise and fall;  
We know that these were felt by him,  
For these are felt by all.

He suffer'd—but his pangs are o'er,  
Enjoy'd—but his delirium is fled;  
His friends—his friends are now no more,  
His foes—his foes are dead.

He loved—but whom he loved, the grave  
Hath lost in its unconscious womb;  
She was his—but might have saved  
Her husband from the tomb.

The rolling seasons, day and night,  
Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main,  
We know his portion, life and light,  
To him exist in vain.

He saw what ever thou hast seen,  
Encountered all that troubles thee;  
He was—whatever thou has been,  
He is—what thou shalt be.

The clouds and sun beams, e'er his eye  
That ere their shades and glory threw,  
Have left in yonder silent sky  
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,  
Their turns, since the world began,  
Of him add no other trace,  
Than this—THERE LIVED A MAN!

## RETORT COURTEOUS.

When the British under Lord Nelson were  
bearing down to attack the combined fleet of  
Trinidad, the first Lieutenant of the Revenge  
on going to see that all hands were at their quar-  
ters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling  
at the side of his gun; so very unusual an atti-  
tude in an English sailor exciting his surprise  
and curiosity, he went and asked the man if he  
was afraid? "Afraid!" answered the honest tar  
with a countenance expressive of the utmost  
disdain: "No! I was only praying that the ene-  
my's shot may be distributed in the same propor-  
tion as prize money—the greatest part is  
among the officers."

## CURIOUS TIMEPIECE.

Suspend a 10 or 12 cent piece between the  
thumb and finger, by a small thread ten or  
twelve inches in length hooked around it, in the  
center of dry tumbler near the top; it will  
soon begin to vibrate and strike the hour of the  
day, and will then cease its motion. Try the  
experiment for yourself.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership trading under the firm of  
Clayland & Nabb, was dissolved on the 18th  
October last past, by mutual consent. All per-  
sons indebted to said concern are hereby re-  
quested to make immediate payment to Lam-  
bert Reardon, with whom the books are left,  
and who is fully authorized to settle the affairs of  
the said firm.

L. CLAYLAND,  
CHAS. W. NABB.

## The Subscriber

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

## Seasonable Goods,

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

nov 18 6 L. CLAYLAND.

## NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now  
opening,

## AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

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

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

## Fall Goods.

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

## GOODS,

available for the season.

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

Easton, nov 11 1833 LOTT WARFIELD.

## Fall Goods.

The subscriber has received a part of their

## FALL SUPPLY,

consisting of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.

oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

## Lambert Reardon,

TAYLOR,

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

## GOODS,

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

Easton, nov 4 L. REARDON.

## Almanacks for the year 1818,

For Sale at the Star Office.

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable  
lands owned by his deceased father, which  
were long under the superintendence of Mr.  
John Fisher, situate in Queen-Anne's and Talbot  
counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to  
Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton  
and the same distance from Centerville, contain-  
ing 1200 acres, which will be divided into four  
farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a  
large proportion of woodland heavily timbered,  
and the buildings in good repair.

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

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

## The new Easton Packet.

### SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

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

The EDWARD LLOYD is an elegant new  
vessel, substantially built of the very best materi-  
als, copper fastened, and completely finished in  
the first rate Packet style for the accommodation  
of Passengers. She has a large and commodious  
cabin with 12 berths, and two state rooms with 8  
berths, furnished with every convenience.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, nov 19

## The Sloop

### SEA GULL,

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

JAMES DAVIS, Master.

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

nov 18 J. D.

## Easton & Baltimore Packet.

### THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on Monday the 31st  
day of March next (weather permitting) at ten  
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on  
Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour,  
and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Bal-  
timore on the above named days, during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order,  
and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.  
All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left  
with the subscriber, or in his absence at his of-  
fice at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,  
and faithfully executed by

The Publics obedient servant.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

## St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet

### THE SLOOP

HELEN,

Will leave St. Michaels, on Sunday  
the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning,  
leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 15th, at the  
same hour, and continue running weekly the  
remainder of the season.

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

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

## New Establishment at the Old

### Stand.

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

The Publics obedient servant,

JESSE SHEPHERD.

nov 4

## Union Tavern.

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

## UNION TAVERN,

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

oct 28

## Notice.

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

JOSEPH KENNALLS.

Green-Creek, Dorchester county, nov 4 6

## The Subscriber

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

## Coach and Harness Making.

In all its various branches, with neatness and dis-  
patch, on reasonable terms.

He has for sale, some new and second hand

## GIGS AND CHAIRS.

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

nov 18 7 JOSEPH PARROTT.

## Kendal F. Holmes

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

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

oct 21

## LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General  
Assembly of the State of Delaware, for raising a  
sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Ma-  
sonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

## Highest Prize, \$2000.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize	of	\$2000
2	—	1000
3	—	500
4	—	200
5	—	100
11	—	50
45	—	20
50	—	10
300	—	5
1190	—	3

1610 Prizes.

1390 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100

1st on the 1st day's drawing, to \$100

1st on the 13th to \$50

1st on the 14th to \$50

1st on the 15th to \$1000

And the last drawn ticket on the 16th to \$2000

and last day's drawing.

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon  
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue  
by adjournments from time to time, until finished  
200 tickets per day.

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

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

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

april 1

## Warm Baths.

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

The above "Baths" are very highly recom-  
mended by a number of the most eminent Physi-  
cians in the United States, in a variety of dis-  
eases, especially in the forming stage of acute fe-  
vers. So very simple and easy is the application  
of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tol-  
erable judgment, may use it, and by this means  
render the attendance of a Physician in many  
simple cases unnecessary.

JOSEPH SCULL.

august 12

## Military Bounty Lands,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
25th Sept. 1817.

## Notice.

THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appro-  
priated for bounties for military services,  
having been surveyed, and the surveys received  
at this office, the distribution of the said lands,  
by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this  
office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Mis-  
souri Territory are expected in a few months,  
when a similar distribution will take place, of  
which timely notice will be given in the news-  
papers. Those who wish to locate their warrants  
in Missouri Territory, may send them for  
the publication of that Notice.

Every soldier of the late army who received  
from the Department of War a land warrant, or  
a notification that it is deposited in this office,  
may obtain a patent by sending at this office the  
warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be  
located in the Illinois Territory, and the pa-  
tent to be sent to the Post office at ———."

Signed,

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or  
shall hereafter notify the General Land Office  
not to deliver them to their agents heretofore  
appointed, will be retained, subject to their fur-  
ther order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in  
this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may  
obtain patents for them by sending the receipts  
which were given by the office, and instructions  
relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United  
States will give the above so many insertions as  
will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the pa-  
pers to this office, and a bill received; the mo-  
ney will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

sept 27 (39) 19

## This day is published,

BY JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk in the General Land Office,

A Map of the Bounty Lands

IN THE

## ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

The above Map will exhibit to each soldier o-  
f the late army the situation of the farm which falls  
to his lot, its proximity to the rivers Mississippi  
and Illinois, will describe the soil, timber, wa-  
ters, &c. (agreeably to the field notes of the sur-  
veyors) of his farm, and enable the soldiers to ap-  
preciate the value of their country's reward for  
their services.

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

JOHN GARDINER.

Washington, oct 31 (nov 11)

## To be rented,

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

## For sale.

A FARM, situate on Wye River, containing  
1200 acres, more or less. This prop-  
erty possesses many advantages, namely, that of  
procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild  
fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone  
through a general repair. There is no doubt of  
there being a quantity of marble on it, as there have  
been many species of it discovered. The above  
property will be sold on terms highly advantage-  
ous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to  
purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford  
Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the sub-  
scriber, living in Baltimore.

CHARLES D. BARROW.

april 22

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between  
the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual  
consent.

BENJAMIN PARROTT,  
CLARK BILLITEE.

Nov. 21, 1817 (25) 3

## Patent and other Stoves.

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

Easton, nov 4

## To rent,

A HOUSE on Washington street, with good  
Garden, &c. Possession given immedi-  
ately. For further particulars apply to the sub-  
scriber.

July 22 JAMES R. RINGGOLD.

## To be rented,

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

N. RALPHSON.

nov 11 4

## MARYLAND:

### Queen-Anne's County Orphans' Court,

November 8th, 1817.

On application of HORATIO DAILEY, Adm-  
istrator of Benjamin Benton, late of Queen-  
Anne's county, deceased, it is ordered, that  
he give the notice required by law for credi-  
tors to exhibit their claims against the said de-  
ceased testator, and that the same be pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of three  
successive weeks, in both of the newspapers  
printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pyed from the minutes of proceedings  
of Queen-Anne's County Orphans'  
Court, I have hereunto subscribed my  
name, and the public seal of my of-  
fice, this eighth day of November,  
eighteen hundred and seventeen.

THO. C. FARLE, Reg-  
istrar, Q. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Queen-Anne's coun-  
ty, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of  
Queen-Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of  
administration on the personal estate of Ben-  
jamin Benton, late of Queen-Anne's county,  
deceased. All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the first day of May next; they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from all be-  
nefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of No-  
vember, 1817.

HORATIO DAILEY, Adm-  
istrator of Benjamin Benton, dec'd.

nov 18 3

## Caroline County set.

On application to the subscriber, in the re-  
cess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Fourth  
Judicial District of Maryland, by the several  
petitioners in writing of HENRY HARDING,  
JAMES HARPER, WILLIAM SHER-  
WOOD, JOHN BURGESS, and BEN-  
EDICT CRANOR, of Caroline County, stating  
that they are in actual confinement, and pray-  
ing for the benefit of the act of assembly, enti-  
tled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors," passed at November session eighteen  
hundred and five, and the supplements thereto,  
on the terms therein mentioned, schedules of  
their property and lists of their creditors, on  
oath, as far as they can recollect, being annexed  
to their respective petitions; and they (each)  
having satisfied me by competent testimony, that  
they have resided two years within the State of  
Maryland, immediately preceding the time of  
their application—and they each having taken  
the oath prescribed by the said act, for deliver-  
ing up their property, and given sufficient se-  
curity for their personal appearance at the  
County Court of Caroline County, to answer  
such allegations as may be made against them:

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said  
Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sher-  
wood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, be  
respectively discharged from imprisonment, and  
that they each be and appear before the County  
Court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after  
the first Monday of March next, and at such o-  
ther days and times as the said Court shall di-  
rect, to answer such allegations and interroga-  
tories as may be made against them by their  
creditors, and that they give notice to their cre-  
ditors, by causing a copy of this order to be in-  
serted in some newspaper in Easton, once a  
week four successive weeks, three months be-  
fore the said Tuesday in March next, and also  
by causing a copy of the said order to be set up  
at the Court house door in Denton, three  
months before the said Tuesday, to appear  
before the said County Court, on the said day,  
for the purpose of recommending trustees  
for their benefit,



# General



# Advertiser

VOL. XIX.

EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1817.

NO. 15...943.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY  
**Thomas Ferrin Smith,**

PUBLISHER OF THE

**Laws of the Union.**

TERMS

OF THE

REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

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

## A Ball.

There will be a **BALL** in Denton, on *Thursday Evening*, the 11th instant, furnished by Mr. HARRISON. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

JENNIFER S. TAYLOR,  
EDWARD CARTER,  
EDWARD HARTCASTLE,  
J. BROWN, Managers.

Denton, Dec 2

## Valuable Property.

### AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, intends selling his property, and will offer at public sale on *Wednesday*, the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the next day, all his very valuable stock of

**Mules, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,** (among which are seven of the best mules on the peninsula; two mule colts, sired by the celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta; three brood mares, which were part of the same Jack last spring, and perhaps are in foal; several mule cows, of a superior breed; a bull of the Lancaster Mule breed, very large and handsome; two yoke of oxen; fifteen head of half-blooded Merino ewes, which yielded 140 lbs. of wool at the last shearing.)—Farming utensils of every kind, together with ten or twelve tons of Clover Hay, Corn, Blades, and a variety of other articles.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give note with satisfactory security, to bear interest from the day of sale; all sums of five and under ten dollars, the cash will be required.

I will also sell from 250 to 300

**BARRELS OF CORN,**

At a reasonable price for cash—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.  
nov 25 3 JONATHAN SPENCER.

## Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court,  
**WILL** be sold at public vendue, on *Thursday*, the 11th of December inst. on a credit of four months on all sums over six dollars, all the Personal Estate of *James Gardner*, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils; and also eight well fitted hogs for pork, and many other articles.

dec 2 2 JAS. CHAMBERS, Admr  
of Jas. Gardner, dec'd.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Caroline County Court to me directed, at the suit of John Hubbard, will be sold at public sale, in Denton, on *Tuesday* the 23d day of December inst. at 1 o'clock a. m. for cash only—one lot of ground containing four acres, more or less, known by the name of "*Out Range*," and one undivided moiety of *Fowling-Creek* mill and mill-seat, also known by the name of "*Out Range*," taken as the property of Isaac Framp-ton, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.  
dec 2 3 GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

## Education.

The Trustees of the New-Market Academy having employed the services of *St. George E. Roberts*, to take charge of their Academy, for the ensuing year, can confidently assure the public that as a Classical, Mathematical and English scholar, he stands as high as any gentleman who has ever taught in this county, or on this shore; he having received his education in one of the most eminent Universities in Europe, Trinity College, Dublin, and having successfully taught for several years in public Academies and private schools in this country.

Those persons who are desirous of subscribing, it will be to their interest to apply early—Board can be obtained in New-Market on moderate terms.  
nov 25 3q JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.

## The Subscriber

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

## Coach and Harness Making.

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

He has for sale, some new and second hand

## GIGS AND CHAIRS,

Which he can recommend, and will sell low, for cash or country produce.  
nov 18 7 JOSEPH PARRITT.

## Notice.

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

JAMES MCGUIRE.

Tully's Creek, Queen-Ann's county, nov 25 3 9

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA TRUE AMERICAN.

A list of American Great Men and Distinguished Patriots.

Who took an active part, either with the Pen or Sword, in favour of Independence, with the names of the States in which they were born—Those in *Italic*, are believed to be still living; the others are dead.

*Massachusetts.*

Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Gen. Joseph Warren, Col. Alexander Scammon, Gen. Israel Putnam, Gen. Simeon Thayer, Gen. Henry Knox, Col. Josiah Bartlett, Gen. John Sullivan, Col. Josiah Bartlett, John Hancock, member of Congress, Samuel Adams, do do Capt. John Manly, do do John Adams, do do Thomas Cushing, L.L.D. Elbridge Gerry, do do member of Congress. James Bowdoin, governor.

*New-Hampshire.*

John Langdon, member of Congress.

*Vermont.*

Gen. John Stark.

*Connecticut.*

Gen. Ethan Allen, Oliver Ellsworth, L.L.D. Jonathan Trumbull, po. Oliver Wolcott, member of Congress, Joel Barlow, Poet and Capt. Nathan Hale, Chaplain.

*Rhode-Island.*

Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Col. Jeremiah Olney, Col. Christopher Greene.

*New-York.*

Gen. Philip Schuyler, William Livingston, go. Gen. James Clinton, Governor of New Jersey, Gen. George Clinton, James Duane, member of Congress, Gen. William Alexander, of Congress, Lord Sterling, Paulding, Williams, and Col. Gens. Von Schack, Van Wert, the captors of Philip Freneau, Poet, and of Andre.

*New-Jersey.*

Gen. Daniel Morgan, William Patterson, L.L.D. member of Congress.

*Pennsylvania.*

David Rittenhouse, Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, L.L.D. Astronomer, Gen. John Cadwallader, Francis Hopkins, L.L.D. Gen. Thomas Mifflin, Essayist and Poet, Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Gen. Richard Butler, member of Congress, Col. Thomas Butler, Thomas McKean, L.L.D. Col. William Davidson, do do Rev. Oliver Hart, Esq. James Wilson, do do lawyer, William Bradford, Judge Capt. Nicholas Biddle, of Supreme Court, Gen. Anthony Wayne, Jonathan Bayard Smith, member of Congress, Gen. Joseph Reed.

*Delaware.*

John Dickinson, mem. Gen. Rodney, do do member of Congress, Nicholas Vandyke, do George Reed, do do Capt. Kirkwood.

*Maryland.*

Gen. Otho H. Williams, Samuel Chase, member of Congress, Col. Howard.

*Virginia.*

Gen. George Washington, Dr. Arthur Lee, minister to France, Col. William Washington, Col. Henry Lee, Historian, Peyton Randolph, mem. Col. James Monroe, member of Congress, John Marshall, L.L.D. Thomas Jefferson, do do George Wythe, L.L.D. Richard Henry Lee, do do Patrick Henry, (Orator) Thomas Nelson, do do Serg. John Cumppe.

*North Carolina.*

John Penn, member of Congress.

*South Carolina.*

John Rutledge, (Governor) Dr. David Ramsay, Historian, Gen. Francis Marion, Henry Laurens, member of Congress, Gen. Thomas Sumpter, Christopher Gadsden, Col. John Laurens, do do Col. Thomas Pinckney, William H. Drayton, do Col. C. C. Pinckney, Gen. Pickens, do do

*Georgia.*

Gen. Screver, George Walton, member of Congress.

Foreigners who distinguished themselves during the Revolutionary War.

*Island of St. Croix.*

Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

*FRANCEMEN.*

Marquis De La Fayette, Count De Ominell, Count Rochambeau, Count De Grasse.

*ENGLISHMEN.*

Gen. Charles Lee, Robert Morris, Financier, Gen. Horatio Gates, Gen. Thomas Paine, Political William Gordon, D. D. Essayist, Historian.

*GERMAN.*

Baron De Kalb.

*POLANDERS.*

Count Pulaski, Gen. Kosciusko.

*PRUSSIANS.*

Baron Steuben.

*IRISHMEN.*

Gen. Richard Montgo. William Killen, Chancellor of Delaware, Charles Thompson, Secretary to Congress, George Bryan, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Gen. William Irvine.

*SCOTCHMEN.*

Gen. Hugh Mercer, Capt. John Paul Jones.

The compiler of the foregoing list, is very sensible that it must necessarily be imperfect, and will thank the reader to point out any errors which he may discover in it. Subscriptions he does not expect, but additions and alterations he takes it for granted ought to be made.

J. L.

## Fall Goods.

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

## GOODS,

suitable for the season,

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

Easton, nov 11 7q

## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### DEEP PLOUGHING.

"Let us cultivate the ground, that the poor, as well as rich, may be filled: and happiness and peace be established throughout our borders."

This subject is not yet exhausted; & if the reader feels its importance as much as I do, in considering it the basis of Agriculture, and upon which all radical improvements of the soil must depend, he will attend me in the following remarks, which will conclude the subject. Another material evil that results from the practice of shallow ploughing, and which applies to all surfaces, level as well as hilly, is the injury a growing crop sustains for want of a more regular quantity of moisture in the soil: We know by experience that either extreme (viz. too much wet or a drought) is fatal to most of our crops; that the practice of shallow ploughing is calculated to produce both at different periods, is evident: for during a long continuance of wet, the water must stagnate in abundance about the roots of the plants, there not being a sufficient quantity of loose earth to absorb it: and on the contrary, a short continuance of drought, extracts nearly the whole of the moisture contained in the thin covering of loose earth; and it is not to be supposed that the tender roots of plants, in quest of supply, can penetrate the compact earth below, which has never been stirred or broke up by deep ploughing. By the practice of shallow ploughing, the top soil or mould being constantly stirred, is rendered so loose and light, that if not carried off by hard dashing rains (an event which inevitably takes place on hilly lands), is rendered dead and unproductive by being exposed to the rays of the sun, by which all moisture and nutriment of vegetables is extracted. If manures are applied to shallow worked soils, their good effects in general, will be of short continuance, as most kinds must soon dry, & the road the virgin soil has before them.

Let us now further consider some of the advantages of deep ploughing.

Whatever manures are applied to deep worked soils, are sure to be retained: and further, if dew is nutritive, the superior openness of the texture of the soil in this mode, qualifies it to derive every advantage to be expected from that source. But perhaps, one of the most valuable of all the effects resulting from deep ploughing is, that it in a great measure preserves an equal quantity of moisture in the soil; for, as we seldom have a rain so great as to produce an unhealthy stagnation of water about the roots of plants set in a soil seven or eight inches deep; so on the contrary, we scarcely ever have a drought of so long continuance as to extract all the moisture to that depth;—for it is to be remembered, that after a few inches nearest the surface, moisture is extracted by slow degrees. Thus it appears from the foregoing observations, that by this mode or practice the great loss sustained by washing an evil so much to be dreaded in this country, is avoided; that whatever manures are applied, are safely deposited and will act with full effect; that the growing plants are abundantly supplied during the whole of their growth, both summer and winter, with an open soil, for a free extension of their roots, and also with a regular supply of moisture, so that their growth is at no time impeded by any small irregularity of season; the depth of soil being to them, with respect to wet and dry, what the ocean is to small islands, with respect to heat & cold, the means of a tolerably regular temperature.

I can readily anticipate the remarks of our sticklers for old prejudices, on what has been advanced on the subject of deep ploughing.

This reasoning (say they) well applies to deep rich soils: but in shallow soils, "let him beware of the yellow clay, the dead earth, lest the value of his land proves to be the price of his too adventurous experiments."

But, let me ask them, have they never seen the effects of earths taken out of cellars and wells, when applied to poor lands?—Have they never observed the luxuriant growth of grass and weeds, at the edge of a bank taken from a mill race or a large ditch, and frequently on the very top when flat enough to retain moisture? For my own part, I have long been in the habit of observing these things, and do not recollect that I ever saw any earth taken from a considerable depth below the surface which was capable of being pulverised by frost or tillage, without evident advantage, even when clay has been applied to clay, and sand to sand.

Seeing, this is the fact, is there any good reason for supposing, that as we ascend towards the surface, such a difference will be found in the properties of the earth, that this will render the same land sterile, that the other will enrich? I confess I see none; I cannot even see, why we may not with propriety suppose, that the first six inches of earth next below the usual ploughing should be possessed of all the fertilizing qualities, that the same kind of earth would be, if found six feet below.

The prejudices of those against deep ploughing, have no doubt arisen from injudicious experiments. Very few farmers break up ground in the fall; in the spring their teams are often weak, and were they disposed to plough a spot of ground deeper than usual, would very likely choose to do it when wet, on account of its being easier performed, and they would plough it into a flat surface; soon after which the crop is planted or sowed, which proves the worst for the experiment, and the farmer is, therefore disgusted with the practice: he informs his neighbors of the ill success of experiments; and, perhaps, a whole neighborhood is thereby almost confirmed in their former belief, that the good way is the best—no plough as deep as they find black soil, and no deeper.

Ploughing land in the Spring, that contains a considerable portion of clay in a state too wet to break, as the soil turns over, is thereby rendered more compact and when hardened by the sun becomes entirely unfitted for the production of vegetables; and is scarcely to be reduced by any succeeding tillage during the same summer; and indeed I believe nothing short of a winter's frost will effectually pulverize it. It must therefore never be forgotten, that ploughing stiff soils, when over wet, the mischief is incalculable, at least irreparable for that season. Deep ploughing a naked and poor soil into a flat surface, by which what little soil there is, is turned under and the dead earth brought up in its place, always proves pernicious.

These cases are cited to show how easily the best devised system of practice may be rendered entirely abortive, by being put into the hands of unskilful practitioners to execute.—Those who wish to adopt the practice of deep ploughing with success, would perhaps do well particularly to attend to the following simple rules.

1. Ground that is to be ploughed deep, should invariably be broke up in the fall. The advantages of ploughing at this time of the year are great. The soil by being exposed throughout winter to the influence of the atmosphere—to freezings and thaws, is pulverized and rendered open, loose and mellow.

The air contains the principal store of materials for the food of plants, and will impregnate the clay or dead earth by deep ploughing, if exposed a sufficient length of time, especially in winter when it receives much and parts with little; the heat the sun being then feeble, and incapable of dispelling what the soil receives from the air.

2. Land that is ploughed deep, should also invariably be bedded, viz. thrown into high ridges with deep water furrows. The advantages of ridging are numerous.

By ridging, the surface exposed to the atmosphere to be improved by its influence, is considerably increased; it collects the existing soil in the centre of the ridge and deposits the sterile or dead earth on its two sides; and by this means, on poor land the soil is doubled for the present crop, and the dead earth lying on the sides of the ridges is exposed to the atmosphere to be improved for a future one; thus the injury which would otherwise arise from mingling too much dead earth with the soil is avoided. I therefore do not think there is danger in deep ploughing on the poorest soil in ridges, though in a flat surface it would be pernicious.

3. When artificial manuring attends deep ploughing or when a good coat of weeds, grass or clover is turned under, this practice is attended with more certain success—its advantages are greater and more immediately experienced—as by it the manure is completely secured from evaporation—the soil deepened and fructified—and the crop growing thereon vastly increased.

4. When lands are ploughed deep, we should not be in too great a hurry to reap a profit from them unless they are manured. Indian corn should be the crop put on ground after it is deeply ploughed; because this crop requires the soil to be continually stirred and exposed, which are necessary to improve the substratum turned up by this mode of ploughing.

In the course of my remarks, I have been indebted for some valuable hints to a work on deep ploughing by Thomas Moore, Esq. an experienced and distinguished farmer of Maryland, which I con-

sider one of the most valuable agricultural treatises ever yet offered to the public. I wish it were more generally in the hands of farmers—But I have endeavored to supply this desideratum by what is contained in this and the preceding essay.

AGRICOLA.

## ST. HELENA.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER OF NOVEMBER 23.

The ship *Palladium*, which arrived at Salem on Friday, from Calcutta, 124 days, touched at the island of Ascension on the 11th of October, and visited the English garrison stationed there. The *Essex Register* gives an account, the substance of which is as follows. The settlement consists of five or six buildings, in an area of about 3,000 yards square, which has been cleared of cinders by the soldiers. This consists of the Governor, Lt. Governor, and forty seamen, boys and marines. They have one fort of ten, and another of five or six guns. Apprehensions were entertained by the officers, that Bonaparte and the island of St. Helena were swallowed up by an earthquake. It seems that three transports, the Ocean, London and Alexander, from the Isle of France for England with part of the 12th regiment, touched at Ascension on the 27th September, having on the 19th sailed from St. Helena. But on the 20th, 70 miles N. W. of the island, they were alarmed by several violent shocks of an earthquake, repeated at short intervals, which threw several persons out of their beds. Four days afterwards the ship General Graham endeavored to make the island, but could not find it. They had, it is said, excellent chronometers on board, and had taken several sets of lunar observations.

The master of the *Palladium* was in a similar situation with the General Graham, which the narration of these suspicions had reminded him of. On the 5th of October they had a solar observation in the parallel of the south part of St. Helena, and by recent lunar calculations their run from the Cape of Good Hope, with a fair wind, and their chronometers were 15 leagues eastward of the island. They sailed W. north by 15 leagues from this point until six o'clock—and were then in the latitude of Jamestown, (the port) but not seeing St. Helena, they bore up for the island of Ascension, which they made exactly as they should have done by their computation. It is said to be common between the tropics to have a thick haze, so that land cannot be discovered until it is very nearly approached.

[The above marvellous account so far as it respects the swallowing up of St. Helena by an earthquake, on or previous to the 20th Sept. is certainly incorrect. Mr. Newby, the supercargo of the ship *Trident*, Capt. Rea, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning in 102 days from Calcutta, informs the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, that at 10 o'clock at night, on Sunday the 12th of October, they passed the Island of St. Helena on the south side distant about 3 leagues; and that at 3 o'clock on the following morning, the island was visible from the ship's deck. The morning was clear; but, having a fine breeze, they lost sight of it in about half an hour. Mr. Newby also informs us that they did not experience on the passage any thing like the shock of an earthquake.]

The ship *Minerva*, Captain Allen which arrived at this port a few days since in a short passage from the Isle of France, also passed St. Helena, so near as to have a distinct view of its rugged cliffs, and at a later period than the *Palladium's* above account. *Mer. Adv.*

A writer in the *Philadelphia Aurora*, on the subject of the present struggle for independence by the Spanish Patriots, remarks, that previous to the French revolution, S. America consumed goods from Europe to the amount of forty millions of dollars annually, viz:

	Dollars.
France,	15,000,000
Great Britain,	8,000,000
Spain,	4,000,000
Italy,	2,000,000
Germany,	3,000,000
The Levant,	3,000,000
Holland,	2,000,000
Switzerland,	2,000,000
	340,000,000

The greater part of which could be supplied equally as well, as to quantity, quality and price, by the United States, who might receive in return, valuable cargoes of indigo, cocoa, hides, coffee, gums, bark, dyewoods, cochineal, fusile lignum vitae, mahogany, stain wood, tortoise shell, aloes, pepper, ginger, casahuate, nicaragua wood, sassafras, gold and silver, copper, tin and platinum.



## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1817.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of Congress, the members of both Houses assembled at the Capitol towards mid-day, and both Houses organized themselves, and adopted the usual preliminary rules of business.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, December 1.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. GALLARD, (the President pro tempore at the time the Senate last adjourned) took the chair.

On calling over the List of Senators, it appeared that twenty three were present.

The new Members present having been qualified, (with the exception of the Senators from Mississippi which state is not yet recognized by the Congress)—the usual rules of proceeding and arrangement were adopted—A committee was appointed to wait on the President, jointly with such committee as the other house should appoint. And the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 1.

The House was called to order by the Clerk to the last Congress, (Mr. THOMAS DOUGHERTY) and, on calling over the Roll of Representatives, it appeared that a large majority of Members were present.

The house then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. On counting the votes, it appeared that of 147 votes given in, there were for Henry Clay, 143, for Samuel Smith, 6, Blank 1, so that Mr. CLAY was declared to be duly elected Speaker; and, being conducted to the chair, the usual oath was administered to him, by Mr. Basset—when the Speaker made his acknowledgements to the House in the following terms:

"If we consider, gentlemen, the free and illustrious origin of this assembly; the extent and magnitude of the interests committed to its charge; and the brilliant prospects of the rising confederacy, whose destiny may be materially affected by the legislation of Congress, the House of Representatives justly ranks amongst the most eminent deliberative bodies that have existed. To be appointed to preside at its deliberations is an exalted honor of which I entertain the highest sense. And I pray you to accept, for the flattering manner in which you have conferred it, my profound acknowledgments.

If I bring into the Chair, gentlemen, the advantage of some experience of its duties, far from inspiring me with undue confidence, that experience serves only to fill me with distrust of my own capacity. I have been taught by it how arduous those duties are, and how unavailing would be any efforts of mine to discharge them without the liberal support and cheering countenance of the House. I shall anxiously seek, gentlemen, to merit that support and countenance by an undeviating aim at impartiality, and at the preservation of that decorum, without the observance of which the public business must be interrupted, and the dignity and the character of the House seriously impaired."

The Members having been severally qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution, the House proceeded to elect a Clerk.—On counting the ballots, it appeared that 144 votes were given in, all of which were for THOMAS DOUGHERTY, who resumed his place as Clerk of the House.

THOMAS CLAXTON was then re-appointed Door-keeper, BENJAMIN BURCH Assistant Door-keeper, and THOMAS DUNK, Sergeant at Arms, without opposition.

After the usual incipient proceedings and interchanging messages with the Senate, the House adjourned to twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, December 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. JOSEPH JONES MONROE, his Secretary, the following:

## MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives,

At no period of our political existence have we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has augmented our revenue. The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Omnipotent Being from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer that

he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain, and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced under my predecessor, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the Lakes, has been concluded; by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service, on Lake Champlain, more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario, more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the upper Lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other, of its desire that it should terminate.—By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the Commissioners, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred & eighty three, have agreed in a report, by which all the Islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decreed to it.

The Commissioners acting under the other articles of the Treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the Colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having thus been amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for Congress to decide whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliation on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to Congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition toward Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made, from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the Colonies would become highly interesting to the United States. It was natural that our citizens should sympathize in events that affected their neighbors. It seemed probable, also, that the prosecution of the conflict along the coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take has been equally free to the other. Should the Colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks nor would accept, from them, any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations.—The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connection with, us, which may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the Colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's River, near the boundary of the State of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with Spain, as an indemnity for spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the Colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the Colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it a mere private unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reluctance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the Island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers, which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed; and orders have accordingly issued to that effect.—The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments, in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port, & from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instructions to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes. With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained, by them alone can the commission of the like, in future, be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the late session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provisions for fortifications and for gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imports and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand, bank dividend, and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making, in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten mil-

lions; making in the whole twenty-one millions eight hundred thousand dollars; leaving an annual excess of the revenue beyond the expenditure, of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object; after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty-six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen beyond the permanent authorized expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the Department of War, the militia force of the several states may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia, is one of the great objects which claims the unremitting attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force, it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favorable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan territory, and of the state of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the state of Georgia, and an arrangement made by which in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the lands belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river in the states of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, & others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie, into the Michigan territory; and to connect our settlements by degrees, through the state of Indiana and the Illinois territory to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south, through the whole extent of the states and territory, which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile.—In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic, it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants.—The hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force of civilized population; and of right ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

And the advantages incident to these purchases and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers, is peculiarly important. When a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and Mobile with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works, which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected

with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these therefore, should the utmost attention, skill and labor, be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our union, to the West and South, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration which has hitherto been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the union, will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are the public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to the emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate, in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation, rather than individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of emigrating at a low price, vast bodies in their hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They would also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made, in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connection of its parts and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them.—As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and their may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candor which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress, require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trust with which I am now honored, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required—and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary means, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the states, the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, the power is necessary, it will always be granted. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony which now manifests itself throughout our Union promises to such recommendation the most prompt and favorable result. I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought, a right in Congress to institute, likewise, seminars of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of Congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favorable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capital is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle buildings will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the Committee, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, shew that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation.—Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodations should be provided, on a well digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the Attorney General, and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to those objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed by their services to lay its foundation. Most of these very meritorious



mens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost; indeed, so long already has been the interval; that the number to be benefited by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for in the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to the extinguishment of that debt at the times authorized, without the aid of the internal taxes; I consider it my duty to recommend to Congress their repeal. To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them, is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfillment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue and capacity for self-government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperative, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add that however gratifying it may be to me regarding the prospects and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes, I shall neverthe less be attentive to events, and should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burthens as may then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Dec. 2, 1817.

#### IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Otis, from Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.  
The President's Message was received and read, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Goldsborough, from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Barbour, from a committee appointed on that subject, reported a resolution for the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union; which was read three several times, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Bateman, of New Jersey, Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Hogg, of Tennessee, and Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

The President's Message was received and read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Sergeant, from Pennsylvania, Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. T. M. Nelson, from Virginia, and Mr. Neabitt, from S. Carolina, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from John Gaidner, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office, accompanied by two copies of a map of the Bounty Land in the Illinois Territory, engraved for the use of the soldiers of the late army.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the several standing committees (nineteen in number) were ordered to be appointed. The Speaker appoints them, and they will be announced tomorrow.

#### STATE OF THE UNION.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Smith of Md. being called to the chair.

The President's Message was the subject of consideration.  
Mr. Taylor moved a series of resolutions, embracing the following references of various parts of the Message:

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the U. States as relates to the subject of Foreign Affairs, and to our commercial intercourse with British Colonial Ports, be referred to a select committee.

That so much as relates to military affairs; so much as relates to an improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia; so much as relates to naval affairs; so much as relates to the improvement of the Indian tribes in the arts of civilized life; so much as relates to roads, canals and academies of learning; so much as relates to the illicit introduction of slaves from America into the United States; so much as relates to the public buildings, and to the erection of new edifices for the accommodation of the Heads of Departments and the Attorney General; so much as relates to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army; be severally referred to select committees, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

That so much as relates to manufactures, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to the subject of revenue, and a repeal of the internal taxes, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means; so much as relates to purchases of lands from the Indian Tribes, to the committee on public lands.

The first resolution having been read, for consideration, Mr. Clay [the Speaker] moved to amend the same by adding to the end thereof the following words:

"And that the said committee be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what provisions of law are necessary, to ensure to the American colonies of Spain, a just observance of the duties incident to the neutral relation in which the U. States stand, in the existing war between them and Spain."

In support of his amendment, Mr. Clay entered into an argument of some length; in the course of which he adverted to certain proceedings in the courts of Pennsylvania, and appealed to Mr. Sergeant for the correctness of his statement, when

Mr. SERGEANT rose, in consequence of the gentleman having appealed to him not to enter into any discussion of the question presented by the amendment, but to speak of the facts which were within his knowledge. The statement made by the Speaker was substantially correct: it was also correct that the circumstance has occasioned considerable sensation among all parties in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. S. recapitulated the principal facts, adding that the vessel in which these persons embarked was laden with munitions of war. As respected the views and intentions of the persons apprehended Mr. S. said, he believed they had neither any intention nor any idea of violating the laws of the U. States, and that their conduct had been perfectly decorous and correct. The Court had thought they had offended against the Act of Congress of the last session; or were so far at least of that opinion, that they thought it necessary to detain them. The bail demanded was not high; but they were not able to procure it, and were therefore committed to gaol. It was because of the correct deportment of these persons, that the sentiment in their favor had been so general—but no complaint was made of the Court, for which the same respect was entertained, with which the Speaker himself had regarded it. He had mentioned these facts only that the house might, when the time came for acting on it, be aware of the construction put on the existing laws, so far as any had been given.

The amendment moved by Mr. Clay to the first resolution was agreed to without opposition.

The committee of the whole rose and reported their adoption of the several resolutions moved by Mr. Taylor, with the amendment, which the house agreed to, *nem. con.* and the committees were ordered to be appointed accordingly.

The house adjourned.

#### Maryland Legislature.

##### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

###### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 1st.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution and Form of Government for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, a number of members appeared.

The members present adjourned until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The members who attended yesterday, assembled according to adjournment.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified by taking the oaths required by the constitution and form of government.

Nicholas Stonestreet, esq. was elected, by ballot, Speaker, and took the chair.

Mr. Louis Gassaway was appointed clerk, and Mr. John Stevens, jun. assistant clerk, and qualified.

Mr. Cornelius Mills was appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Calen Stewart door-keeper, and qualified.

Messrs. Rinaldo Pindell, John H. Beall and John Yates, of the Western Shore, and Samuel Fountain and John W. Bordley, of the Eastern Shore, were appointed, by ballot, committee clerks.

The Rev. Mr. Fechtig was appointed Chaplain.

Messrs. Lecompte and R. Stewart were appointed to wait upon his excellency the Governor, and inform him that the house are ready to proceed to business, and to receive any communication he may think proper to make.

H. K. Long, esq. a delegate from Somerset, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Adjourned.

A sufficient number of members appeared in the House of Delegates on Monday to form a quorum, but in consequence of the act to *Stop press Dueling*, (passed at last session,) prescribing an additional oath to the old oath of qualification, which additional oath was deemed unconstitutional, the members present did not qualify, but adjourned until the next day, that further time might be had to consider the subject. On Tuesday the opinion of Luther Martin, Esquire, was communicated by letter to one of the delegates, and after the members convened, they determined to dispense with the additional oath, and qualify in the manner heretofore practised.

We have been politely favoured with a copy of Mr. Martin's letter, which we here insert. It was written at the time of its date, but was not received by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, until the day before mentioned.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24th, 1817.

Dear Sir,

I certainly would not wish to throw any obstacles in the way of any legislative provisions for the suppression or prevention of duelling; but so far as the law of last session requires, that the member chosen as a representative shall be obliged to take the oath prescribed by that act, I think there can be no doubt but that the same is unconstitutional. The constitution has declared what are the qualifications which shall render a person eligible, and when duly elected, what oaths are to be taken by the member chosen, before he takes his seat. The additional oath required by the aforesaid law, has not the apology of having any relation to the peculiar duties which he owes to his country in his legislative character; nor to regulate his conduct while he sustains that character. If such a law can constitutionally be past, the legislature may with as much propriety enumerate every branch of the decalogue through all the subdivisions of each of the commandments and compel each member, before he can serve his constituents, who have made him their choice, to bind himself by the solemn sanction of an oath to live thereafter a life of sinless purity. Nor can I think it, even in a moral or religious point of view, correct, that such oaths should be taken; for although it is certainly a sacred duty to form the strongest resolutions against the violation of any duty, which we owe to our God, or our fellow creature, and to solicit divine assistance to give strength to keep such resolutions, yet I can scarcely believe, the most pious divine would recommend, to those under his charge, to lay such a snare for their souls, as to bind themselves, with an oath, to keep them. And I can easily conceive that a man, who would conscientiously desire to perform every duty, might shrink, almost with horror, from placing himself in such a predicament, that if

through the weakness of human nature he should violate his duty, he must thereby incur not only the guilt peculiar to the specific offence, but also stain his soul, in addition, with the guilt of perjury. And the more conscientious the person, the greater in all probability would be the reluctance.

Whether the legislature by merely passing a law, could constitutionally disable a man from being chosen a delegate for having been guilty of sending a challenge, I think very doubtful. But in this case they have gone much further. They have declared a man to be ineligible, not for committing a crime, but because he may decline to bind himself under the sanction of an oath, that he never will commit it; or what amounts to the same as to declare him ineligible; for it prohibits him from so doing.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MARTIN.  
Benjamin W. Lecompte, esq.  
Cambridge, Md.

#### IMPORTANT!

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 18.

The Executive of this state received on Saturday, by express, the following important information:

Extract of a letter from Gen. Gaines, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS,  
Fort Gaines 6th Nov. 1817.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive at Fort Montgomery on the eve of my movement hither, your excellency's communication of the 17th Sept. My disposable force, consisting of the 4th and 7th Infantry, marched on the 20th ult. by the Coneka on our new route, and arrived at this place last night.

I had entertained a hope that the Seminole Indians, apprized of this movement, would yield to my demand, thereby obviate the necessity of marching to the frontier, the auxiliary force which you were pleased to put in readiness for the purpose. This hope has not been realized. On the contrary, it appears from the best information I can obtain that the Seminoles have made arrangements to collect their force, amounting to upwards of two thousand warriors, and attack us as soon as we cross Flint river. Although I put little faith in their threats, and believe their numbers to be overvalued, yet, under all circumstances of the case, I feel it to be my duty to request of your excellency, the regiment of infantry and squadron of cavalry designated for this service; and that they may be ordered to assemble at Fort Hawkins on the 25th inst. or as soon after that day as may be practicable. Where the infantry will be armed and equipped and the whole mustered and inspected, by Major Nix of the army of the United States.

I apprehend it will not be practicable to arm the Cavalry but in part. It is, therefore, very desirable that this part of the force should bring with them their own arms and equipments—otherwise I shall be under the necessity of putting muskets into the hands of such as I may be unable otherwise to arm."

Copy of a letter from Major Twigg to Gen. Gaines, dated

"FORT SCOTT, 1st Nov.

SIR,

Since my last communication, nothing of any importance has occurred in this quarter. I have a character in confinement, who was present at the meeting at the Mikosuka town—the last of September. The determination of the Indians is to give up no murderers or cowards to the whites, and as soon as we cross Flint river, to attack us. The Chiefs counted the number present at the meeting—there were 2700 warriors."

[In compliance with the above requisition, orders have been issued by the Governor for the drafted militia, to rendezvous at the place appointed, by the first of next month.]—*Journal.*

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.

We have it from the best authority, that all the disposable force on the seaboard of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, under the command of Col. BANKHEAD, are ordered rendezvous forthwith, at some point on the St. Mary's River. Ruggar gives to the movement two objects—first that the expedition is to join General GAINES, who is going against the Seminoles; and second, that its destination is against Amelia Island. The latter opinion is most prevalent.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.

A company of United States troops embarked yesterday on board the schr. Patsy, and sailed for St. Mary's. This is a part of the force mentioned in our paper of Monday last, as having been ordered to rendezvous at Point Peter. Colonel Bankhead, who will take command of the troops, when assembled, also embarked in the Patsy.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Captain GEORGE CROWNSHIELD, commander and owner of the elegant vessel called *Cleopatra's Barge*, and brother to the Secretary of the Navy. He was a very active, enterprising, and public spirited citizen. It is to his exertions we are indebted for the removal from Halifax of the remains of the lamented heroes Lawrence and Ludlow.

Since the above was in type, we learn that SAMUEL CURWAN WARD, Esq. who accompanied Capt. Crownsfield in his late voyage in the *Cleopatra*, & who has been confined ever since his return home, died at Salem on the same evening.

AGRICOLA.

A Squash—a solid one—was raised in this town the present season, by captain David Davis, weighing 115 pounds, and measuring in circumference six feet one inch, and in length 14 inches. Three squashes on the same vine weighed 255 pounds.

[Con. Pap.]

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening the 2d inst. near Cambridge, by the Rev. Mr. Wether, Mr. Samuel Williams, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Colver, only daughter of the late Thomas Colston, Esq. all of Dorchester county.



Republican Star,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1817.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

For preservation, use of distant subscribers, and to correct some errors that necessarily occurred in the extra of Friday, this valuable document is retransmitted in this morning's paper, with it, will be found much of real interest to the reader.

#### FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

Was it not with a view to examine the facts, as asserted by a writer in your paper of last week, on the old subject of a new road in Queen-Ann's, I should not have again troubled you with any thing further on that head. It might have been expected, that if any remarks had been made in answer to my enquiry of a month ago, they would have been clothed at least with some shadow of consistency; and how far those that have been made under the signature of "A Taxable," have such appearance, the public has ample opportunity to determine.

The first fact as stated I find to be, "that the county generally was not consulted before the law passed, authorising the amendment in question." When a petition is about to be got up for the Legislature, in any district, I think it is the custom to enquire of those who, from their situation, would be calculated to know the circumstances relative to the propriety or impropriety of such petition. Would it not have been idle to have consulted any others? And how could those remote from the neighborhood be competent petitioners? It would have been worse than idle to have pestered them with it. What gentleman on Kent Island, or any other distant part of the county from the forest, was sensible of or knew the importance of the road that was cleared several years since, from Sudler's Cross Roads to the Delaware, previously to its being done? and could any one not in possession of the facts attached to the case, be considered a competent petitioner, for or against it?

The only requisites to have insured, in my opinion, the law as petitioned for, are, that a survey should have taken place, the saving of distance ascertained, a plot of the same, together with a respectable petition signed by gentlemen whose situation enabled them to know the importance of what they petitioned for, to have been handed to the Legislature. All of which, I am correct in saying, was done, and with the full knowledge too of every person materially interested; yet no objection was then made, and, to use the language of Taxable, "because they did not know where about the Commissioners would locate." He says it is a fact, that several widows and orphans will be injured, and very gravely asks, "if their wishes ought not to be taken into consideration." Suppose for a moment the views and wishes of every person should be complied with, by a company of commissioners, in local, of a road of twenty miles—how near could Mr. Taxable guests at the number of angles that would be made, and how would he say, positively, ought to estimate the wisdom of their "forefathers," as respects road making?

Let him answer the above questions, and I will promise him, in future, shall be treated with more seriousness than they can be under present circumstances.

If any person has been injured, the law liberally gives them an appeal from the decision of the road commissioners, to a Jury of their neighbors; so that not one word can be said on the score of justice.

The next important fact on his list, amounts solely to this, that the surveyor was unsuspected, & was not sworn on the "Holy Evangelists." What a lean fact! He at the same time forgets to state, that if any individual was dissatisfied, another person might have been called in, and the correctness of the gentleman in question might have been ascertained. He admits that the road tax is a general one, and then asks if those who reside remote from the "stage road" should be called upon to support such roads. Such admissions and queries I leave where I find them, as they are to be made to require answering. He also very incautiously says, "that the foresters alone will be benefited." If such is the case, what greater inducement could the landed interest have to stimulate it, than affording improvement to the *desert*, encouragement to its agriculturalists, and above all a facility to the conveyance of the mail through it.

If any other stimulus is requisite, I know it not. So much for the facts, as boldly given to arrest the progress of the new road; now for a fact paramount to all others. It has been found, as may be seen, by the return of the commissioners, that a saving of distance of between two and three miles in six, is made, and the most disagreeable hill on this shore, to travellers, avoided. The road from Sudler's Cross Roads to Church Hill, as now used, is upwards of nine miles, on three of which very little alteration has been made, owing to the course already being very direct—on the balance of the road all the saving of distance is made. If every one had the same desire to improve the Eastern Shore that I have, it would not be many years before we should change the character of its roads; for certainly it will not be denied, that the appearance of a county or state materially depends on the condition of its public improvements, such as roads, towns, villages, &c. For the satisfaction of those unacquainted with the talked of improvement, a plot may be seen at Mr. Chaplin's, Centerville, demonstrating, to a certainty, every necessary improvement.

The estimate, as made by the commissioners, for the completion of the road, is between 15 and 1400 dollars—which amounts to about nine cents in \$100; a sum too contemptible to frighten the people of Queen Ann's from carrying a beneficial and proper measure into effect.

AGRICOLA.

A Squash—a solid one—was raised in this town the present season, by captain David Davis, weighing 115 pounds, and measuring in circumference six feet one inch, and in length 14 inches. Three squashes on the same vine weighed 255 pounds.

[Con. Pap.]

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening the 2d inst. near Cambridge, by the Rev. Mr. Wether, Mr. Samuel Williams, to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Colver, only daughter of the late Thomas Colston, Esq. all of Dorchester county.

New and Cheap Goods.  
The subscribers have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store, directly opposite the Bank, an extensive assortment of

#### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Amongst which are:

Superfine London	Levantine and Floren-
Cloths	ces
Yorkshire do	Cut Silk Yelvets
Double mill'd drab do	Pelisse Wadding
Ladies pelisse do	Merino & Plush Trim-
Superfine forest cloh	mings
Double mill'd Cassi-	4-4 Irish Linens
meres	3-4 do Sheetting
Single do	Cambrie Muslins
Cassinetts & satinetts	Russia Diapers
Westeatings	Cobourg Shawls
Drive velvets and cords	3-4 Tow Linens
Twinkl' coatings	Domestic Plaid and
Green, blue and red	Stripes
bocking bazars	Bedtickings
Red, white, yellow,	Caucasian & rings
green and blue flau-	Poss Cotton
bells	Cotton Yarns, No. 3 to
White do mill'd	20
Country made Linseys	Madras Handkerchiefs
Rose Blankets	Merino Comforts
Duffel and Point do	Men's and Boys' Wool
German town Hose	Hats
Half do	Ladies' Morocco and
Ladies' silk, worsted &	Cordovan Slippers &
cotton Hose	Walking Shoes
Childrens worsted do	Misses do
Large Socks for boots	Tortoise & mock Shell
English Ingrain Carpet-	Combs
ing	Needles, Pins, Tape,
Venetian do	Hobbins, &c. &c.
Hearth Rugs various	qualities

#### GROCERIES—viz.

Refined Sugars	Firkin Butter
White Havanna do	Goshien Cheese
Brown do	Salt Petre, Starch
Coffee and Tea	Philadelphia Chocolate
Mould & dipt Candles	London Mustard
Rush-Lights	Cayenne Pepper
Winter Sperm Oil	Canary, White and Ro-
English and American	sin Soap
Shot	Race Canger
Brandywine Powder	Maccabie, Rappee and
Buckwheat Flour	Scotch Spirit, &c. &c.

#### LIKEWISE,

And Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays,  
Bread Baskets, Knives and Forks.

With a great variety of  
HARDWARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS,  
AND CHINA.

N. B. They will receive in exchange for Goods, or give cash for either of the following articles, viz: Corn, Oats, Meal, Flax Seed, Peach or Apple Brandy, Kersy, Wool, Feathers, &c.  
GROOME & LAMBIN.  
Easton, dec 9

#### In Chancery.

December 3d, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of George Johnson, made and reported by JAMES THOMAS, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Republican Star, three successive weeks before the 10th day of January next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2234.

True copy. Test—THOS. H. BOWIE,  
dec 9 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

#### Department of State.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1817.

THE 5th volume of the new edition of the Laws of the United States having been published, those members of the 13th and 14th Congress, who are by law entitled to sets, and to whom it may not be convenient to receive them at this place, will be furnished with copies on their making known to this Department their respective places of residence.

Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to give the above an insertion in their newspapers.

dec 9

#### A young man

OF fair character, to write in a Public Office, to such as can be well recommended, wages agreeably to the services he will have to perform will be given. A line, &c. left with the Editor of the Star, will produce from the advertiser terms, &c. dec 9 6

#### Now opening.

And for sale at the Star Office,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

#### BLANK BOOKS.

Bound and half-bound, broad and long folio, &c. quarto, do. cyphering, and memorandum.

ALSO,

#### School Books, assorted,

with a good supply of STATIONERY, &c. &c.

#### SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

Which will be sold low for cash. dec 9 3

#### Patent and other Stoves.

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

Easton, nov 4

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

BENJAMIN PARROT,  
CLARK BILLITER.

Nov. 21, 1817 (25) 3

#### Wanted to hire.

#### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A NEGRO WOMAN who can be well recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer—Also a NEGRO GIRL, who is accustomed to waiting in the house. Apply to nov 25 Wm. CLARK.

#### To be rented.

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

#### Wanted to hire.

FOR the ensuing year, a negro man and negro boy, used to farming, and a negro woman, that understands house work generally, for which liberal wages will be given. Apply to dec 2 3 JAMES C. WHEELER.

#### Notice.

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

JOSEPH ENNALL, JR.  
Goose Creek, Dorchester county, nov 4 6



## POETRY.

FROM THE VERMONT INTELLIGENCER.

### A Moral Lesson in Rhyme.

Thou shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people.

LEVIT. 19, 18.

LET not a creature of the dust,  
A worm of yesterday,  
His high prerogative assume,  
Who vengeance will repay.

If thou wouldst evil overcome,  
With victory complete,  
Do good to him who injures you,  
For such revenge is sweet.

And such requital will subdue  
The most ferocious foe,  
And more noble trophies win,  
Than triumph can bestow.

Yet some will cherish, all their days,  
A fell inveterate grudge;  
Watch every chance to act at once  
Th' avenger and the Judge.

And if before their end is gain'd,  
Their race of life is run,  
The everlasting grudge descends  
From father to the son.

And such malevolence too oft  
Whole nations will imbue,  
Which like a leprosy pervades  
Each family and tribe.

Thus the Roman proverb gave,  
"Let Carthage be destroyed,"  
Kindly, the bloodiest war that e'er  
The human race annoy'd.

And French and English partisans,  
By this fell power array'd,  
Of Weeping Europe's fairest realms,  
A Golgotha have made.

This evil spirit "hot from hell,"  
The savage soul inspires,  
Who bids his tortured victim burn  
By slow consuming fires.

And even Christian meekness oft  
This demon dire attends,  
Makes fellow-mortals act the part  
Of fiends instead of friends.

Can he who never will forgive,  
Expect to be forgiven?  
No—ev'n his daily prayer insults  
The majesty of HEAVEN!

Then let not creatures of the dust,  
Who worms are yesterday,  
His high prerogative assume,  
Who vengeance will repay.

"Delenda est Carthago."

### KISSING.

If it were not legal lawyers would not use it;  
If it were not pious the clergy would not choose it;  
If it were not common the beaux would not  
care for it;  
If it were not charming the belles would not  
have it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### MER CHILDREN.

There is not one of our readers, probably, who has not at some time in his life with accounts, half fabulous and half true, of the Mermaid and Mermaid, a species of aquatic animal that has never been registered, as far as we know, in any authentic system of Natural History. But we believe few of our readers have heard of the young of this animal being taken; at least it was new to us. We are indebted for the following to that amusing and instructive Miscellany, the American (New York) Monthly Magazine, in which several recent evidences of the existence of the Mermaid are collated. Douglas, referred to below, is a seaman of the *Isle of Dawn*, about equidistant from the English, Scotch and Irish shores.

A letter from Douglas, dated December, 1810, contains a curious account of two Merchildren, lately discovered by three respectable fishermen during an excursion on the Call of Man. Attracted by a sound resembling the cries of a kitten, they found amongst the rocks two small marine animals, exactly resembling that species of creature, known by the name of Mermaid. One of them was dead, and much injured by the violence with which it had been driven on shore during a violent gale on the preceding night; the other was conveyed to Douglas, where it seems likely to do well. It is one foot, eleven and three quarter inches in length from the crown of its head to the extremity of its tail; five inches across the shoulders; its skin is pale brown, and the scales on its tail are tinged with violet; the hair on its head is light green; it is attached to the crown of the head only, hanging loose about the face, about four inches in length, very gelatinous to the touch, and resembling the green sea weed growing on rocks; its mouth is small, and has no appearance of teeth. It delights much in swimming in a tub of sea water, and feeds chiefly on mussels and other shell fish, which it devours with great avidity; it also now and then swallows small portions of milk and water when given to it in a glass.

At the marriage of Monsieur, the Count d'Artois, the city of Paris, agreed to distribute marriage portions. A smart little girl, of 16, name Jose Nottin, having presented herself to inscribe her name on the list, was asked, who was her lover?—"O!" said she, with great simplicity, "I have no lover; I thought the city furnished everything."—This answer created much mirth; and in the event a husband was found her.

### Fall Goods.

The subscribers have received a part of their

### FALL SUPPLY,

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.

oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

### Lambert Reardon,

TAYLOR,

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

### GOODS.

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

oct 21 L. REARDON.

## New Establishment at the Old By the President of the United States.

### EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

The Public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEPHERD.

nov 2

### THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.

Jonathan Spencer, Commander,

HAS RESUMED HER REGULAR ROUTE TO

THE EASTERN SHORE.

FOR the better accommodation of the public she will leave Commerce street wharf on

Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock a. m. for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,

which enables her these short days to get to Easton before night. She will leave Easton on

Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, for

ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE.

On Tuesdays she will leave Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock, for CENTREVILLE, and on Wednesdays she will leave Centerville at the same hour for Baltimore.

Carrriages and horses will be taken with great facility and safety.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

GEO. STILES & SON.

Baltimore, nov 25 6

### Union Tavern.

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

### UNION TAVERN.

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

oct 28

### Land for sale.

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

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

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

### The new Easton Packet.

SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

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

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

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

Letters for and from Baltimore, are left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Burrows, where the subscriber attends every Thursday morning for the transaction of business, until half past 8 o'clock.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, nov 13

### Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master,

WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 3.

### The Sloop SEA GULL.

Is in complete order for the reception of

Crab, or any other freight that may offer, and will continue running until the commencement of the frost. For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

JAMES DAVIS, *Allee River.*

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

nov 18 J. D.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands acquired by the said Treaty to be surveyed for said when surveyed: And whereas the Lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the Lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the Lands contained in the Ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid Lands; each sale shall remain open for three weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of Townships and Ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner

of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to General Land Office.

dec 2 6

### Kendal F Holmes

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

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

oct 21

### LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

### SCHEME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

1610 Prizes.

1500 Blank. More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets—at \$5.00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000

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

1st on the 15th day, to \$500

1st on the 15th day, to \$500

1st on the 15th day, to \$500

And the last drawn ticket on the 15th day, to \$2000

and last day's drawing.

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.

JAMES MILLECHOP,

THOMAS FISHER,

JOHN W. REDDEN,

JAMES P. LUTLAND,

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

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

april 1

### Warm Baths.

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

The above "Baths" are very highly recommended by a number of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, in a variety of diseases, especially in the forming stage of acute fevers. So very simple and easy is the application of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tolerable judgment, may use it, and by this means render the attendance of a Physician in many simple cases unnecessary.

JOSEPH SCULL.

august 12

### Military Bounty Lands.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

25th Sept. 1817.

### Notice.

THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lots, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of this Notice.

Every soldier of the late army, who received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending at this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post office at \_\_\_\_\_."

Signed,

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

sept 27 (30) 19

### Almanacks for the year 1818.

Per Sale at the Star Office.

nov 18

## St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet

### THE SLOOP HELEN.

Will leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 15th of July, at 10 o'clock a. m.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour; and continue running weekly the remainder of the season.

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

WILLIAM DODSON.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

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

L. CLAYLAND,

CHAS. W. NABB.

### The Subscriber

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

### Seasonable Goods,

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

nov 18 6 L. CLAYLAND.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY

### FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Person's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

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

Wm. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, 1st 6

### For sale.

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

CHARLES D. BARROW.

april 22

### Caroline County, sct.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, to Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland by the several petitions in writing of HENRY HARDING, JAMES HARPER, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, JOHN BURGESS, and BENEDICT CRANOR, of Caroline County, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can recollect, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they (each) having satisfied me by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application—and they each having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their personal appearance at the County Court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against them:—

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sherwood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they each be and appear before the County Court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, and at such other days and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against them, by their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week for successive weeks, three months before the said Tuesday in March next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court house door in Denton, three months before the said Tuesday, to appear before the said County Court, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sherwood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed for.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

JO. RICHARDSON, Ck.

nov 18 4

### 200 Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

WILLIAM RINGGOLD.

nov 18 5

## I wish to hire.

For the next year, four strong negro men, who are good axmen, for which I will give \$80 a piece per year, find the usual clothing, &c. and pay one half of the hire, insurance—They are for my own farm at Jagothy, and will be well suited—Application may be made to J. Price, of Easton.

Jagothy, dec 2 3 JNO. GIBSON.



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

TERMS

OF THE  
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

The following remarkable anecdote is extracted from an interesting review of Mr. Witt's life of Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Enquirer.

Soon after this period, Mr. Henry having devoted six weeks to the study of the law, applied for and obtained a license to practice in. For three years he lingered in obscurity, until at length a controversy to which the legislature and people were parties on the one side, and the clergy on the other, called forth his eloquent talents. An act had passed in 1758 authorizing persons, indebted for tobacco to commute the debt for money at the rate of 16s. 6d. per hundred. This act deeply affected the interests of the clergy, whose stipends were payable in tobacco, and they resisted it on two grounds: first because the act of 1758, not having received the royal assent, had not the force of a law; and secondly because the King and Council had declared that act null and void. In a suit instituted by the Reverend James Maury, vs. the collector of Hanover and his securities, the question of law came to be argued on a demurrer assigning as causes of demurrer these reasons, and was determined in favor of the plaintiff. The case then came before a jury on a writ of inquiry of damages, and it was on this question that Mr. Henry made his debut before the public. Our author's account of the whole matter is extremely interesting, but we confine ourselves to the following extract detailing what took place in Court.

"Soon after the opening of the court the cause was called. It stood on a writ of inquiry of damages, no plea having been entered by the defendants since the judgment on the demurrer. The array before Mr. Henry's eyes, was now most fearful. On the bench sat more than twenty clergymen, the most learned men in the colony, and the most capable, as well as the severest critics before whom it was possible for him to have made his debut. The courthouse was crowded with an overwhelming multitude, and surrounded with an immense and anxious throng, who not finding room to enter, were endeavoring to listen without in the deepest attention. But there was something still more awfully disconcerting than all this; for in the chair of the presiding magistrate, sat no other person, than his own father. Mr. Lyons opened the cause very briefly; in the way of argument he did nothing more than, explain to the jury, that the decision upon the demurrer had put the act of 1758 entirely out of the way, and left the law of 1742 as the only standard of their damages; he then concluded with a highly wrought eulogium on the benevolence of the clergy. And now came on the first trial of Patrick Henry's strength. No one had ever heard him speak, and curiosity was on tip-toe. He rose very awkwardly, and flattered much in his exordium. The people hung their heads at so unpromising a commencement; the clergy were observed to exchange sly looks with each other; and his father is described as having almost sunk with confusion, from his seat.

"But these feelings were of short duration, and soon gave place to others of a very different character. For, now were those wonderful faculties which he possessed, for the first time developed; and now was witnessed, that mysterious and almost supernatural transformation of appearance, which the fire of his own eloquence never failed to work in him. For as his mind rolled along, & began to glow from its own action, all the exuvia of the clown, seemed to shed themselves spontaneously. His attitude by degrees, became erect and lofty. The spirit of his genius awakened all his features. His countenance shone with a nobleness and grandeur which it had never before exhibited. There was a lightning in his eye which seemed to give the spectator. His action became graceful, bold, and commanding; and in the tones of his voice, but more especially in his emphasis, there was a pe-

culiar charm, a magic, of which any one who ever heard him, will speak as soon as he is named, but of which no one can give an adequate description. They can only say that it struck upon the ear and upon the heart, in a manner which language cannot tell. Add to these his wonder-working fancy, and the peculiar phraseology in which he clothed his images; for he painted to the heart with a force that almost petrified it. In the language of those who heard him on this occasion, 'he made their blood run cold and their hair to rise on end.'

"It will not be difficult for any one who ever heard this most extraordinary man, to believe the whole account of this transaction which is given by his surviving hearers; and from their account the court house of Hanover county, must have exhibited on this occasion, a scene, as picturesque as has been ever witnessed in real life. They say that the people, whose countenance had fallen as he rose, had heard but a very few sentences before they began to look up; then to look at each other with surprise, as if doubting the evidence of their own senses; then attracted by some strong gesture, struck by some majestic attitude fascinated by the spell of his eye, the charm of his emphasis, and the varied and commanding expression of his countenance, they could look away no more. In less than twenty minutes they might be seen in every part of the house, on every bench, in every window, stooping forward from the death-like silence, their features fixed in amazement and awe: all their senses listening and riveted upon the speaker, as if to catch the last strain of some heavenly visitant. The mockery of the clergy was soon turned into alarm; their triumph into confusion and despair; and at one burst of his rapid and overwhelming invective they fled from the bench in precipitation and terror. As for the father, such was his surprise, such his amazement, such his rapture, that forgetting where he was, and the character which he was filling, tears of ecstasy streamed down his cheeks, without the power or the inclination to repress them.

"The jury seem to have been so completely bewildered, that they lost sight not only of the act of 1742, but that of 1758 also; for thoughtless even of the admitted right of the plaintiff, they had scarcely left the bar, when they returned with a verdict of one penny damages. A motion was made for a new trial; but the court too had now lost the equipoise of their judgment, and overruling the motion, were followed by redoubled acclamation, from within and without the house. The people, who had with difficulty kept their hands off their champion from the moment of closing his harangue, no sooner saw the fate of the cause finally sealed, than they seized him at the bar, and in spite of his own exertions, and the continued cry of 'order!' from the sheriffs and the court, they bore him out of the court house, and raising him on their shoulders, carried him about the yard, in a kind of electioneering triumph."

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

## REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

The True American, in Philadelphia, published lately a list of citizens who were engaged in various situations during our revolutionary war. This list, which, with some exceptions, is correct will serve to show, when referring to the particular occupations & traits of character, what an extraordinary mass of talent in the field and the cabinet this great confederacy produced—talents peculiar to each, produced, it is reasonably to infer, from the pressure of the cause and its inherent principles. Of the fifty-two patriots who formed the first congress of 1774, who first broke asunder the chains which bound this country to England, only three are alive, viz. John Adams, William Floyd, and John Jay; and of those worthies who signed the declaration of independence Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, William Floyd, and William Ellery, yet live.

To these illustrious men, whom the indiscriminating hand of time has yet spared, what gratification can they possibly possess equal to that of beholding the country which they contributed to deliver, rising to an unparalleled height, throwing aside many of the old monarchies of Europe, and commanding a distinguished rank and influence among the nations of the earth—supporting an eminent character for good faith in its government, and principles and morality in its citizens? Out of a population of ten millions, only five persons remain who were associated in the first councils of independence—who had the firmness to point out a road over which many a brave man successfully has travel-

led. Mr. JEFFERSON, who is seldom absent from the minds of his fellow citizens, lives retired from the busy scenes in which he acted so conspicuous a part, and devotes his time principally to agricultural, philosophical and literary pursuits. JOHN ADAMS, who retains in perfection that vigor of intellect for which he was ever distinguished, resides in the state which gave him birth, venerated and beloved by his country and its friends. WILLIAM FLOYD resides, at present, in Oneida county, in this state. We believe he fills no public station, but has ever been a steady patriot, and a uniform friend to the republican institutions of his country. JOHN JAY, with whose character and writings we are all familiar, lives in West Chester, the county adjoining this city, and at a very advanced age retains a full possession of his faculties, and devotes his leisure to literary & pious pursuits. WILLIAM ELLERY, who is now, we believe upwards of eighty years of age, is collector of Newport Rhode-Island, and has been so since the adoption of the constitution.

We should have added to these worthies the name of CHARLES THOMSON, secretary to congress, who yet lives in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and whose life has been devoted to his country and to letters.

These illustrious men now realize the fond anticipations, which, in the early stage of our struggle for liberty, they indulged of our success and advancement. When they look round and see the extent of territory, internal improvement, increase of population, strength and stamina of character, and general prosperity, and know that they were instrumental, in part, in producing these happy results, it must be to them the highest gratification—the best of temporal rewards; and to them the rising generation should turn with veneration and affection, keep their example alive in their memory, and teach their children to imitate and pursue the course they have adopted towards their country. Their decline of life should be soothed by the gratitude of their fellow citizens, and the memory of their good deeds be never lost.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

I regret exceedingly it should be my lot to communicate the loss, by shipwreck of the United States brig Boxer, under my command. In endeavoring on the evening of the 25th inst. at 10 P. M. to proceed up to the Balize, she grounded in fourteen feet water off the South Pass of the Mississippi River, where she bilged and filled shortly after in despite of every attempt to save her. All the public property of consequence, that could be saved, was taken out before she went to pieces, which was in little more than twenty-four hours after. She was so entirely decayed, and so completely rotten, that tho' almost a calm, she convinced us it was a providential escape, as she must have been a coffin for us all. Some of her timbers, and other parts of her, have been preserved as curiosities.

I wish you to publish this letter to relieve the minds of our friends, who will be anxious to hear of our having survived. Our sufferings have been great, but we have borne them patiently; no sickness has taken place in consequence among the crew.

I remain, respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,  
JNO. PORTER.

P. S. Where she first touched was soft muddy bottom, on which the most ordinary merchant vessel would have stood without injury the thumping for days. Nor is it thought extraordinary for vessels to be on the hard bar of the Mississippi for several days without being hurt.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, the 26th of November, 1817.

THE Directors of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at New-Castle, taking into consideration the situation of the Banks of the state and the severe embarrassments attending their operations, which by reason of a diversity of interests and other causes, prevent their subserving the public accommodation as originally designed—and some remedial measures being deemed essential—Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the principal Bank and other Branches of the Farmers' Bank—the Bank of Delaware—the Bank of Wilmington and its Branch at Milford, and the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank—to appoint committees of their respective institutions, to meet the committee appointed for the purpose by this Branch of the Farmers' Bank, at Dover

on Tuesday the 6th of December next, to consider and determine on the measures proper to be adopted in the present exigency of affairs—and more especially, whether it would not conduce to the general interest to consolidate the Banks of this State and memorialize the Legislature of this State upon the subject, at its ensuing session.

Resolved, further, That James Booth, George Read, and James Rogers, be and are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose mentioned in the preceding resolutions, to meet the committees that may be appointed by the said other Banks, pursuant to the recommendation contained in the said resolution.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The second annual meeting of the Board of Public Works of Virginia, was held at Richmond on Thursday last. The President communicated to the board the death of Col. John Mercer, of Fredericksburgh, whereupon the members resolved, as a testimonial of their regard for his memory, to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days and John W. Green, Esq. of Fredericksburg was unanimously elected in his stead. Various communications relative to Internal Improvement were received and acted upon. We are happy to understand the Board adopted a resolution, instructing the Principal Engineer to survey the route of the Canal contemplated by the inhabitants of Petersburg, for the purpose of connecting the waters of the Roanoke and the Appomattox Rivers, as soon as competent provision shall have been made to defray the expenses of such survey in conformity with the act of assembly, and the general resolution of the Board. Loammi Baldwin, Esq. declines a re-election to the office of Principal Engineer of the Board of Public Works of Virginia. Pet. Int.

## BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

## EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Colonel Austin, the agent of the United States under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Washington, with the official decision of the commissioners, who we are happy to learn, have amicably settled the question referred to them, concerning the jurisdiction of the islands in the bays of Passamaquoddy and Eundy. The result will probably soon be made public. As however the amicable & speedy arrangement of this boundary is of vastly more consequence than any extension of territory to either of the parties, it must be highly gratifying to the settlers in that quarter to have these troublesome questions but to rest.

## ST. STEPHENS, (ALABAMA) OCT. 25.

It is astonishing to witness the number of strangers and emigrants which every day crowd our streets from all of the United States—Business is increasing beyond a parallel, and we are informed that goods are vended at wholesale lower than they can be procured in New Orleans, of which there are perhaps, more on hand than any place in the Territory, and large additional quantities shipped, and expected every hour. We are told that some large Capitalists are about to make establishments here who will be able to supply all up country demands on the most accommodating terms.

## In Chancery,

December 3d, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of George Johnson, made and reported by JAMES THOMAS, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Republican Star, three successive weeks before the 10th day of January next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2234.  
True copy. Test— THOS. H. BOWIE,  
dec 3 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

## I wish to hire

For the next year, four strong negro men, who are good axmen, for which I will give \$60 a piece per year, find the usual clothing, &c. and pay one half of the time in advance. They are for my own farm at Magothly, and will be well used—Application may be made to J. Prince, of Easton.  
Magothly, dec 3 3 JNO. GIBSON.

## Notice.

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

Tully's Creek, Queen-Anne's county, nov 23 3

## Notice.

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

Green-Creek, Dorchester county, nov 4 4

## CONGRESS.

## IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Campbell, from Tennessee, appeared and took his seat.

A letter was laid before the Senate from David Holmes, Governor of the state of Mississippi, enclosing the Constitution of that state.

And the Senate adjourned, having no business before them.

Friday, December 5.

Mr. Horsey, from Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Daggett offered a resolution authorizing the distribution of certain public documents printed by T. B. Wait and Sons of Boston—which passed to a second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion for the appointment of standing committees of the Senate, and having inserted Tuesday next, as the day when they would proceed to their appointment, the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved, that the Senate would proceed on Monday next to the appointment of a Chaplain, & then the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Three other members appeared, viz. from Virginia, Mr. Johnson; from Maryland, Mr. Bayly; and from Pennsylvania, Mr. Baldwin.

The following committees were announced, having been appointed by the Speaker, in pursuance of the order of yesterday:

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Burwell, Pitkin, Abbott, Sergeant and Trimble.

Of Elections—Messrs. Taylor, Tyler, Merrill, Shaw, Ross, Whitman and Strong.

Of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, Seybert, Moseley, Irving, M'Lane, Crawford and Kinsey.

Of Claims—Messrs. Williams of N. C. Rich, Bateman, M'Coy, Huntington, Schuyler, and Walker of Ky.

Of the District of Columbia—Messrs. Herbert, Miller, Peter, Bond, Sirothery, Claiborne and Cobb.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Robertson of Louisiana; Anderson of Ky. Mercer, Campbell, Hendricks, Terry and Mart.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ingham, Blount, Barber of Ohio, Townsend, Nelson of Mass. Colston and Terrell.

On Pensions & Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Rhea, Wilkin Ruggles, W. P. Maclay, Sherwood, Elliott and Owen.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Desha, Anderson of Pa. Gurnett, Cushman, Culbreth, Hunter, and Holmes of Conn.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Nelson of Va. Hopkinson, Spencer, Edwards, Beecher, Livermore and Ho's.

On Accounts—Messrs. Little, Bennett and Allen of Mass.

On Revisal and unfinished business—Messrs. Savage, Whiteside and Westerlo.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Herrick, Heister, Pindall, Hogg and Tompkins.

Committees of investigation into expenditures, &c.

For the Department of State—Messrs. Forsyth, Hasbrouck and Scudder.

For the Treasury—Messrs. Lowndes, Allen, of Va. and Marchand.

For the Department of War—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Tucker, of S. C. and Harkins.

For the Navy Department—Messrs. Pleasants, Storrs and Sampson.

For the General Post Office—Messrs. Ingham, Hubbard and Huntington.

For the public Buildings—Messrs. Tucker of Va. Drake and Orr.

On so much of the President's Message as relates to Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes of Mass. Barbour, of Va. Robertson of Lou. Porter, One and Goodwyn.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Blomfield, Reed, T. M. Nelson, Nesbitt, Forney and Gage.

On the Militia—Messrs. Harrison, Smyth of Va. Quarles, Williams of Cont. Jones, Linn and Mooton.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasants, Sillsbee, Wendover Parrott, Ringgold, Savage, and Schuyler.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Southard, Williams of N. Y. Murray, Slocumb, Butler, Richards and Tarr.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Tucker of Va. Talmadge, Ingham,



Claggett, Robertson of Ky. and  
Messrs. Amelia Island—Messrs.  
Middleton, Smith, Upham, Sawyer,  
Balt, Munford and Cook.  
On the public Buildings—Messrs.  
Davis, Bassett, Bellinger, Taylor, For-  
syth, Crafts and Folger.  
Respecting the surviving Revolutionary  
Patriots—Messrs. Bloomfield,  
Reed, Stuart, Rhea, Smith of Md. Wal-  
lace and Hall.  
A number of petitions were pre-  
sented and referred, which shall be pub-  
lished in the weekly list of petitions  
presented, which we intend to compile  
for the information of those interested  
in them.  
On motion of Mr. Comstock, Resol-  
ved, that the committee on Military Af-  
fairs be instructed to enquire into the  
expediency of making provisions by law  
for the commutation into money of the  
Military Bounty Lands granted by Con-  
gress.  
The speaker laid before the House the  
Constitution adopted for the new State  
of Mississippi.  
The resolution for the admission of  
the State of Mississippi into the Union,  
was received from the Senate, twice  
read, and referred to a committee of the  
whole.  
A resolution for appointing Chaplains  
and for appointing a Library committee,  
were received from the Senate, and con-  
curred in. The ballot for the Chaplain  
on the part of this House, was ordered  
for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, on motion of  
Mr. Southard.  
An effort was made, without success,  
to procure an adjournment over to mon-  
day.  
And the House adjourned to to-mor-  
row.

Friday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Ballard Smith, of Virginia, ap-  
peared and took his seat.  
Sundry petitions, which will be duly  
noticed, were received, and severally re-  
ferred to various committees; when  
Mr. Robertson of Lou. offered the  
following resolution for consideration:  
Resolved, That the President of the  
United States be requested to lay be-  
fore the House of Representatives such  
information as he may possess & think  
proper to communicate, relative to the  
independence and political condition of  
the provinces of Spanish America.  
The resolution having been read—  
[After some remarks from Mr. Ro-  
bertson, the length of which makes it  
necessary to postpone.]  
Mr. Forsyth said he was too well ac-  
quainted with the temper of the people  
of the United States on this subject, to  
oppose any motion for enquiring into it;  
such was not his object; but he knew  
from experience, that some enquiries  
were proper and some dangerous. In  
this case, he thought that all which  
could be known ought to be known;  
but he suggested to the mover of the  
resolution, whether it was not too broad  
in its call on the Executive, and whether  
it ought not to contain the usual  
qualification of excepting such informa-  
tion as the President might deem the  
communication of incompatible with the  
public interests.—Mr. F. presumed  
the president had communicated all that  
he knew, or all that he wished congress  
to know on the subject; and as it was  
usual in requesting information of the  
executive, to ask for such only as the  
public interest would, in his opinion,  
permit to be disclosed, he proposed  
so to modify this motion; in which  
shape only could he consent to vote for  
it.  
Mr. Robertson signified his ready as-  
sent to Mr. Forsyth's proposition.  
The resolution passed nem. con. as  
modified, and a committee of two was  
appointed to wait upon the President  
with it.  
On motion of Mr. Seybert,  
Resolved, That a committee be ap-  
pointed to enquire into expediency of re-  
vising & amending certain acts concern-  
ing the Mint establishment of the United  
States, and that they have leave to re-  
port by bill.  
On motion of Mr. Southard,  
The House then proceeded to the ap-  
pointment of a Chaplain for Congress  
on the part of this House, and the Re-  
verend Messrs. Balch, Cone, Laurie,  
Allison Cumming, Addison and Brown  
were put in nomination. Two ballot-  
ings took place without an election: on  
the third, Mr. Allison received 24 votes,  
and was duly elected.

The Speaker laid before the House  
a letter from the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury accompanied by printed copies for  
the use of the House, of a statement of  
the receipts and expenditures of gov-  
ernment for the year 1816; and  
The House adjourned to Monday  
next.

## IN SENATE.

Monday, December 3.

Mr. Stokes, of North Carolina, ap-  
peared and took his seat.  
The president of the Senate commu-  
nicated the annual report of the Secre-  
tary of the Treasury which was read.  
Their resolution respecting the distri-  
bution of certain public documents, was  
read the second time, and referred  
to a select committee.  
Mr. Sanford submitted the following  
motion for consideration, which lies one  
day of course.  
Resolved, that the committee of Fi-  
nance enquire what alterations or am-  
endments may be requisite in the pre-

sent system of collecting the duties  
charged on the value of merchandise im-  
ported into the United States; and  
what further legal provisions are neces-  
sary in order to secure the equal  
and certain collection of those du-  
ties.

Mr. Barbour gave notice that he  
should on to-morrow, ask leave to bring  
in a resolution proposing to the several  
States an amendment to the Constitution  
of the United States, on the subject of  
internal improvements.

The appointment of a Chaplain was,  
on motion of Mr. Lacey, postponed until  
to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 3.

The following members appeared,  
and took their seats, viz. From South  
Carolina, Mr. Earle; from Massachu-  
setts, Mr. Mason; from Virginia, Mr.  
Austin, and Mr. Floyd from Ohio, Mr.  
Hitchcock.

Mr. Scott, Delegate from the Mis-  
souri Territory, and Mr. Pope, De-  
legate from the Illinois, also appeared  
and took their seats.

### MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. Johnson (of Kentucky) reported  
a bill authorizing a commutation of Sol-  
dier's Bounty Lands.

[The first section of this bill provides  
that the soldiers of the late and present  
army shall be allowed to commute their  
land patents or claims for money, at the  
rate of one dollar and forty cents per  
acre, to be paid in 4 annual instalments,  
by the Pension Agents appointed in the  
several States; provided that there be in  
all cases a complete relinquishment of  
all claims on said lands by the commu-  
tators to the U. States. The second  
section of the bill makes the appropriation  
necessary to carry the first into effect.]  
The bill was twice read and commit-  
ted.

Mr. Johnson, also, from the commit-  
tee to whom had been referred the peti-  
tion of John Bates, reported a bill for his  
relief; which received the usual course  
of two readings and commitment.

### AMELIA ISLAND, & SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Mr. Rhea offered for consideration  
the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be re-  
quested to lay before the House of Re-  
presentatives any information he may  
possess, and think proper to commu-  
nicate, relative to the proceedings of certain  
persons who took possession of Amelia  
Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's  
river, near the boundary of the state of  
Georgia, in the summer of the present  
year, and made an establishment there—  
and also any information he hath, and  
may think proper to communicate, rela-  
tive to an establishment made, at an ear-  
ly period, by persons of the same dis-  
cription in the Gulf of Mexico, at a  
place called Galveston, within the lim-  
its of the United States, as we contend,  
under the cession of Louisiana, to-  
gether with the reasons inducing him to  
issue orders to suppress the said estab-  
lishment.

A cursory debate arose on this mo-  
tion, in which several members took part;  
when  
The main question was taken on the  
resolution, and decided in the affirmative,  
without a division; and a committee or-  
dered to be appointed to wait on the  
President thereon.

On motion Mr. Forsyth, the com-  
mittee of Commerce and Manufactures  
were instructed to enquire into the ex-  
pediency of making Darien, in the state  
of Georgia, a port of entry and deliv-  
ery.

On motion of Mr. INGHAM, of Pa. a  
joint resolution was passed to a third  
reading, authorizing a distribution of  
the new edition of the laws of the Union  
to such members of the present congress  
as have not received them.

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, of Va. the  
House resolved itself into a committee  
of the whole on the resolution from the  
Senate for admitting the State of Missis-  
sippi into the Union. The Constitu-  
tion of the State having been read through  
at the suggestion of Mr. Taylor; the  
committee rose and reported their agree-  
ment to the resolution; which  
was then read a third time and finally  
passed.

Adjourned.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship *Hannibal*, Leach, arrived  
here yesterday in 47 days from *Havre*.

Mr. Topliff, of Merchants' Hall, has  
favoured us with French papers to the  
12th, and Mr. Hooper of the Ex-  
change Coffee House, to the 14th Oct.

The different powers of Europe seem-  
ed to be taking precautionary measures  
against our vessels, in consequence  
of the malignant fever which lately ra-  
ged at the south; but if properly in-  
formed by their agents in this country, a  
just discrimination might be made be-  
tween vessels proceeding from the  
middle and northern States, and those  
from the south.

The *accouchement* of the wife of  
Prince Eugene took place of Munich  
on the 2d Oct. Her highness and the  
infant were doing well.

The Sultana Valide, mother to the  
grand Seigneur, died at Constantinople on  
the 8th Sept. of a consumption, and ac-  
cording to Mahometan custom, was in-  
terred the same day of her death. Her  
income was \$20,000,000 a year which  
falls to the grand seigneur.

Several *lipoli* corsairs had appeared  
on the coast of Tuscany.

Paris, Oct. 13.

3 per cent consols, 45 1/2. 40c. bank ac-  
tions, 148 7/8.

Every thing indicated the perman-  
ency of European peace. Some cross-  
grained negotiations were on the carpet  
between the Ottoman Porte and Great  
Britain, respecting the occupancy of the  
Ionian islands by the latter. They will  
terminate pacifically.

The industry of Louis 18th indicated  
the perfect restoration of his health.—  
He had given his consent to the marriage  
of the Duchess of Castiglione (widow  
of Marshal Augereau) to count de St. Al-  
degorde. Marshal Oudinot continued  
the military favorite at court. Gen.  
Bourmont (who joined the royal stand-  
ard a few days before the battle of Wa-  
terloo) was in high favor. The grand  
admiral of France was on a visit to the  
marine depots. All France was quiet,  
and no trials were going on, but for ci-  
vil offences. The French minister of  
the interior had sent new instructions  
from the board of agriculture, for the  
preservation of potatoes, and for convert-  
ing them into bread stuff.

The Gloucester sea serpent made a  
large figure in the Paris papers, and his  
capture was announced. And M. Noel  
de la Motiniere, inspector of the fish-  
eries had published a long and able me-  
morial on the existence of the monster.

The Russian emperor was prosecut-  
ing his splendid tour; and the Russian  
court was preparing to leave Petersburg  
to pass the winter in Moscow.

Hague, Oct. 7.

Negotiations carried on at the Hague  
between the king of the Netherlands &  
the U. S. of America, for the conclusion  
of a treaty of commerce, have been re-  
ferred to their respective governments.  
His Excellency William Eustis, envoy  
extraordinary & minister plenipotentiary  
of the U. States of America, is about to  
set out from hence for France, and will  
return in the spring; in the mean while  
Mr. Appleton will reside here in the  
quality of charge d'affaires.

Berlin, Oct. 1.

Count de Tuij, the new Russian min-  
ister to the U. States of America, has ar-  
rived from Petersburg, on his way to  
Philadelphia.

Milan, Sept. 21.

A new convent of Jesuits has been  
formed in Piedmont. One of the princi-  
pal noblemen of the court of Turin, the  
marquis Grimaldi, has taken their habit.  
The government has taken an annual  
revenue of 24,000 francs from the uni-  
versity of Gono, to give it to this reli-  
gious order.

Madrid, (Spain) Sept. 20.

While in some parts of the peninsula  
(Spain & Portugal) complaints are made  
of the excessive abundance of the har-  
vest; in the neighboring provinces the  
murmur is, that the failure of the crops  
must produce nearly a famine. At  
the present moment all Castile are de-  
manding liberty to export their surplus  
produce, as the cultivators complain  
that without this privilege, they will be  
unable to realise from their crops, the  
amount of their labor. In this impor-  
tant and delicate situation of affairs, the  
king has directed the council of Cas-  
tile to report definitely on the sub-  
ject.

The king has granted the grand de-  
coration of the royal American order of  
Isabella, to Lt. gen. count de la Bisbal,  
Don Jos. P. Valliente, and brig gen. Don  
Monteverde, for their signal services in  
contributing to the pacification of our  
American colonies.

The price of Grain has considerably  
fallen in various parts of Germany.

Paris, Oct. 12.

The Spanish consul at Rouen, has no-  
tified to all French persons who pro-  
pose to emigrate to South America to  
join the Spanish insurgents, that if they  
are taken with arms in their hands, they  
will be treated as robbers.

### IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

It is stated in the late accounts from  
France, that when the resignation of the  
Duc de Feltre was made known to the  
Duke of Wellington, he protested ag-  
ainst the measure, & threatened that,  
if accepted, it would be considered as  
a measure of hostility to England.  
The French ministry replied, that as  
Frenchmen, undeterred by menace, they  
would pursue such measures as the in-  
terest of France dictated, and that the  
resignation of the Duc de Feltre would  
be received the next morning, and that  
Gouvion St. Cyr would be appointed in  
his place.

The ministry have also recommended  
to the king the adoption of the *tricolor*  
flag, as the national colors—a  
complete act of amnesty to be passed,  
and the emigrants to be permitted  
to return. The old veterans are also  
to be taken into the service in the room  
of the young men who have been placed  
in their stations.

These are important indications of the  
state of public opinion in France, and  
they are in entire accordance with all the  
recent and authentic advices which have  
reached us from that country. We  
hope to be able to lay before our readers  
some further particulars of these inter-  
esting occurrences.—*Dem. Press.*

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of "ways and means," calculates the  
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will go to pay off a debt of 400,000,000.

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sum for them. The question then is,  
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nited States, we presume, is at least en-  
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purchase, it is reasonable to suppose,  
that the amount, instead of being paid,  
will be carried to the credit of Spain.  
Should the offer be made to the British,  
there is likewise a claim to an amount  
far beyond the value of the territory in  
question. Russia has been lately making  
strong professions of friendship, & is de-  
sirous to acquire possessions on this side  
the Atlantic. There may be others dis-  
posed to purchase, but we doubt the policy  
of permitting any foreign power to hang  
on our borders by the purchase of the  
Floridas. Hence, if Spain is serious in  
her views of disposing of Floridas, (and  
we are always prepared to suspect her  
of deception,) we can be the only pur-  
chaser—but as to paying any money,  
when our claims remain unliquidated,  
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tizens, who have so long and so ear-  
nestly remonstrated against the effect  
of Spanish depredations, must have at-  
tention paid their claims in any negotia-  
tion with Spain; and although on this  
point every trick and evasion will be  
resorted to by the Spanish government to  
obtain further time, and await the issue  
of affairs in South America, it is hoped  
that the period of bringing our affairs  
to a termination with Spain will not ex-  
tend beyond the next session of Con-  
gress.

Nat. Adv.

### MISCELLANEOUS READING.

#### THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

"Black Spirits and White," &c.—OF  
the leaders of the Spanish Patriots, Bi-  
ron is a Frenchman, McGregor, a  
Scotchman; Higgins, it is needless  
to say, an Irishman; Paz, an African;  
and Arismendi, an Indian. These all  
call themselves "Spanish Patriots,"  
and are all calling upon congress to ac-  
knowledge their independence as such."

FROM THE AURORA.

The above is from the Boston Cen-  
tinel, and is a specimen of its accustomed  
good sense, respect for truth, liberty and  
liberality.

Brion, and not Biron is the son of a  
Dutch planter of Curacao.  
MacGregor is a native of Scotland.  
O'Higgins is a native of Chili.

Paz is not an African, nor a man of  
color, but a native of Venezuela  
& not quite as dark visaged as ma-  
jor Russell.

Arismendi is no more an Indian  
than the descendants of the Pil-  
grims of New England, he is a na-  
tive of the Island of Margarita.

So that out of five cases which the  
Major has cited to disparage the cause  
of liberty and Independence, the only one  
true, is the case of MacGregor, all the  
rest are utterly false.

But it would seem that the Centinel  
had been looking into the English minis-  
terial newspapers of 1779, 1780—81. In  
the *Morning Post* of the — of April,  
1781; there is a paragraph so similar  
to this of the Centinel, that it appears to  
have been the prototype of the forego-  
ing article. It is as follows:

FROM THE MORNING POST.

The rebels at the period of the last ad-  
vices were in a deplorable state; their  
leaders renegades of all nations, and  
their armies composed of every color  
and complexion of the human species,  
from Congo and Caffraria, to the banks  
of the Volga; besides the red skins of  
their own forests, they have Russians,  
and Poles, Danes and Dutchmen,  
Prussians and Hungarians, Swiss and  
Alsations, French and Irish, beyond  
number, and not a few Scotch and En-  
glish—they have De Kalb and O'Con-  
way, Puckass and Sinclair, lord Sterling  
and Koscisko, O'Sullivan and all the  
races of the O's and the Mac's, who have  
a hereditary title to rebellion against  
their lawful sovereign for many ages  
& whose eagerness for the gallows has  
forsaken them on passing the Atlan-  
tic; the hereditary hatred of the French  
renders the appearance of the names of  
the Payettes and Rochambeaus, and Se-  
gure, nothing extraordinary, the Tha-  
routs & Luke Ryans, are sure to be on our  
coasts whenever there is an opportunity  
for any annoyance; and while we deplore  
to see the names of the Gates and Lee,  
among the ranks of renegades and re-  
bels, intermixed with the ragged Yan-  
kees and painted Mohawks and Iroquois,  
we must rejoice that they were at the  
last advices, about to cut each other's  
throats.—The last advices shew that the  
rebellion is nearly at an end as the rebel  
army composed of this riff raff of all  
nations, but particularly of Irish, compos-  
ing; what they usually call the Penn-  
sylvania and Jersey lines, have in the  
beginning of the present year revolted  
and after discharging their rebel gen-  
eral Wayne, who is said to be a black-  
smith, have appointed an Irish sergeant  
their general—Sir Henry Clinton at the  
last advices, expected to give a good  
account of them. The rebel general of  
the Jersey troops is an African negro  
formerly a domestic of that loyal subject  
Joseph Galloway, esq.

Paris, Oct. 12.

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tified to all French persons who pro-  
pose to emigrate to South America to  
join the Spanish insurgents, that if they  
are taken with arms in their hands, they  
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there is likewise a claim to an amount  
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strong professions of friendship, & is de-  
sirous to acquire possessions on this side  
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posed to purchase, but we doubt the policy  
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Floridas. Hence, if Spain is serious in  
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obtain further time, and await the issue  
of affairs in South America, it is hoped  
that the period of bringing our affairs  
to a termination with Spain will not ex-  
tend beyond the next session of Con-  
gress.

### TO CURE THE DROPSY.

Various remedies are prescribed, as  
that which helps one will not always be-  
nefit another—1st. Make a tea of the  
roots of the dwarf elder, [this plant is  
scarce, and found only on the sea shore;  
it may be obtained by applying to Mr.  
Seth Hall of Fairfield,] after every dis-  
charge of the urine, (as this disease  
works by that mean) drink a tea-cup  
full; I have known a dropsy cured in 12  
hours by this remedy. 2d. Cover the  
whole belly with a large new sponge  
dipped in strong lime water, and squeeze  
out, this bound on often cures, even  
without any evacuation of water; or 3dly  
Apply green dock leaves to the joints  
and soles of the feet, changing once a  
day; or 4thly. Mix a pound of the  
coarsest sugar, a pint of juice of peltory  
of the wall, bruised in a mortar, with as  
long as any scum rises, when cool, bot-  
tle and cork it. If very bad, take three  
spoon full at night, and two in the  
morning.  
Dr. Wesley.

### INTERNAL RESOURCES.

RALEIGH, (N.C.) Nov. 29.

Among the numerous productions  
to which the soil and climate of North  
Carolina are favorable, it is found that  
the sugar-cane may now be added. Se-  
veral fine stalks, raised in Brunswick  
county, not far from Wilmington, are  
now in the possession of col. Wm.  
Polk of this city. They are from seven  
to eight feet in height, and although  
considerably dried, remain about two  
inches in diameter. The present is  
the second year of the experiment—only  
a few plantings having been at first  
obtained—but the enterprising gen-  
tleman who has made an attempt, calcu-  
lates on making sugar his staple crop  
for the approaching year. The stalks  
that I have seen are certainly luxuriant;  
and I have understood from gentlemen  
acquainted with the culture and growth  
of the article, that there can be no doubt  
of its complete success in the lower  
parts of the state.

### THE COURT MARTIAL AT WEST POINT.

Of which Gen. Scott was President,  
lately tried Capt. Alden Partridge, of the  
Engineers, on the following charges:  
—1. Neglect of duty and un-officerlike  
conduct.—2. Conduct un-officerlike and  
to the prejudice of good order & military  
discipline.—3. Disobedience of orders  
—4. Mutiny and beginning and exciting  
mutiny.—The prisoner was found guilty  
of the 3d charge, and sentenced to be  
cast into the stocks on the ground of former  
services, real and good conduct, recom-  
mended him to the clemency of the  
President; who has approved the pro-  
ceedings of the Court generally; and in  
consideration, of the recommendation of  
the Court Martial has remitted the pun-  
ishment, and ordered him to report for  
duty.  
Am. Watchman.

It is not so generally known as it  
ought to be, that the lands appropriated  
for military bounties, are, according to  
the requisition of the act of May 6, 1812,  
"for cultivation." We are informed,  
that the whole survey for military boun-  
ties, in Illinois, exceeds FIVE MILLIONS  
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES. From  
this have been selected by the Surveyor  
General, William Reister, Esq. the three  
millions five hundred thousand acres  
appropriated by Congress. The area  
of this survey is greater than that of  
Massachusetts Proper, Vermont or New  
Hampshire. It is to be regretted that  
the brave and faithful soldier is not  
taught to estimate properly, the value  
of the reward which his country has  
given him for his courage and fidelity.  
Nat. Int.

### A young man

Of fair character, to write in a Public Office,  
to such as can be well recommended,  
wages agreeably to the services he will have to  
perform will be given. A line, &c. left with the  
Editor of the Star, will produce from the adver-  
tiser, terms, &c. dec 9 6

### Wanted to hire,

For the ensuing year, a negro man and  
a go boy, used to farming, and a negro wo-  
man that understands house work generally,  
for which liberal wages will be given. Apply to  
dec 3 3 JAMES G. WHELAN



# WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 6.

It will be seen, by reference to the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, that a bill was yesterday reported, to authorize the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands for money at the rate of one dollar and forty cents per acre. As it is at least possible, if not probable, that this bill will pass, let the sober and discreet soldier of the late Army hold up his patent. Instead of fifty dollars for his hundred and sixty acres, if the bill passes into a law, he will get fifty dollars a year for four successive years. This is a prize which will repay the patience of waiting its award.

## DECEMBER 10.

A variety of interesting business was originated in the House of Representatives yesterday; among which the propositions of Mr. Johnson are of real magnitude, and present important questions to the view of the House. The bill for the repeal of the internal duties to take effect on the 1st inst. has been introduced with promptness, and it is likely will be passed with despatch.

## Internal Improvement.

This subject has already received attention in both Houses, with a view to the constitutional powers of Congress on the subject. A proposition was yesterday made in the senate, by Mr. Barrow, to amend the constitution, so as to "construct roads and canals"; and it is presumed that the motion of Mr. Tucker, in the House of Representatives, is intended to collate the instances in which the power of making roads has been assumed. It will appear to have been more frequently exercised, we believe, than the public without particular examination are aware of. It is probable, we think, this question will be again solemnly decided at this session, as it was at the last, but we should presume, not in the same way. The changes, however, which have taken place in both branches of Congress, since the last session, are so extensive as to leave the matter entirely in doubt.

## MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 25.

Of General Gaines, and his contemplated expedition against the Florida Indians, nothing has been heard since our last. The drafted militia from this state destined to co-operate in the enterprise, will rendezvous at Fort Hawkins, on Monday next, and be marched from thence without delay. Gen. Thomas Glascock has been appointed by the Governor to command them.

A further requisition of five hundred men, to be detailed from Gen. Floyd's Division in the lower part of the state, and held in readiness for active service, has just been made on our Executive by the general Government. Whether this additional force, for the immediate organization of which orders have been given, is intended to co-operate with General Gaines, in chastising the neighboring hostile Indians, or to aid in the accomplishment of some ulterior object, of deep interest to Georgia, subsequent events will probably soon determine.

## SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.

Four thousand four hundred and fifteen bales of cotton, and sixty-five hhds tobacco, arrived at this place from Augusta, on Saturday last, amounting to upwards of half a million of dollars! To show the value of our exports, the ship Ogilthorpe's cargo of upland cotton, cleared at the custom-house this day, amounts to \$104,000.

## SEVERE WINTER.

The French Engineer Chevallier predicts that the approaching winter will be unusually severe. In a letter published in a Paris paper of the 12th of October, he thus remarks—"Whether we adopt the period of the lunar nodes, of about nineteen years, whether we admit that the memorable winters correspond with one another in different ages, conforming to a period of an hundred and one years, they all presage a rigorous winter; in effect, if regard is had to the period of 19 years, it will correspond with the winter of 1798, and if we go back to the period of 101 years, it will correspond with the winters of 1615, and 1716."

## Maryland Legislature.

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### IN SENATE.

##### FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

The senate formed a quorum this day, when the following members appeared, to wit: Messrs. Spencer, Dorsey, Emerson, Holliday, Taney, Cresap, Winchester, Winder and Gale.

William Spencer, Esquire, was elected President.

The former Clerks and officers were also reappointed.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave given to bring in a bill to regulate the clerks' fees in the chancery proceedings in the county courts.

On motion of Mr. Winder, leave given to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the constitution as provide for the election of the Council, and the manner and time of electing the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Taney, leave given to bring in a bill to prevent the circulation of bank notes, or the notes of any corporate body, under the denomination of one dollar.

##### SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to increase the fund for the establishment of free schools, by providing for licensing and regulating auctioneers and pawn-brokers within this state.

Adjourned.

# MONDAY, Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to confirm an act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution as relate to the powers of government, as relate to the Attorney General, passed at last session.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave given to bring in a bill to provide for appointing prosecutors for the several judicial districts within this state, and prescribing the duties of the same.

The President laid before the senate a letter of resignation from John Leigh, Esq. which was read.

Adjourned.

## TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, That the senate now proceed to fill up the vacancies in the senate occasioned by the death of Archibald Van Horn, Esq. and the resignation of John Leigh, Esq. it was resolved in the affirmative.

The senate, having previously qualified, proceeded to said election. The ballots were deposited in the box, and on examination thereof, it appeared that Edward H. Calvert, and Virgil Maxey, Esqs. were elected.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

### WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

Messrs. Scott, Gray, Griffith, Knight, Brawner, Stevens and Bradford, were appointed, by ballot, a Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Lecompte, Forrest, Carroll, Digges and Woodruff, were elected, by ballot, a Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, also reports from the Clerks of Anne Arundel, Frederick, Allegany and Caroline, relative to the attendance of the Judges. Referred.

Adjourned.

### THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter of resignation from Thomas Harrison, Esq. Read.

Also communications from the Trustee and Treasurer of the Western Shore. Read.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, Ordered, that the Committee of Claims furnish to each member of the Legislature, during this session, the two newspapers published in this City.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, leave given to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the insolvent law of 1774 which requires the imprisonment of debtors for fifty-two days.

The Speaker laid before the house reports of the clerks of Harford and Dorchester, relative to the attendance of judges. Referred.

Adjourned.

### FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of P. George's, Somerset and Queen Ann's, relative to the attendance of judges.

Mr. Griffith, from committee, reported rules proper to be observed during session.

On motion of Mr. W. R. Stuart, leave given to bring in a supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

A message from the senate notifying the house of their having formed a quorum, and of their readiness to proceed to business, was received.

The house resolved on Wednesday next, to proceed to the election of Auditor.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, leave given to bring in a bill declaring what shall be evidence in certain cases.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the following communication from the Executive:

## IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, Dec. 1, 1817.

GENTLEMEN, In conformity with the resolutions of your honorable body, at its last session, imposing certain duties upon this department, we have the honor to state, that the honorable John C. Herbert, and James Fenwick, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners on the part of the state of Maryland, to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed on the part of the commonwealth of Virginia, to arrange and devise some efficient mode of protecting the fisheries on the Potomac river, by inhibiting steam boat navigation on said river during the month of April.

No official notification of the appointment of Commissioners on the part of Virginia, has been communicated to this department, arising not from any disinclination to co-operate in the prosecution of the measure, but as we have reason to believe proceeding wholly from an adjournment of its legislature before any communication from this department could be received by it.

We have the honor further to state, that twenty-five copies of the new edition of the laws of the United States, printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General of the United States, have been purchased, and partially distributed.

It will be recollected by your honorable body, that the sum of eight thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose of collecting the public army, camp equipage, and munitions of war generally, which had been distributed among the several regiments during the late war. This measure was recommended by the Executive to the last General Assembly, with a view to prevent emigrants to the western states and territories from carrying the public arms out of the state. It is to be lamented that this resolution cannot be carried into effect, as fully and effectually as could be wished, owing to the want of system and discipline in the militia of the state, arising as well from the resignations of militia officers, as from the defects in the system itself.

Your honorable body are well aware, that by the law of the United States, and the rules of the war department, it is required of the Adjutant Generals of the respective states, that they make an annual return of the militia of the state to the Inspector and Adjutant General of the United States. As no provision by law now exists by which this object can be effected, we feel it our duty to recommend to your honorable body, the enactment of a law upon the subject, making it the duty of the Major Generals commanding divisions, to make return annually to the Adjutant General of the number of militia in their respective divisions, and compelling the Brigadiers, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors and Captains, to make such like annual return to their respective immediate military superiors, under such penalties and forfeitures as to the wisdom of the Legislature may appear expedient and necessary.

We deem it further our duty to state to your honorable body, that the claims and vouchers against the United States for military expenditures, have been fully arranged, and are now in a state of complete preparation, and will be submitted to the general government by the state's agent as soon as possible; and we have the strongest reasons to believe and hope will receive the early attention of the general government; the principal obstacle to an adjustment being the difficulty of fixing on some general principle which may be found applicable to the claims of the states generally.

The law of the last session, appointing an agent to collect the state's debts, has not been carried into effect, as the agent appointed by the

law has not accepted of the appointment. We are of opinion that, if we must fail in its effect, so long as the amount of compensation, which the agent shall receive for his services is uncertain, and depends upon the amount of the valid debts; we therefore respectfully recommend the appointment of an agent, with a certain annual salary.

Contracts have been made with the Register of the Land Office for an Index of the names of all the Lands surveyed and patented, and of the unpatented certificates, since the revolution to the present time, which work is in a state of considerable forwardness.

We herewith transmit a copy of a work entitled "Rules and Regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of Infantry, compiled and adapted to the organization of the army of the United States, agreeably to a resolve of Congress," together with an accompanying letter from the author.

We also herewith transmit a proposition of Nathan Starr, of Connecticut, offering to contract with the state of Maryland for any number of swords which they may require.

Which are respectfully submitted to the inspection and consideration of your honorable body.

We have the honour to be, With high consideration and respect, Your obedient servants,

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.

The Honorable The General Assembly. Adjourned.

## SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Queen Ann's County, for a Bank at Centerville, was referred.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, leave given to bring in a bill to establish a Bank under the title of the Planters' Bank of Prince George's.

Adjourned.

## MONDAY, Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, a message was sent to the senate proposing to go into the election of Governor.

On motion of Mr. Blackstone, leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act to establish pilots.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message from that body, agreeing to proceed to the election of Governor.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, leave given to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, &c. as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

The house having previously qualified, proceeded to the choice of Governor. The ballots were deposited in the box, and on examination thereof, it appeared that Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, was elected.

Adjourned.

## TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

On motion of Mr. Blackstone, a message was sent to the senate, proposing to proceed to the election of a Governor, and nominating Messrs. Daniel Murray, Henry A. Call, John E. Howard, John Stoops, Arnold E. Jones, James B. Butler, Thomas W. Vazey, James Bowie, Thomas Self, Nathaniel Williams, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message agreeing to the proposition of the house to proceed to the election of a Council.

The house having qualified, proceeded to the election of a Council. The ballots were deposited in the box, and on examination thereof, it appeared that Daniel Murray, John Stoops, Henry A. Call, John E. Howard, J. M. and Arnold E. Jones, Esquires, were elected.

Adjourned.

## WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The President has appointed Cesar Augustus Rodney, John Graham and Theodorick Bland, Esquires, Commissioners of the United States to South America.

Richard Lookerman, Esquire, was yesterday elected Auditor of the State, by the House of Delegates.

## ADJ. AND INSPE. GEN. OFFICE.

1st December, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER. All Cadets who were at the Military Academy previous to the vacation, which ended on the 1st of September last, will forthwith report for duty to the Superintendent of the academy at West Point; and such as have no special orders, and do not join before the 1st of March next, will be dismissed the service.

By order, D PARKER, Adj. & Insp. General.

## ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 21.

The Steam Pump erected at the expense of an association of our citizens, was put in operation yesterday, and we understand equalled their most sanguine expectations. We are informed it will discharge 1500 gallons of water per minute.

DIED—On Monday last, Mr. Thomas L. Hall, a long a respectable inhabitant of St. Michaels, of this county.

In Baltimore, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Rebecca Ann Dickinson, consort of Mr. William Dickinson, merchant, formerly of this county.

Public Sale. Will be sold at Public Vendue, ON A CREDIT OF NINE MONTHS, On Monday the 22d Instant,

At the late residence of James Chezum, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs (among which are a number well fattened) about 120 barrels of corn, oats, corn blades, cider, brandy, &c. &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and further terms made known on the day of sale.

dec 16 1 ANNE CHEZUM, Adm'r.

Stray Trunk. WAS left on board the Centerville Packet General Jackson, the latter part of September or first of October last, a HAIR TRUNK, about 24 feet long, by a person who said he was going passenger in said Packet next day. The owner will please to call on board the Packet, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

dec 16 THOS. C. DAWSON, Master.

2 Dollars Reward. Run away from the subscriber, some time in October last, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, by the name of THOMAS LOVEDAY, about 19 years of age, well grown, has a very bad hair lip, which has been sewed up. Any person apprehending said boy, and delivering him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

NICHOLAS VALIANT. N. B. All persons are forbidden harboring said boy or employing him.

dec 16 3

## Direct Tax for 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1815, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of notification of the Collector, in whose district the said property lies, that the tax had become due and payable—the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax, due thereon, with an addition of twenty per cent. will be sold at public sale at the Revenue Office, in Washington Square, City of Baltimore, on the 5th day of February, 1818, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Names. Description of property. Amount.

IN CALVERT COUNTY. William Cowley, farm lying near the church 100 acres \$1 12 1/2

Heirs of Sarah Chitts one lot in Lower Marlboro' containing 3 acres 1 12 1/2

Heirs of Isaac Childs one farm containing 64 acres 1 2

William Geyer one farm near Lyon creek 150 acres 2 25

Abel Hill farm near Hall creek 190 acres 2 8

Benj Oden one lot on Leonard's town 12 1/2

Gussoway Pindell one farm near the Patuxent river 6 10

Heirs of C Perry lot on Lower Marlboro' 1 75

James Wilson of John one farm near Plum Point cont'g 26 1/2 acres 5 20

Heirs of Saml Whittington lot in Lower Marlboro' 10

IN ALLEGANY COUNTY. William Amos lot No 1710 in Sandy Creek Hundred 12 1/2

Thomas Alexander tract called New Garden in 15 mile creek Hundred cont'g 195 acres of land 74

Aquila A Brown 95 lots of 50 acres each in Sandy creek Hundred 8 89

Aquila A Brown and Thomas Cresap 19 acres unimproved land in Wild Town Sandy creek Hundred 38

Moses Deachy lots Nos. 2172 and 2173 lying in Sandy creek Hundred 2 62 1/2

Henry Berr one tract called Grassy Bottom cont'g 65 acres 42

Hugh Bickert tract called White Oak Levell cont'g 6 acres 33

Peter Casenave's heirs 13 lots of land lying in Glade Hd 82

Archibald Chisholm tract called Resurvey James Clark 4 lots in Sandy Creek Hd 25

Benj. Calhoun lot No. 2471 200 acres of land 75

John Cook part Bear Creek Meadow 23

James Charles lots Nos. 3418 and 3419 on Braddock's Run 4 8

Joseph Compton tract called Yankee Hall 70

Benj C Calhoun tract called New Addition Craton Duvall lot No. 7 in the town of Cumberland 74

Ebenezer Davis unimproved tract called Pleasant Prospect 15

Thomas Donaldson lot No. 123 and 859 Glade Hundred 48

William Dawson lots No. 12 and 16 in Grantsville 1 82

John Evans tract called Resurvey on Evans Purchase 210 acres 13

Frederick Grammer tract called White Oak Flats 1 31

John T Goff 209 acres Glade Hundred 2 44

Benjamin Galloway tract called Hope cont'g 211 1/2 acres 50

Robert Hughes tract Locust Ridge Resurveyed in Glade Hundred 7 93

Jacob Hoffman lot No. 2875 in Sandy creek Hundred 92

Adm Hughes lot No. 2748 do 12 1/2

Adam Hope lot No. 2552 do 25

Richard Hooker tract called Rising Sun in Johnstown tract Eden Paradise Resurveyed in Glade Hundred 90

John C Jones tract called Clear meadow Robert Jacobs tract called Cow Pasture 1 25

Levy Knotts lots No. 1882 and 1236 in Glade Hundred 84

Anthony Kennedy lots No. 2741 and 2742 do 4 44

John Layborn tract called Resurvey in Crooked White Oak 1 49

Henry M'Larry 7 lots in Glade Hundred 80

Wm Miley lots No. 1294 and 315 do 44

Mary Mackey tract called Grassy Bottom do 69

Luther Martin of James What you Please do 56

Luther Martin one lot on Skipton do 65

Lawrence O'Neale tract called Tuesday's Work cont'g 789 acres 1 35

George Rice one tract called Now or Never in Glade Hundred 54 10

James Hoberd tract called Friendship Resurveyed 1 28

Anthony Reintell five lots in Glade Hundred 1 78

William Ross part of a tract called Resurveyed do 50

Richard Ridgely ten lots in Glade Hundred 47

Ronahus Riggs part of Western Connection do 1 38

Thomas Roberts part of Pott's Adventure do 1 98

Henry Reburn a farm cont'g 45 acres in 15 mile creek Hundred 48

John Hays do do 20  
Adam Lutz do do 5 98  
Peter Meng do do 90  
Jacob Miller do do 4 57  
Jacob Rolra do 84 acres 4 20  
Russell's heirs do unknown 90  
John Shriver do do 47  
George Stevens do do 1 12  
Jacob Longer do do 90  
Jacob Walz do do 76  
Henry Richsacker do do 56

William Debutts farm on Black Forrest containing 235 acres 16 87  
Jacob Matthews lot unknown 7 31  
David Stoner lot on the mountain cont'g 150 acres 3 37

Joseph Spring do unknown 11 81  
Nicholas Pecker do do 2 33  
William Norris do do 2 33  
Edward Dorsey do do 90  
George Renner do do 76

IN BALTIMORE COUNTY. John Davis lot adjoining W Cole 83 1/2 acres 4 18

Edward Dorsey of Edward tract called Smith's Forest 150 acres 7 50

Sophia Carter lot on Liberty Road No. 142 12 8

John G Chinn lot No. 189 53 acres 13 62 1/2

David Fisher lot containing 64 acres 3d election district 2 60

Nicholas Lemon do cont'g 27 1/2 acres do 1 32

Miles Mitten do cont'g 80 acres do 3 46

Peter Myers do unknown do 2 27

Jacob Puder do 15 acres 58

James Carling (or Carlie) tract cont'g 150 acres 5th elec. dist. 3 76

Eliza Gilbert tract Something better than Nothing cont'g 50 acres 1 12 1/2

Richard Hutchins tract cont'g 25 acres Mine Run Hundred 1 25

Jesse Lowe tract Lawson's Pleasant Hills 11 19

John Slade tract cont'g 100 acres 6

John Kerr tract in Mine Run Hundred 2 98

John Ford part of Peggy's Delight 2 98

Barbara Noonmaker part of Solomon's Wisdom 1 26

Jacob Keller part of Deer Park 2 32

Adam Mesmor tract in North Hundred 1 76</



## POETRY.

### The Haven of Rest.

GAZ'D on the sky when the morning star  
Through long had watch'd for the dawning of  
I did not regret the forgetful repose,  
My bosom exchanging for this waking delight.  
How serene are the heavens, obscur'd by no  
cloud,  
No sad sighing breeze moves the branches a-  
mong.  
So profound is the silence, the warning is loud,  
Of the clock, as it tells, that time hastens a-  
long.  
In these calm, silent moments, how dear to the  
soul,  
Is reflection on days that have flitted away;  
When the ravings of memory will bear no con-  
trol,  
But feast on the past with a rapturous sway.  
When life's storms that are gathering no longer  
are feared,  
In the calm recollection of happiness flown;  
The present, and future, forever endear'd,  
By fancy and hope's flaring powers alone.  
When the storms that surround me are hush'd to  
repose,  
And the grave I shall tenant, my errors for-  
got;  
May the calm of thy bosom the spirit enclose,  
Thou clear sky of morning, that happiness  
clearest.

I calmly will bear all the ills that Fate  
On time, for thy progress, no sigh heaves my  
breast;  
For the day-star of hope, I with rapture shall  
greet,  
"Till I safely shall land in the Haven of Rest.

ANECDOTE OF SPEAKER ROBINSON  
AND GENERAL WASHINGTON.

An anecdote is related of this gentleman which displays in a strong, and amiable light, the exalted force of his feelings, and the truly noble cast of his manners. When Col. Wash- ington (the immortal saviour of his country) had closed his career in the French and Indian war and had become a member of the house of burgesses, the speaker, Robinson, was directed by a vote of the house, to return thanks to that gentleman, on behalf of the colony, for the distinguished military service which he had rendered to his country. As soon as Col. Washington took his seat, Mr. Robinson, in obedience to this order, and following the im- pulse of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty, with great dignity; but with such warmth of coloring and strength of expression, as excitedly confounded the young hero. He rose to express his acknowledg- ments for the honor; but such was his trepi- dation and confusion, that he could not give dis- tinct utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, stammered and trembled, for a second; when the speaker relieved him by a stroke of address that would have done honor to Louis the XIV. In his profound and happiest moment—"Sit down Mr. Washington," said he with a con- ciliating smile; "your modesty is equal to your valor; and that surpasses the power of any lan- guage that I possess."

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court to me directed, at the suit of John Hubbard, will be sold at public sale, in Denton, on Tuesday the 23d day of December inst. at 1 o'clock p. m. for cash only—one lot of ground containing four acres, more or less, known by the name of "Old Range," and one undivided moiety of Fowling-Creek mill and mill-seat, also known by the name of "Old Range"—taken as the property of Isaac Frampton, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon. GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.  
Dec 2 3

### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed: And whereas the Lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the Lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Mad- ison County, Va. said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the Lands contain- ing in the Ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid Lands; each sale shall remain open for two weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of Townships and Ranges; and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash- ington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven- teen.  
JAMES MONROE,  
By the President,  
JOSEPH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to General Land Office. dec 2 6

### The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks for the favours he has received in his line, and solicits a continu- ance—he is prepared with good workmen and materials for carrying on the  
Coach and Harness Making.  
In all its various branches, with neatness and dis- patch, on reasonable terms.  
He has for sale, some new and second hand  
GIGS and CHAIRS,  
which he can recommend, and will sell low, for cash or country produce.  
nov 18 7

JOSEPH PARROTT.

Wanted to hire,  
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
A NEGRO WOMAN who can well re- commend as a good cook, washer and ironer—Also a NEGRO GIRL who is accus- tomed to working in the house. Apply to  
Wm. G. HARRIS.

## New and Cheap Goods.

The subscribers have received from Philadel- phia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store, directly opposite the Bank, an extensive assortment of

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Amongst which are:  
Superfine London  
Clothes do  
Yorkshire do  
Double milled drab do  
Ladies pelisse do  
Superfine forest cloth  
Double milled Cassi-  
metres do  
Single do  
Cassimets and satinets  
Waistcoatings  
Olive velvets, and cords  
Twill'd coatings  
Green, blue and red  
bookings bazes  
Red, white, yellow,  
green and blue flann-  
nells  
White do. mill'd  
Country made Linseys  
Russe Blankets  
Buffet and Point do  
German town Hose  
Hals do  
Ladies silk, worsted &  
cotton Hose  
Childrens worsted do  
Large Socks for boots  
English Ingrain Carpet-  
ing  
Venetian do  
Hearth Rugs various  
qualities  
Levantine and Floren-  
ces  
Cut Silk Velvets  
Festive Wadding  
Merino & Flax Trim-  
mings  
4-4 Irish Linens  
5-4 do Sheetting  
Long Lawns  
Cambric Muslins  
Russia Diapers  
Cobourg Shawls  
5-4 Tow Linens  
Domestic Plaids and  
Stripes  
Bedtickings  
Carriage Lace & Fringe  
Floss Cotton  
Cotton Yarns, No. 3 to  
20  
Madras Handkerchiefs  
Merino Comforts  
Men's and Boys' Wool  
Hats  
Ladies Morocco and  
Caroban Slippers &  
Walking Shoes  
Misses' do  
Tortoise & mock Shell  
ing  
Combs  
Needles, Pins, Tape,  
Bobbins, &c. &c.

### GROCERIES—viz.

Refined Sugars  
White Havana do  
Brown do  
Coffee and Teas  
Mould & Opt Candles  
Rush Lights  
Winter Sperm Oil  
English and American  
Shot  
Brandywine Powder  
Buckwheat Flour  
Pickin Butter  
Goshen Cheese  
Salt Petre, Starch  
Philadelphia Chocolate  
London Mustard  
Cayenne Pepper  
Canary, White and Ro-  
sin Soap  
Rice Ginger  
Maccanba, Rappee and  
Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

### LIKewise,

And Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays,  
Bread Baskets, Plated Castors, Knives and Forks.

With a great variety of  
HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS,  
AND CHINA.

N. B. They will receive in exchange for  
Goods, or give cash for either of the following  
articles, viz.: Corn, Oats, Meal, Flax Seed, Peas,  
or Apple Brandy, Kerser, Wool, Feathers, &c.  
GROOME & LAMBEN.

Easton, dec 9

### Fall Goods.

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

### GOODS.

suitable for the season,  
And offers them for sale on the lowest terms for  
cash.  
LOTT WARFIELD.  
Easton, nov 11 79

### Fall Goods.

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

### Lambert Reardon,

### TAYLOR,

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

### GOODS,

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

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership trading under the firm of  
Clayland & Nabb, was dissolved on the 15th  
October last past, by mutual consent. All per-  
sons indebted to said concern are hereby re-  
quested to make immediate payment to LAM-  
BERT CLAYLAND, with whom the books are left,  
and who is fully authorised to settle the affairs of  
the said firm.  
L. CLAYLAND,  
GRAS. W. NABB.

### The Subscriber

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

### Seasonable Goods,

Which are on their passage, and will be here in  
a few days from Philadelphia, means to continue  
business at the old stand, where he is determin-  
ed to sell Goods cheap for Cash.  
nov 13 6 L. CLAYLAND.

### Patent and other Stoves.

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

### Now opening,

And for sale at the Star Office,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
BLANK BOOKS,

Bound and half-bound, broad and long folio,  
Do. quarto. do. cyphering, and memorandum do.  
ALSO,

School Books, assorted,  
with a good supply of STATIONERY, &c. &c.

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS,  
which will be sold low for cash. dec 9 3

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between  
the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual  
consent.  
BENJAMIN PARROTT,  
CLARK BILLITER.

Nov. 21, 1817 (25) 3

### To be rented,

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

## THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Commander,  
HAS RESUMED HER REGULAR ROUTE TO  
THE EASTERN SHORE.

FOR the better accommodation of the public,  
she will leave Commerce street wharf on  
Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock a. m. for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,  
which enables her these short days to get to  
Easton before night. She will leave Easton on  
Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, for

ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE.

On Tuesday she will leave Commerce street  
wharf at 9 o'clock, for CENTREVILLE, and on  
Wednesdays she will leave Centreville at the same  
hour for Baltimore.

Carriages and horses will be taken with great  
facility and safety.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or  
to  
GEO. STILES & SON,  
Baltimore, nov 23 6

### Union Tavern.

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

### UNION TAVERN.

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

### 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 a TAVERN,  
and intends keeping a general assortment of the  
very best LIQUORS, and the best accommo-  
dations that the market can afford.—Boarders by  
the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—  
Travellers, Gentlemen and Ladies can at all  
times be accommodated with board and private  
rooms, and attentive servants kept for the ac-  
commodation of customers, &c. The subscrib-  
er'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

### New Establishment at the Old Stand.

### EASTON HOTEL.

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

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

### Land for sale.

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

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

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

### LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the Genera  
Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a  
sum of one thousand dollars, for building a Ma-  
sonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

### Highest Prize, \$2000.

S C H E M E.  
1 Prize of \$2000  
2 " " " 1000  
3 " " " 500  
4 " " " 200  
5 " " " 100  
11 " " " 50  
45 " " " 20  
50 " " " 10  
300 " " " 6  
1190 " " " 5  
1610 Prizes.  
1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:  
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100  
1st on the 1st day's drawing, to 200  
1st on the 13th " " " 500  
1st on the 14th " " " 300  
1st on the 15th " " " 1000

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

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon  
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold, and continue  
by adjournments from time to time, until finished  
200 tickets per day.

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

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets,  
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,  
will be punctually attended to.  
apr 1

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot  
county, within seven miles of Easton, and  
within one, two and three miles of navigable  
water:—  
All that FARM, now in the tenure of  
Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five  
hundred acres of Land: Also,  
All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr.  
Samuel Eason, containing between three and  
four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are  
adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church  
and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and  
are capable of a division into three Farms, as may  
best suit purchasers. Also,  
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining  
Leve-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Chop-  
tank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton  
lives, containing about three hundred acres of  
Land. It is needless to go into detail or descrip-  
tion of the above Property, as any person dis-  
posed to buy will view and judge for himself, or  
by his own appointed agent. The terms will  
be liberal, and made known upon application to  
my son, WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at  
Law, or to the subscriber.

Wm. HAYWARD.  
Talbot county, april 8

### The new Easton Packet.

### SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,  
Edward Auld, Master.

Will make her first trip from Easton to Bal-  
timore on Thursday the 26th inst. and continue to  
run regularly the remainder of the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is an elegant new  
vessel, substantially built of the very best materi-  
als, copper fastened, and completely finished in  
the first rate Packet style for the accommodation  
of Passengers: she has a large and commodious  
cabin with 12 berths, and two staterooms with 8  
berths, furnished with every convenience.

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

Letters for and from Baltimore, are left at the  
Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, where the  
subscriber attends every Thursday morning for  
the transaction of business, until half past 9 o'clock.  
Easton-Point, nov 18 EDWARD AULD

Will leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d  
day of March next (weather permitting) at ten  
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on  
Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour;  
and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Bal-  
timore on the above named days, during the sea-  
son.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in the order,  
and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.  
All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left  
with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his of-  
fice at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,  
and faithfully executed by  
The Publics obedient serv't.  
CLEMMENT VICKARS.

N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend  
at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every  
Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for  
the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where  
those having orders will please to call.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 3.

### The Sloop

### SEA GULL,

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

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

### St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.

### THE SLOOP

### HELEN.

Will leave St. Michaels, on Sunday  
the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock a. m.—Returning,  
leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at  
the same hour; and continue running weekly the  
remainder of the season.

The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate  
vessel, built under the immediate inspection of  
the subscriber, who assures those who may fa-  
vor him with their custom, that nothing shall be  
wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.  
June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

### Military Bounty Lands,

### Notice.

THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appro-  
priated for bounties for military services,  
having been surveyed, and the surveys receiv-  
ed at this office, the distribution of the said lands,  
by lots, agreeably to law, will commence at this  
office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Mis-  
souri Territory are expected in a few months,  
when a similar distribution will take place, of  
which timely notice will be given in the news-  
papers. Those who wish to locate their war-  
rants in Missouri Territory, may send them of-  
for the publication of that Notice.

Every soldier of the late army who received  
from the Department of War a land warrant, or  
a notification that it is deposited in this office,  
may obtain a patent by sending at this office the  
warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To  
be located in the Illinois Territory, and the pa-  
tent to be sent to the Post office at \_\_\_\_\_."

Signed,  
The patents of soldiers who have notified, or  
shall hereafter notify the General Land Office  
not to deliver them to their agents heretofore  
appointed, will be retained, subject to their fur-  
ther order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in  
this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may  
obtain patents for them by sending the receipts  
which were given by the office, and instructions  
relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United  
States will give the above so many insertions as  
will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the pa-  
pers to this office, and a bill received; the mo-  
ney will be sent by mail.

JOSEPH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

sept 27 (30) 19

### Almanacks for the year 1818.

For Sale at the Star Office.

## For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing  
about two hundred acres, more or less. This pro-  
perty possesses many advantages, namely, that of  
procuring an abundance of fine fish, of various  
kinds, &c. The improvements have lately gone  
through a general repair. There is no doubt of  
there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have  
been many species of it discovered. The above  
property will be sold on terms highly advanta-  
geous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to  
purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford  
Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the sub-  
scriber, living in Baltimore.  
CHARLES D. BARROW.  
april 22

### Kendal F. Holmes

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

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

### Department of State.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1817.

THE 5th volume of the new edition of the  
Laws of the United States having been pub-  
lished, those members of the 13th and 14th Con-  
gress, who are by law entitled to sets, and to  
whom it may not be convenient to receive them  
at this place, will be furnished with copies on  
their making known to this Department their re-  
spective places of residence.

Printers of the Laws of the United States  
are requested to give the above an insertion in  
their newspapers. dec 9

### 300 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Ches-  
tertown, Kent County, Maryland, on Saturday  
the fourth of this month, a negro man named  
TOM, who is about thirty eight years of age, five  
feet ten or eleven inches high, well made  
and lively, and is a very dark mulatto. Had on  
when he went off, a great coat of dark colour of  
fuller kersey, a short coat and pantaloons of the  
same, he had a variety of other clothing with  
him, such as a blue superfine cloth long coat and  
black pantaloons, with a good hat, shoes and  
stockings, &c. It is likely he went north-  
ward.

Whoever secures the said negro man Tom, so  
that I get him again, shall be entitled to two hun-  
dred dollars, and the above reward I brought  
home to me, living in Chester Town afore-  
said.

WILLIAM BARROLLI.

Chester Town, oct 28 8

### 200 Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

WILLIAM RINGGOLD.

nov 18

### Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in East-  
on, Talbot County, Md. on or about the first  
of January, 1815, a negro lad named DICK,  
sometimes goes by the name of Dick Chase—  
He is about twenty three years old, a dark mu-  
latto, stoops when he walks, is very active and  
takes quick, about five feet seven or eight in-  
ches high. He is unmanicured to be free, but  
ranaway before his time of service had expired.

The above reward will be given for him if  
brought to Easton, so that I get him again, and  
all reasonable charges paid by

PATIENCE RANDY.

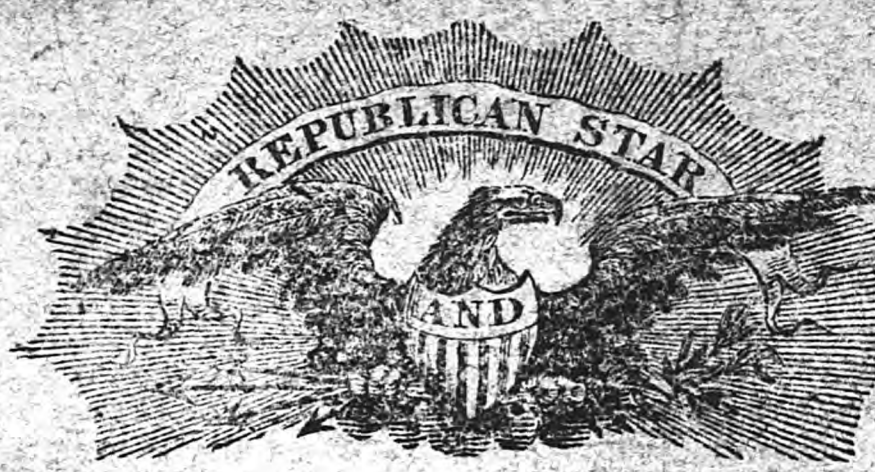
Easton, dec 2 89

### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county,  
Maryland, on the 12th of September last, as a  
runaway, a black boy who calls himself BEN-  
JAMIN TRUSTY, five feet eight inches high—  
had on when committed an old cotton doublet,  
coarse linen shirt, new corduroy pantaloons,  
coarse new shoes, new wool hat—he is upwards  
of twenty years old—says he belongs to a Mr.  
Nathan Leveering, in the City of Baltimore.—  
The owner is desired to release him, otherwise  
he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the  
law directs.



# General



# Advertiser

VOL. XIX.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1817.

NO. 17....945.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning,  
BY

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

## TERMS

### REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

## TREASURY REPORT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the two Houses of Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
December 5th, 1817.

SIR,  
I have the honor to enclose a report prepared in obedience to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
The Hon. the President of the Senate.

## REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act, supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report & estimates:

## REVENUE.

The net revenue arising from duties on imports and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage and incidental receipts, during the year 1815, amounts to

Viz: Customs 36,303,231 77  
Internal duties 5,963,225 88  
Direct tax 5,723,152 25  
Public Lands, exclusive of those in the state of Mississippi and Alabama territory 1,287,950 28  
Postage and incidental receipts 275,282 84

And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1816 amounts to

Viz: Customs (see statement A) 27,569,769 71  
Internal duties (see statement B) 4,396,133 25  
Direct tax (see statement C) 2,785,343 20  
Public Lands, exclusive of those in the state of Mississippi and the Alabama territory (see statement D) 1,754,487 38  
Postage and incidental receipts 237,840 53

It is ascertained that the gross amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, which have accrued during the three first quarters of the present year, exceed 17,000,000; and that the revenue arising from internal duties and from the public lands during the same period, exceed that of the corresponding quarters of the year 1816.

The balance in the Treasury, on the first day of January, 1817, exclusive of 10,665,287 dollars 39 cents, in Treasury Notes, of every description, amounted to 11,295,592 86  
The payments in the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year are estimated to amount to

Viz: Customs 21,732,968 22  
Internal revenue & direct tax 3,430,173 43  
Public Lands, exclusive of those in the state of Mississippi and the Alabama territory 1,326,077 44  
Postage and incidental receipts 26,913 93  
Repayments into the Treasury 530,751 13

And the payments into the treasury during the fourth quarter, from the same sources, are estimated at

Making the total amount estimated to be received into the Treasury, during the year 1817, amount to

Which, added to the sum in the treasury on the 1st day of January last, makes the aggregate amount to

The application of this sum, for the year 1817, is estimated as follows, viz:

To the 30th September the payments have amounted to

32,710,002 98

Viz: Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses exclusive of 375 thousand dollars paid to the state of Georgia, from the proceeds of the Mississippi lands

2,789,218 76  
Military service, including arrears 7,105,816 80  
Naval service 2,944,474 25  
Public debt, exclusive of 3,592,927 dollars 67 cents of Treasury notes, which have been cancelled in due course of settlement 20,751,462 98

During the fourth quarter it is estimated that the payments will amount to

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses 600,000  
Military service 1,110,000  
Naval service 1,300,000  
Public debt to the first of January, 1818, inclusive 2,650,000

Making the aggregate amount of

38,370,002 88  
And leaving, on that day, exclusive of 8,682,697 dollars and 70 cents, in Treasury notes, which are in a train of settlement, in order to be cancelled, a balance in the treasury of

6,001,575 88

## OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt contracted before the years 1812, which was undecredited on the 1st day of October, 1816, as appears by the statement (1) amounted to

37,494,267, 01  
By the same statement, it appears that the funded debt, contracted subsequent to the 1st day of January, 1812, amounted to

71,301,551 28

Making together the sum of 108,659,818 29  
To which must be added the temporary loan from the Cumberland Bank of

50,000

Making the aggregate amount of

108,745,818 29

On the first day of January, 1817, there was added to the above amount, including \$7,000,000 of five per cent stock, subscribed to the bank, also, a temporary loan from the bank of \$500,000, the sum of

7,577,471 01

From which deduct the amount of the old six per cent & deferred stock, between the 1st day of October, and 1st day of January, 1817, inclusive, amounting to

815,484 42

Leaving the sum of

7,061,987 19

Making the public debt, which was undecredited on the first day of January, 1817, as appears by statement (2) amount to

115,807,805 48

From the 1st day of January, to the 30th of September, 1817, inclusive, there was, by funding Treasury notes, added to the public debt, as appears by statement (3) the amount of

1,697,315 48

Making, on that day, as appears by statement (4) the aggregate amount of

115,905,120 91

During the same period there was purchased and redeemed of the public debt, including \$550,000 of temporary loans, the sum of

16,993,275 50

Which, deducted from the amount of the public debt, last stated, leaves, undecredited, on the 1st day of October, 1817, as per statement (3), the amount of

99,911,845 41

Since the 30th September, there has been purchased or redeemed of the principal of the public debt, as appears by statement (5) the amount of

333,235 16

And there will be reimbursed of the old six per cent, and deferred stock, on the 1st day of January, 1818, inclusive, the amount of

709,513 70

Making together

1,042,748 86

Which, being deducted from the

aggregate amount of the public debt, on the 1st Oct. there will remain, undecredited, on the 1st Jan. 1818, the sum of

98,869,096 55

By the same statement (5) it appears that the principal of the public debt, purchased and redeemed, during the year 1817, including \$550,000 of temporary loans, amounts to

18,036,023 72

In this sum is included, all the funded debt held by the Bank of the United States.

The old six per cent. stock will be redeemed in the course of the year 1818.

The first instalment of the Louisiana debt falls due on the 21st day of October of that year. According to the terms of the convention, this debt is to be discharged by annual instalments of not less than three millions each. It is therefore presumed that, consistently with the letter of the convention, the whole debt cannot be discharged in one payment. But for this obstacle, in the present state of the treasury, and under the existing provisions of the sinking fund, the whole amount of the stock might be redeemed on the 21st day of October next. It is believed that neither the letter or spirit of the convention forbids the redemption of that stock in two annual instalments, by which the whole debt will be redeemed on the 21st day of Oct. 1819.

After the redemption of the Louisiana stock, there is no part of the principal of the public debt redeemable at the will of the government until the 1st day of January, 1825, except the 5 per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States. As the commissioners of the sinking fund are not authorised to redeem the 5 per cent stock, the permanent annual appropriation of 10,000,000 of dollars, from the year 1819 to 1825, under the existing laws, can only be applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the gradual reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent, deferred stock; and will leave, during the period, an annual surplus of nearly 5,000,000 of dollars.

During the year 1825, the exchanged six per cent stock, the six per cent stock of 1812, and the stock created by funding Treasury notes amounting together to \$16,993,275 50, will be redeemable. To the redemption of the whole of this stock within that year, the sinking fund, by the aid of its surpluses, will not only be entirely adequate, but will be amply sufficient to redeem the remainder of the public debt, at the several periods at which the different stocks of which it is composed become redeemable. The whole debt, including the 5 per cent stock, will be extinguished during the year 1830, except the 3 per cent stock, which is not redeemable at the will of the government.

It is not presumed that taxes will be imposed and collected, for the express purpose of purchasing the funded debt above its nominal value. It is however believed to be unsafe to reduce the revenue below the permanent annual expenditure as now authorised by law, including the appropriation continuing the sinking fund. A reduction below that amount would postpone the redemption of the public debt beyond the periods when the several loans of which it is composed become redeemable, or upon the legislature, the duty of resorting to them anew for that object.

If, then, the revenue shall, until the year 1825, be equal to the present annual expenditure, it is respectfully suggested whether the public interest will not be promoted, by authorising the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase the funded debt at such rates above par, as in their judgment will be for the interest of the nation, rather than to suffer the annual surplus of the sinking fund to remain in the treasury unapplied, for 5 successive years. Should such an authority be given to the commissioners of the sinking fund, it is probable that the different species of stock would advance in price above their present current value; but as the authority would be permissive, not imposing the obligation to purchase, it is probable that the surplus of the sinking fund might be more beneficially employed in purchasing the public debt, than by remaining idle in the treasury, until the year 1825. If that surplus could be annually invested early in each year, at the present prices of the different species of stock it would produce a saving to the nation of not less than four millions of dollars, between the first day January, 1820, and 1825. The interest which will accrue on the 5 per cent stock, between the 1st day of January, 1820, and 1825, when it is estimated the whole redeemable debt will be discharged, will amount to \$2,500,000; if therefore, it is intended to redeem that stock, the surplus in the sinking fund may be legitimately applied to that object, during the years 1820 and 1821.

By statement (8) it appears that the Treasury Notes which have issued under the several acts of Congress on that subject, have amounted to

36,133,794

Of which there has been cancelled at the Treasury

26,574,431

There is now in the Treasury, which will be cancelled when settled, exclusive of 422,519 17 the estimated interest upon them, the amount of

8,633,400

Making together the sum of

35,497,831

Leaving outstanding, an estimated balance of

655,963

As the outstanding Treasury notes are convertible into funded debt which is considerably above par, it is presumed that such portion of them, as are not lost or destroyed, will be funded instead of being paid into the Treasury in discharge of duties and taxes. It is, therefore, probable that an addition to the public debt will be made during the year 1818, nearly equal to the Treasury notes estimated to be outstanding.

Statement (F.) presents the state of the Land Office in the state of Mississippi, and in the Alabama Territory, from which it appears that the receipts into the Treasury have amounted to 1,124,100 31, of which 431,120 were in Mississippi stock.

From the proceeds of the sales of these lands, there has been paid to the state of Georgia the sum of 688,441 33, and there has been transferred to the state, by the Commissioners of the United States, under the act, comprising the Yazoo claims, that part of the original purchase money remaining in the State Treasury, amounting to 184,515 94, making together the sum of 872,957 27, and leaving still due to the state the sum of 377,042 73, which is now ready to be paid under the provisions of the act of the 3d of March last.

By statement (7) it appears that the Mississippi stock awarded by the commissioners, amounts to

4,278,434

From which deduct the amount received into the Treasury

431,120

Leaves outstanding 3,847,314  
Which it is estimated will be received into the Treasury during the two succeeding years, in payment of the public lands in the state of Mississippi, and in the Alabama Territory, or will be discharged by payments from the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands.

Of the estimates of the public revenue and expenditures for the year 1818.

The importation of foreign merchandise during the years 1815 and 1816, so greatly exceeded what was presumed to be equal to the annual average consumption, that a general impression was produced that the importations, during the present year would fall greatly below that demand. Under this impression the revenue accruing from that source, for the year 1817, was in the annual report of the Treasury of the 19th of December, 1816, estimated at 12,000,000. But it is ascertained that the gross revenue arising from that source, during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded 17,000,000, and it is estimated that that of the whole year will exceed 22,000,000.

It is presumed that the importations from the East Indies during the present year, greatly exceeded those which will take place during several consecutive years; & that the reaction produced by the excessive importations of 1815 and 1816, has in some degree been diminished by that circumstance. There is, however, just ground to believe, that the revenue derived from this source, will not for any given series of years, fall below that of the present year. Considering that this revenue during the year 1807, (the last year that our commerce was not greatly embarrassed by belligerent aggression) exceeded 16,000,000, that the duties then imposed are considerably augmented by the present tariff, and that our population has increased more than thirty per cent, carrying with it, in the same degree, an increase of the means of procuring foreign articles, with an undiminished relish for their consumption; it is presumed that the revenue from that source, during the present year, will be found to be less than that of any number of successive years.

According to those views the permanent annual revenue may be estimated to amount to

24,523,000

Viz: Customs 20,000,000

Internal duties 2,500,000

Public lands, exclusive of the Mississippi & Alabama lands 1,500,000

Bank dividends at 7 per cent 490,000

Postage and incidental receipts 35,000

And the payments into the Treasury during the year 1818, may be estimated at the same amount.

To which add the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, 1818,

6,040,000

Making together the sum of

30,563,000

The probable authorised demands upon the Treasury during the year 1818, are estimated to amount to

21,948,631 74

Viz: Civil, miscellaneous, diplomatic and foreign interest 2,069,843 29  
Military services, including an arrearage of five hundred thousand dollars 6,265,132 25

Naval service, including one million of dollars for the gradual increase of the navy 3,617,376 20

Public debt 10,000,000 00

Which being deducted from the amount estimated to be received into the Treasury, including the balance on the 1st January, 1818, leaves on the 1st of January, 1819, a balance in the Treasury, of 8,578,648 dollars 26 cents, which, however, will be applied to the redemption of the Louisiana stock, under the provisions of the act for the redemption of the public debt, passed the 3d day of March, 1817, as far as those provisions will admit.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,  
Treasury Department,  
Dec. 5th, 1817.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

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

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the stock of GOODS on hand, and having added to it a very handsome assortment of  
FINE GOODS,  
Which are on their passage, and will be here in a few days from Philadelphia, means to continue business at the old stand, where he is determined to sell Goods cheap for Cash.  
nov 18 6  
L. CLAYLAND.

## Fall Goods.

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

And offers them for sale on the lowest terms for cash.  
Easton, nov 11 79  
LOFT WAREFIELD.

## In Chancery.

December 3d, 1817.  
ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of *Thomas Johnson*, made and reported by *Lewis Thomas*, as Trustee, be notified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of February next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Republican Star*, three successive weeks before the 10th day of January next.  
The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2234.  
True copy. Test: THOS. H. BOWIE,  
dec 3 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

## Now opening.

And for sale at the Star Office,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
BLANK BOOKS,  
Bound and half-bound, broad and long folio, do quarto, do cyphering, and memorandum do, ALSO,  
School Books, assorted,  
with a good supply of STATIONERY, &c. &c.  
AND  
SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS,  
Which will be sold low for cash. dec 9 3

## Department of State.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1817.  
THE 5th volume of the new edition of the *Laws of the United States* having been published, those members of the 13th and 14th Congress, who are by law entitled to sets, and to whom it may not be convenient to receive them at this place, will be furnished with copies on their making known to this Department their respective places of residence.  
Printers of the *Laws of the United States* are requested to give the above an insertion in their newspapers. dec 9

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 12th of September last, as a runaway a black boy who calls himself BENJAMIN TRUSTY, five feet eight inches high, had on when committed an old cotton doublet, coarse linen shirt, new corduroy pantaloons, coarse new shoes, new wool hats - he is upwards of twenty years old - says he belongs to a Mr. Nathan Levering, in the City of Baltimore - The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.  
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland.  
oct 20 [nov 25]



# CONGRESS.

## IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Frazer, of Georgia, appeared and took their seats.

A resolution was received from the House for distributing the laws of the United States among the members of the fifteenth Congress.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Barbour, for an amendment to the constitution, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Barbour, King, Lacombe, Macon, and Eppes.

A message from the House informed the Senate, that the House had passed the resolution for admitting the state of Mississippi into the union on the footing of the original states.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess relating to the progress made in surveying the several tracts of military bounty lands appropriated by Congress, in the state of Indiana, and the Missouri territory, for the late army of the United States; and the time at which such surveys will probably be completed.

Mr. Sanford, of N. Y. submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate information of the progress which has been made in the settlement of public accounts, under the act "to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," and that he also state what further legal provisions may be, in his opinion, necessary to ensure their speedy settlement.

These motions lie on the table one day of course.

The Senate then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio appeared and took his seat.

There was received and communicated by the President of the Senate, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, comprehending an account of the fund appropriated for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war, which was read.

The President of the United States having notified his approbation of the Resolution for the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union—

Mr. Walker, Leake, and Mr. Thomas H. Williams, Senators for the said State appeared and took their seats.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the settlement of public accounts, and agreed thereto.

The following standing committees were appointed by ballot:

On our Foreign Relations—Messrs. Barbour, Macon, Troup, King, Lacombe.

On Finance—Messrs. Campbell, Eppes, King, Talbot, Macon.

On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Sanford, Horsey, Morrill, Burdick, Dickerson.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Troup, Williams, Tenn. Tichenor, Lacombe, Taylor.

On naval Affairs—Messrs. Tait, Sanford, Crittenden, Daggett, Williams, Macon.

On the Militia—Messrs. Storer, Noble, Roberts, Macon, Ruggles.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Morrow, Fisk, Taylor, Williams, Macon, Hunter.

On Claims—Messrs. Roberts, Morrill, Ruggles, Goldsborough, Wilson.

On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Storer, Lacombe, Van Dyke, Talbot.

On the Post Office—Messrs. Wilson, Ashmun, Fisk, Ruggles, Stokes.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Goldsborough, Daggett, Eppes, Barbour, Stokes.

And the Senate adjourned.

Friday, December 12.

The President of the Senate communicated two memorials of officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, then serving in the Mediterranean, remonstrating in strong terms against the treatment received by Captain Heath of the Marine Corps, from Commodore Perry, and the proceedings thereon; and in one or two other cases.

A motion was made by Mr. Goldsborough, to prefer these memorials to the Naval Committee, on which questions a debate arose, which terminated in a postponement of the subject to Monday.

Mr. Daggett submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law on the subject of bankruptcies, and, if they judge it expedient, to report a bill for that purpose; also, that the aforesaid committee enquire into the expediency of further provision by law for the punishment of offences committed in places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; also, into the necessity of further defining piracy, and other offences committed on the high seas, and into any defects existing in the Laws of the United States for the punishment of crimes and offences.

Mr. Lacombe submitted a resolution for instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of dividing the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts.

The Senate having decided the mode in which the Senators from the new state of Mississippi should draw lots for the classes of Senators, the ceremony took place. Mr. Williams is to serve for six, Mr. Leake for four years from the 4th day of March last.

The bill for the abolition of the Internal Duties was received from the House of Representatives read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Mint Bill was also received and read.

Several parts of the President's Message were referred to standing committees within whose province they fall.

Mr. Campbell gave notice, that on Monday he should ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue, grant and perfect titles to certain tracts and locations of land therein described.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, explaining the reasons for not transferring the Balances from the State Banks to the Bank of the United States.

Adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 10.

After the usual custom of receiving petitions, and disposing of them,

Mr. Newton, of Virginia, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to remit the duties on a painting presented to the Pennsylvania hospital; which was twice read.

A report was received from the Secretary of State, on the petitions of Winslow and Henry Lewis, and Joseph Forrest, referred to that department at the last session of Congress; which was referred to the committee of claims.

## REPRESENTATIVE QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, offered for consideration the following resolution, to obtain a decision on a question raised by a memorial yesterday presented, contesting the election of a member from Ohio, and which Mr. F. considered of great importance:

Resolved, That the committee of elections be instructed to inquire and report what persons elected to serve in the House of Representatives, have accepted or held offices under the government of the United States since the 4th day of March, 1817, and how far their right to a seat in this house is affected by it.

The adoption of this resolution was warmly opposed by Mr. Taylor, of New York and Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, & was also opposed by Mr. Seybert, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, and W. P. Maclay of Penn. and was supported by Mr. Forsyth.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Richard Bland Lee, Esq. Commissioner of Claims, &c. transmitting a statement of facts, as directed by the act of last session, in several cases of claims for indemnity for losses of property during the war, from the State of Maryland; which were referred to the committee of Claims.

## REPEAL OF INTERNAL DUTIES.

The House resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill to abolish the internal Duties, Mr. Desha being called to the chair.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Parris, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the rank and emoluments of Surgeons in the Navy of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Scott, of Missouri, the committee on Public Lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing land offices for the sale of the public lands in the Missouri Territory, at the following places; at the town of Arkansas, in the county of Arkansas, at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, at the Seat of Justice in the county of Lawrence, and at the Seat of Justice in the county of Lawrence.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals, enquire into the expediency of providing by law for constructing a navigable canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of those of the Mississippi.

That they also enquire into the expediency of providing for constructing a navigable canal to unite the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Tombigbee.

That they also enquire into the expediency of providing for improving the navigation of the Tennessee.

Mr. Bassett, of Va. submitted a proposition to amend the Rules so as to dispense with the previous question of consideration, on any motion submitted to the House. This motion is of a nature required by the rules to lie on the table.

Mr. Bassett of Virginia, submitted a motion for an enquiry by the committee of accounts into the manner in which the printing and stationery of this House are executed and furnished; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Marr, of Ten. the military committee were instructed to

inquire into the expediency of making provision for such officers and soldiers of the militia as have become disabled, from diseases, contracted in the service of the United States, and for the widows and orphans of those who, from like causes, have died since they returned home.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of N. Y. the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what legal provisions are necessary to prescribe the effect which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of one state shall have in the courts of any other state; and also to inquire what provisions by law are necessary to ensure a more prompt publication of the laws of the United States, and a more speedy and general distribution of them.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the committee of ways and means were directed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the act to regulate the duties on imports & tonnage.

## REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXES.

The engrossed bill for the abolition of the internal duties was read the third time, and passed—yeas 161—nays 9. The House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Taylor of New York at the instance of the committee of Elections, introduced the following resolution under the impression that it proposed a course the most respectful to the House, if not the only manner in which the committee could execute the duty required of them:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, whether any, and, if any, which of the Representatives named in the list hereto annexed, have held any office under the United States since the 4th day of March, in the year 1817; designating the offices they have respectively held, the time of appointment and acceptance of the said offices; whether the same are now held, and, if not, when the same were severally resigned.—[Annexed to the resolution was a list of the names of the members of the 15th Congress.]

The resolution was agreed to, and a committee appointed to present the same to the President.

Mr. Parris, of Massachusetts, from a select committee to whom was referred the petition of Noah Miller, Inspector of the Port of Penobscot, who prays for a pension in consequence of disability incurred by a wound received whilst in the execution of his duty, reported a bill for his relief; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Brown, of New York, made a report from the committee of Revision and Unfinished business.

Mr. Bloomfield, of New Jersey, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the surviving Revolutionary Patriots, reported, in part a bill concerning certain surviving officers and soldiers of the late Revolutionary Army.

[This bill provides that every commissioned and non-commissioned officer or soldier, who had served in the army during the war which terminated in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, and reduced to indigence, or by age, sickness, or any other cause, may be unable to procure subsistence by manual labor, shall receive half pay during life, equal to the half of the monthly pay allowed to his grade of service during the revolutionary war—provided, that no pension thus allowed to a commissioned officer shall exceed the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.]

This bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Edwards of North Carolina, the committee on the public lands were instructed to enquire what further provisions are necessary in the existing laws, for the more effectual prevention of frauds by the purchases of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. M'Lane, of Del. the committee on so much of the message of the President, as relates to roads and canals were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to subscribe for stock in the company incorporated under the name and style of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, or any other Company now, or hereafter to be, incorporated for similar purposes, to be paid by the appropriation of the public lands, or by any surplus money in the treasury of the United States.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act for the establishment of the mint (for continuing the same at Philadelphia) was read a third time, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The House adjourned to Monday.

## INDIAN WAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 2.

The marching of troops to the frontier, and the other hostile preparations that are making, give to the approaching conflict with the Seminoles Indians, all the pomp and parade of war. Within a few days several companies have passed through here on their way to the place of rendezvous. The detachment from this state amounting to nearly one

thousand men, assembled at Fort Hawkins yesterday, & will resume their march in a day or two—500 friendly Creeks, headed by their distinguished warrior, M'Intosh, have espoused our cause, and are hastening with alacrity to the scene of battle—General Gaines has with him at Fort Scott 700 regulars.

The whole, when united, will be a formidable force in Indian warfare. On the other hand, the strength of the Seminoles has been also considerably increased by reinforcements, all the disaffected Creeks and Cherokees, and they are not a few, having gone to their assistance. A bloody conflict may therefore be expected, if the Indians determine to give us battle in an open and spirited manner; but if they seek refuge in the impenetrable swamps and other hiding places with which the country they inhabit abounds—or, if the progress of our arms should be checked, by an unwillingness in the commanding general to enter the Spanish territory, the chastisement these savages merit, and which otherwise awaits them, may probably be averted.

The subjoined intelligence of the commencement of hostilities was received by the Executive on Thursday last, and immediately issued from this office in an extra sheet, that our frontier citizens, exposed to danger, might be put on their guard against those predatory attacks of the Indians, which seldom fail to follow such an occurrence. The governor has ordered out the Pulaski troops of Cavalry, a company of infantry from Wilkinson, and another from Laurens, for the protection of the frontier below Hartford. Other measures of defence will be adopted, should they prove necessary.

Copy of a letter from Major General Gaines to the governor of Georgia, dated at Fort Scott, (near the confluence of the Flint and Chatahochee river) 21st Nov. 1817.

SIR,

The first Brigade United States troops arrived at this place on the 19th inst. I had previously sent an Indian runner to notify the Fowl Town Chief, Encampment by, of my arrival, and with a view to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, requested him to visit me. He replied that he had already said to the Commanding officer here all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had warned Major Twiggs not to cross or cut a stick of wood on the east side of Flint river, alleging that the land was his, that he was directed by the powers above and below to protect and defend it, and he should do so. This being the talk referred to, and his town having continued to be hostile ever since the late war, having participated as the friendly Indians assert, in the predatory war carried on for some time past against the Georgia frontier, I yesterday detached two hundred and fifty men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the command of Major Twiggs, with orders to bring to me the Chief and warriors, and in the event of resistance to treat them as enemies. The detachment arrived at the town early in the morning and were instantly fired upon, but without effect. The fire was briskly returned by the detachment, and the Indians put to flight with the loss of four warriors slain, and, as there is reason to believe, many more wounded.

Among the articles found in the house of the Chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulettes; and a certificate signed by a British captain of marines, "Robert White, in the absence of Colonel Nichols," stating that the Chief "had always been a true and faithful friend to the British."

The reports of friendly Indians concur in estimating the number of hostile Indians, including the "Red Sticks," and Seminoles, at more than two thousand and independent of the blacks at and near Savannah, within 120 miles of this place, amounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia able to get to them.—The friendly Indians inform me, that the hostile party & blacks have been promised a British force to assist them, from New-Providance. This promise, though made by Nichols and Woodbine, is nevertheless relied on by these deluded wretches, who, I have no doubt will sue for peace as soon as they find their hopes of British aid to be without foundation.

I have called the militia from Fort Hawkins to this place, and have directed Colonel Brearly to confer with your excellency upon the subject of an additional Battalion for the protection of the frontier from Oakmulgee to St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDMUND P. GAINES, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

FROM THE AUGUSTA HERALD, DEC. 2.

The Georgia detachment of troops, to be commanded by Gen. Thomas Glasscock were to be established at Fort Hawkins on the first of this month—we understand, by a gentleman from that quarter, that they had already mostly assembled when he left that quarter—and speedy movement may be expected from the following intelligence, which a friend politely handed us, as this paper was going to press:

## SKIRMISH WITH THE INDIANS.

We understand that General Gaines having arrived on the banks of the Flint River sent over on the 17th a runner to

demand a Talk with the Chief of the Indians on the opposite side & received for answer, that he did not want any talk from the General, that himself had no talk for him, that the East side of Flint River was his from the powers above and the powers below and he would defend it.

In consequence of this answer, the Gen. on the evening of the 20th, ordered over Major Twiggs with a detachment of 200 or 250 men to surround the Indians town, and take them prisoners if possible—the Indians, however, fired upon the party without doing any execution; the fire was returned, five Indians killed and three or four prisoners made.

## CAPTURE OF GENERAL MINA.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

By the arrival at this port this forenoon of the schr. Cuba, Capt. Clackson, in 12 days, from Havana, we are enabled to present to our readers the following interesting intelligence, received at that place from Capt. Montgomery, just arrived from Vera Cruz—Patriot.

FROM THE MEXICO GAZETTE EXTRA.

TRANSLATION.

Capture of the traitor Mina, by Col. Oranista.

H. E. the Victory has just received by an extraordinary courier the following communication:

Most Excellent Sir,

Long live the King. The comt. of Sir, under date of the 27th at 7 o'clock in the evening writes me as follows:

Esteemed Sir,—

At last we have obtained the fruit of our labors—Mina has been taken alive, and is now entering this place. They also bring the head of Moreno; they have taken the two other Herreiras, a Frenchman, and other officers of their infantry. We killed several when we attacked them, which was by surprise. All this has been achieved by Seignor Oranista, who left here at 10 o'clock at night, with cavalry, for el Baradito, near la Hachiqueza; which news, so interesting, I communicate for the satisfaction of your excellency, and of all the good and loving subjects of our sovereign, & I shall consider it very complete if it gets to hand as expeditiously as I wish.

God preserve your excellency many years.

JUAN DE PERGUERA.

To H. E. Viceroy,

Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.

Irapuato, Oct. 27, 1817, 3 A. M.

His excellency, not wishing to delay one moment the communication of such agreeable intelligence to the faithful vassals of the king, our lord, has commanded the immediate insertion of it in an extraordinary Gazette, expecting every moment to receive the particulars of this important event.

Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Mexico, Friday 31st Oct. 1817.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.

"SHARK EAT SHARK."

From a series of letters published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, "from an American gentleman in London," professedly containing "Brighter Views of Great Britain and France," and supposed to be written by John Lowell, (who was in England at the time) we extract the following sombre views of Boston Stamp Federalism in 1817. The letter from which we have extracted these remarks is dated "London, Aug. 12," and was published in the Advertiser of the 21st instant.

"I see by the public papers just received, that you have revived with you the notion so often exploded, [and the revival of which shows that the lessons of experience have been of no avail] that it is practicable to bring about an amalgamation of parties—to banish what some people are pleased to call the evil of party spirit. To this end I see the federalists have consented to do public penance, and have stood up in a white sheet before the whole congregation of their enemies. So far as this tends to produce humility, it is well; it is a virtue we stood in need of. It must have been better than a Roman triumph to Mr. Monroe to see the most steadfast foes thus place their stubborn necks under his royal feet, and consent to beg his clemency and forgiveness. The democratic party were right in scorning our humiliation, and in pointing the finger in derision at such palpable contradictions, and such gaud-covered hypocrisy. I have endeavored to divine the motives which could have led our 'Salamons in council,' as Mr. Jefferson sarcastically called them, to stoop so very much.

"Could it be pretended that it was a mere piece of respect to the office? I will scarcely do. For when we had a President from our own state, who, if occasionally he discovered the failings of a great man, has been truly venerable by the energy of his mind, and the variety and extent of his knowledge, and who had at that time the glory of being at the head of the federal party, of the most pure and patriotic party that any free state, ancient or modern, ever produced, we denied to him those honors & distinctions, which we lavished, profusely lavished, on a man whom we had always affected to despise, and who henceforth, if he has the feelings of an elevated mind must forever despise us for our over-acted civility! The effects of this course: you will probably see in the division of your party."



## FROM THE SOUTH.

By a gentleman just arrived from St. Mary's, which place he left on Friday evening last, we learn, that Colonel Bankhead with the United States' troops have arrived at Point Pedro. The object of the concentration of troops at that fort, Army appears to be aware of; and is only waiting for vessels to arrive, when he will evacuate the Island of Amelia. We also learn that Woodbine has arrived at Pensacola, from New Providence with an expedition fitted out from the latter place; and that he had enlisted in his cause a number of Indians and —. It is said that Mac Gregor is with him—we hope not. The United States' brig *Satanstoe* took possession of a prize on Thursday last, going into Amelia. Florida will be taken possession of by the United States' troops as soon as the frigates *John Adams*, *brigs Prometheus* and *Enterprise*, and *schr. Lynx*, arrive—which were expected daily. There was a rumor at Amelia that a British expedition was fitting out at some of the West India Islands, for the purpose of taking possession of the Florida. At Amelia the most shameful outrages have been committed by Army's troops—several murders were perpetrated by them with impunity—neither life nor property were safe within their reach.—*Repub.*

## FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

By the Savannah Republican of the 4th inst. we learn, that information had been received from Amelia Island up to Dec. 1. The substance of this information is, that Army, on learning that the United States had determined to occupy the island, had embargoed the privateers in the harbor, under the pretence that their presence was necessary for its security, in the absence of himself and his men, who were about to make an attack on St. Augustine; but it is supposed, with the real intention of defending it from our troops. The embargo was, however, removed on the 29th or 30th ult. and he was making preparations to evacuate the island, with the avowed purpose of proceeding against Augustine. In the expectation of being joined in a few days by 2 or 300 troops from the north, and 6 or 700 Floridians, he was confident of success. As many as fourteen vessels had arrived from the United States, for the purpose of obtaining commissions. The U. S. brig *Satanstoe* is reported to have taken possession of a prize schooner with 120 negroes, attempting to run into Fernandina.

Most of our readers no doubt, will recollect the surprising efforts made by the government of Napoleon to extract sugar from beet roots, and thus render France independent of the West Indies for that modern article of prime necessity. After the restoration of Louis the legitimate, it was looked upon as a sort of mark of a man's loyalty, to ridicule those efforts, notwithstanding the success with which they had been frequently attended. The times seem to have changed, and what was considered a mark of "Bonapartism" three years ago is now very properly, and with just pride, announced in the Paris Commercial Journal as one of the most profitable sources of national industry.

## Nat. Intel.

"I was very incredulous, [says the writer] respecting the manufacture of sugar from beet root. Mr. Chaptal has converted me by exhibiting 2000 pounds in his sugar bakery. The process is quite simple; there is nothing mysterious in it. The profits are very considerable; nothing is lost. The remains of this precious root serve as excellent food for cattle; the syrups and molasses are afterwards converted into alcohol, more or less strong, as he may deem proper. He estimates the produce of this article alone at from 4 to 5,000 francs.

## RARELUCK.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, bet 20th, to a gentleman, in the South.

"The 20,000 dollar prize was sold to a printer at Easton, (Penn.) who made bet of his ticket on the election of the Governor, and was unfortunate enough to be the loser! Nat. Intel.

## Laws of the United States.

## BY AUTHORITY.

A RESOLUTION  
For the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, c. 38, an act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution, and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and the said Territory did, on the fifteenth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of Mississippi shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatsoever.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

December 10, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MONROE.



EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1817.

The Legislature of this State adjourned from Saturday last to Monday the 29th inst.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In addition to details in the preceding page, the following heads of later dates are annexed, not having room for those received. On the 15th inst. Mr. Tucker of Va. from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to Internal improvement, made a long and elaborate report, concluding with a resolution appropriating the sum to be paid by the Bank of the United States, with the dividends on the shares to the same a fund for said purposes, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole house. The President communicated to the House a report and documents from the Secretary of state relative to the proceeding of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island, and at Galveston, all of which were ordered to be printed. Communication of Soldiers pay was taken up, discussed & postponed for further reflection.

The Senate took up the engrossed bill from the House of Representatives for abolishing the Internal Duties, which passed with amendments, and was returned to the house for concurrence, which was acceded to on the 17th and waited only the President's signature to become a law. On the 16th Mr. Bassett, of Va. submitted a resolution fixing compensation to members of the two houses at the same as in 1813, until further provided for by law, which was rejected; and on the 17th Mr. Holmes, of Mass. offered a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the pay of members, &c. the number of 20 was proposed by Mr. Livermore of N. H. but overruled, and a committee of seven adopted. The house then took up the order of the day on commencing the bounty lands of the soldiers of the late war, when an unsuccessful motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill, to give place to a substitute, and after considerable debate the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. When the following report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 17th, 1817.

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations for the service of the year 1818, amounting to \$10,925,191 62, viz:

For the civil list	1,070,738 02
Miscellaneous expenses	490,308 51
Intercourse with foreign nations	487,666 64
The military establishment, including arrears, and Indian department	6,265,132 25
The naval establishment, including the marine corps	2,611,376 20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,925,191 62</b>

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1818 may be discharged are the following:

1. The sum of \$6,000,000, annually reserved by the act of the 4th August, 1790, out of the Duties and Customs, towards the expenses of government.
2. The proceeds of the Stamp Duties, and the duty on Sugar refined within the United States.
3. The surplus which may remain of the Customs and Internal Duties, after satisfying the pledge for which they are pledged and appropriated.
4. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury during the year 1818.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Major Christopher Vaude Venter, of the army, has been appointed, by the Secretary of War, Chief Clerk of that Department, in the place of Mr. George Graham, resigned. Nat. Int.

## Maryland Legislature.

## ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Scott from the committee delivers the following Report:

## By the Committee of Claims.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find, by an account settled by the Committee of Claims to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, there was a balance of \$569,717 83, exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812; \$395,104 74, funded three per cent. stock; \$4,819 13, of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of \$87,513 13 specie, remaining in the treasury.

That it appears to your committee, by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he hath received, for receipts, caution, and improvements on land, 1,422 dollars and 13 cents; for open accounts, 270 dollars and 18 cents; for bonds taken for money and stock lent, 19,346 dollars and 7 cents; for bonds taken for vacant land in Allegany county, 150 dollars and 35 cents; for confiscated property, 109 dollars and 3 cents; for fines, forfeitures and amendments, 8,303 dollars and 62 cents; for marriage licenses, 5,193 dollars and 95 cents; for ordinary retailers, hawkers and peddlars licenses, 19,889 dollars and 36 cents; for taxes under the act for establishing and securing the salary to the Chancellor, 744 dollars and 72 cents; from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, 14,531 dollars and 76 cents; from the Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock, 8,496 dollars; from the Union Bank of Maryland, for dividend on stock, 3,392 dollars; from the Farmers Bank of Maryland, 15,290 dollars; from the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, 6,975 dollars; from the Hagerstown Bank, 1,800 dollars; from the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, 2,500 dollars; from the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, 1,350 dollars; from the Marine Bank of Baltimore, 890 dollars; from the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 2,082 dollars and 50 cents; from the Bilton Bank of Maryland, 1,000 dollars; from the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike Road, 200 dollars; from the Baltimore and Frederick Town Turnpike Road, 350 dollars; and from Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer, for dividends on stock, 25,066 dollars and 12 cents.

It appears to your committee, that in conformity to a resolution of the December session, 1816, and an act of the 17th of the Western Shore to appropriate a loan, exceeding twenty thousand dollars, on such terms and at such periods as the Governor and Council shall approve, &c. he has borrowed from the President, Directors, and company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, \$20,000, on interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly; and the principal to be re-imbursed on the 1st of January, 1818.

It appears to your committee, by the accounts of the said Treasurer, he hath paid the sum of 649 dollars and 20 cents, agreeably to the resolutions of November session, 1797, in discharge of the emissions of bills of credit of June, 1780, which emissions your committee have counted and found.

That it appears to your committee, the said Treasurer hath paid away from the first of November, 1816, to the first of November, 1817, the sum of 436,000 dollars, exchanged six per cent. stock of the United States of 1812; 339 dollars and 30 cents of the bills of credit emitted by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of 169,881 dollars and 14 cents specie. For all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts; and that there remains in the Treasury, the sum of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents, exchanged six per cent. stock of the United States; 355,104 dollars and 74 cents funded three per cent. stock of the United States; 4,479 dollars and 63 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780; and the sum of 33,129 dollars and 56 cents specie; which sum of specie is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:

Balance of cash in the Treasury	\$38,129 56
Deduct appropriations due to the 1st of November, 1817, and then remained unpaid,	
For the payment of the civil list	6,690 47
For the payment of the Judiciary	19,199 81
For half pay due to officers and soldiers	13,674 23
For the payment of the Journal of accounts	4,233 39
For Indian annuities	10 84
To the armours of the Eastern and Western Shores	95 75
For the redemption of the bills of exchange drawn in virtue of an act of November session, 1779	3,494 87
For the redemption of the certificates issued in virtue of the above recited act	241 92
For Colleges, Academies and Schools	4,200 00
For the amount authorized to be subscribed on account of the stock reserved in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, per resolution of December session, 1816	10,000 00
For the expenses of collecting the public debts, &c. per resolution of Dec. session, 1816	5,500 00
The Journal of accounts for the present year, say	35,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,343 28</b>
Deficiency	<b>\$52,213 72</b>

All which is submitted to the honourable House.

By order, SAMUEL FOUNTAIN, CLK.

Read.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. Causin, leave to bring in a bill to establish a bank under the name of The Farmers Bank of St. Mary's county.

A memorial from Dr. James Smith, of the City of Baltimore, for a law to encourage vaccination. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, leave to bring in a bill regulating the mode of taking special bail in the several county courts of this state.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, leave to bring in a bill to amend and reduce into one system the laws of descent.

The house proceeded to ballot for an Auditor to the State. On examination of the ballots it appeared, that Richard Lookerman, esq. was elected.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, that leave be given to bring in a bill for preventing a noli prosequi to be granted in any case whatever? Resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Pigman, leave to bring in a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relative to insolvent debtors.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That Messrs. Lecompte, Harrison, Causin, Forrest and Weems, be a committee to report what measures, if any, are proper to be adopted in relation to the deficiency of state funds, which appears in the report of the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to proceed on Wednesday next to the election of directors in the several banks of this state.

On motion of Mr. Long, leave to bring in a supplement to the act to prevent the inconvenience arising from slaves being permitted to act as free.

Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Kell, leave to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the representation of the City of Baltimore, and to allow two additional delegates from that city to the general assembly.

Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Pigman, leave to bring in a bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

On motion of Mr. Eccleston, leave to bring in a supplement to the act relating to, inquests held by coroners.

On motion of Mr. Semmes, leave to bring in a further additional supplement to the act to regulate elections.

Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Beard, leave to bring in a supplementary act to the act to punish swagmen, swaggers, drunkards and Sabbath-breakers.

Mr. Buckley delivers a bill to establish a bank under the name of The Frederick-town & county bank.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the supplement to the act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne Arundel & Montgomery counties,

and on motion by Mr. Hynson the question was put that the blank in the bill relative to the amount of property to be assessed be filled up with 300 dollars. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Speaker, Jones, Canvin, Backston, Knight, Eccleston, Neale, Hynson, Carroll, Hayne, Keane, Pearce, Tyson, Thomas, Beard, Digges, Somerville, Semmes, Claggett, Henry, Tingle, Buckley, Schenley, Kennedy, Washington, Forest, Linthicum, Tomlinson, Tidball—29.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Stewart, T. H. Dorsey, Price, Shavers, Nabb, Tenant, Harrison, Roberts, Hawkins, Sewel, Steele, Davis, Whitley, Sweater—14.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill was then read throughout and passed.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, Ordered, that the executive of the State furnish this house with the names of such persons as have been appointed for the purpose of collecting the arms &c. of this State, which were distributed among the Militia during the late war, and the number which have been collected by each person, and the sum of money paid or to be paid to each under the authority of the resolutions of 1815 and 1816.

A journe.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. Kell delivers a bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the representation of the City of Baltimore, and to allow two additional delegates from the City to the general assembly, which was read.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn from Friday the 19th, to Monday the 29th inst.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, leave given to bring in a bill to repeal all that part of the constitution as relates to the time of the Session of the general Assembly.

On motion by Mr. Pearce, Ordered that Messrs. Pearce, Hall, Lecompte, Wilson and Harrison be a committee to enquire into the right and expediency of enforcing the payment of specie by the several Banks chartered by this State for the notes by them respectively from time to time issued, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Kell from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the inspectors of the Penitentiary, beg leave to report the following resolution.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to negotiate for and obtain from such bank or banks as may be willing to loan the same, a sum not exceeding \$40,000 for the purpose of discharging the debts incurred by the inspectors of that institution in rebuilding the house and repairing the injuries occasioned by the late fire, which happened therein; which loans this state engages to repay within two years with interest thereon.

By order,

JOHN YATES, CLK.

Which was read and ordered to be printed, together with the documents accompanying the same.

Mr. Woodyear delivers a supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans & other deceased persons, which was read.

Having been informed that the Governor elect was attending in the senate chamber, in order to qualify, the Speaker left the chair, and accompanied by the members, retired to the senate room for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony.

Adjourned.

COMMUNICATE.

Mr. Smith, James Parker, who has petitioned Judge Worrell to release him from confinement, is a resident of Chester Town—There are two persons of that name in Kent.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MARRIED—On Tuesday night last, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, to Miss HENRIETTA MARKLAND, both of this county.

DIED—On Thursday last, Mrs. Steingesser, wife of Joseph Steingesser, of this town, at New Orleans, with the liver complaint. William C. C. Calhoun, Esq. late Governor of Louisiana, and recently chosen Senator of the United States from that state.

## In Chancery.

December 11, 1817.

The object of the bill in this case is to obtain the payment of the amount of a certain bond therein mentioned.

The bill states that a certain James Yearley died intestate, on or about the twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen, leaving Mary Yearley, his widow, and Elizabeth Yearley, his children, and heirs at law, and that they are all minors, and reside in the State of Delaware; that previous to the death of the said James Yearley, a certain Benjamin Yearley died intestate, seized of a parcel of land lying in Kent County, in the State of Maryland, leaving the said James Yearley, John Yearley, Edward Yearley, Henry Yearley, Alexander Yearley, Elizabeth Goodman, and Samuel Dudley, his heirs at law; that a commission did issue from the County Court of Kent County aforesaid, and that such proceedings were had thereon, that the said land was sold to James Eagle (or about the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen); that James Eagle and Jacob Stevens did give bond to the children of the said James Yearley, conditioned for the payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, seven pence and a half cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen; that the said bond was unpaid, and now remains in the Clerk's office of Kent County aforesaid; that the said James Yearley, his children and heirs at law, and that they are all minors, and reside in the State of Delaware; that previous to the death of the said James Yearley, a certain Benjamin Yearley died intestate, seized of a parcel of land lying in Kent County, in the State of Maryland, leaving the said James Yearley, John Yearley, Edward Yearley, Henry Yearley, Alexander Yearley, Elizabeth Goodman, and Samuel Dudley, his heirs at law; that a commission did issue from the County Court of Kent County aforesaid, and that such proceedings were had thereon, that the said land was sold to James Eagle (or about the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen); that James Eagle and Jacob Stevens did give bond to the children of the said James Yearley, conditioned for the payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, seven pence and a half cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen; 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# THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Commander,  
HAS RESUMED HER REGULAR ROUTE TO  
THE EASTERN SHORE.

FOR the better accommodation of the public  
she will leave Commerce street wharf on  
Sundays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock A. M. for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,  
which enables her these short days to get to  
Easton before night. She will leave Easton on  
Mondays and Fridays at 8 o'clock, for

ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE.  
On Tuesdays she will leave Commerce street  
wharf at 9 o'clock, for CENTREVILLE, and on  
Wednesdays she will leave Centerville at the same  
hour for Baltimore.

Carrriages and horses will be taken with great  
facility and safety.  
For passage apply to the Captain on board, or  
to  
GEO. STILES & SON,  
Baltimore, Nov 25 6

## The new Easton Packet.

SLOOP  
Edward Lloyd,  
EDWARD ALD, Master.

Will make her first trip from Easton to Bal-  
timore on Monday the 20th inst. and continue to  
run regularly the remainder of the season.

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

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

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

EDWARD ALD.  
Easton-Point, Nov 18

## Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP  
General Benson,  
CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d  
day of March next (weather permitting) at ten  
o'clock A. M. - Returning, leave Baltimore on  
Wednesday the 6th of March, at the same hour;  
and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Bal-  
timore on the above named days, during the sea-  
son.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order,  
and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.  
All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left  
with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his of-  
fice at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,  
and faithfully executed by

The Publics obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKERS

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

## The Sloop SEA GULL.

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

JAMES DAVIS, Master.

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

## St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP  
HELEN,  
WILLIAM DODSON.

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

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

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress, passed  
on the 3d day of March, one thousand  
eight hundred and fifteen, entitled, "An act  
to provide for the ascertainment and surveying of  
the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the  
Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the Pre-  
sident of the United States is authorized to cause  
the Lands acquired by the said Treaty to be sur-  
veyed, and the Lands north of the Tennessee River have been  
surveyed.

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the  
United States, in conformity with the said act, do  
hereby declare and make known, that public  
sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the  
Lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River  
Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Mad-  
ison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first  
Monday in February next, for the Lands contain-  
ing in the Ranges numbered, one, two, three,  
four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in  
March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid  
Lands: each sale shall remain open for two  
weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence  
with the first section of the lowest number of  
Townships and Ranges, and proceed in regular  
numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash-  
ington, the twenty-first day of November,  
one thousand eight hundred and seven-  
teen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner  
of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws  
of the United States, will publish the above for  
six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to  
General Land Office.  
dec 2 6

## Notice.

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

JAMES M'GUIRE.  
John's Creek, Queen Anne's  
County, Nov 25

## Direct Tax for 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax  
of the United States, for 1815, on the fol-  
lowing described property situate in this state,  
having remained unpaid one year from the time  
of notification of the Collector, in whose district  
the said property lies, that the tax has become  
due and payable - the same, or so much thereof  
as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax, due  
thereon, with an addition of twenty per cent  
will be sold at public sale at the Revenue Of-  
fice, in Washington Square, City of Baltimore,  
on the 5th day of February, 1816, at 10 o'clock,  
A. M.

Names. Description of property. Amount.

IN CALVERT COUNTY.

William Cowley, farm lying near the  
church 106 acres \$4 12 1/2

Seirs of Sarah Chitta one lot in Lower  
Marlboro' containing 4 acres 1 12 1/2

Heirs of Isaac Childs one farm containing  
64 acres 1 2

William Gover one farm near Lyon creek  
150 acres 2 25

Abel Hill farm near Hall creek 190 acres  
Benj Olen one lot on Leonard's town  
Cassaway Pindell one farm near the Pa-  
tuxent river 6 10

Heirs of C. Perry lot on Lower Marlboro'  
James Wilson of John one farm near  
Plumb Point cont'g 261 acres 5 20

Heirs of Saml Whittington lot in Lower  
Marlboro' 10

IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Amos lot No. 1710 in Sandy  
Creek Hundred 12 1/2

Thomas Alexander tract called New Gar-  
den in 15 mile creek Hundred cont'g  
195 acres of land 74

Aquila A. Brown 93 lots of 50 acres each  
in Sandy Creek Hundred 8 89

Aquila A. Brown and Thomas Cresap 19  
acres unimproved land in Will Town  
Sandy Creek Hundred 2 38

Moses Beachy lots Nos. 2172 and 2173 ly-  
ing in Sandy Creek Hundred 2 62 1/2

Henry Dear one tract called Grassy Bot-  
tom cont'g 66 acres 42

High Rickerstall tract called White Oak  
Levell cont'g 6 acres 33

Peter Casenave's heirs 13 lots of land lying  
in Glade Hill 82

Archibald Chisholm tract called Resurvey  
James Clark 4 lots in Sandy Creek Hd  
Benj. Calhoun lot No. 2471 200 acres of  
land 25

John Cook part Bear Creek Meadow  
James Clarkie lots No. 3418 and 3419  
on Braddock's Run 4 8

Joseph Compton tract called Yankee Hall  
Benj C. Calhoun tract called New Addition  
Craffon Deyall lot No. 7 in the town of  
Cumberland 15

Ebenezer Davis unimproved tract called  
Pleasant Prospect 48

Thomas Donelson lot No. 123 and 839  
Glade Hundred 1 82

William Dawson lots No. 12 and 16 in  
Grantsville 13

John Evans tract called Resurvey on W-  
ana Purchase 210 acres 1 31

Frederick Grammer tract called White  
Oak Flats 2 44

John T. Goff 209 acres Glade Hundred  
Benjamin Galloway tract called Hope  
cont'g 2111 acres 7 93

Robert Hughes tract Locust Ridge Resur-  
veyed in Glade Hundred 92

Jacob Hoffman lot No. 2873 in Sandy  
Creek Hundred 12 1/2

Orho Hughes lot No. 2748 do 25

Anna Linge lot No. 2532 do 25

Richard Hooker tract called Rising Sun  
in Cumberland Hundred 90

John Johnson tract Eden Paradise resur-  
veyed in Glade Hundred 1 25

John C. Jones tract called Clear meadow  
Robert Jacobs tract called New Pasture  
Levy Knotts lots No. 1832 and 1256 in  
Glade Hundred 4 44

Anthony Kennedy lots No. 2741 and 2742  
do 1 49

John Layborn tract called Resurvey in  
Crooked White Oak 80

Henry M'Leary 7 lots in Glade Hundred  
Wm Milley lots No. 1294 and 315 do 44

Mary Mackey tract called Grassy Bot-  
tom do 69

Luther Martin of James What you Please  
Luther Martin one lot on Skipton 63

Lawrence O'Neale tract called Tuesday's  
Work cont'g 789 acres 1 25

George Rick one tract called Now or Ne-  
ver in Glade Hundred 54 10

James Robertett tract called Friendship  
Resurveyed 1 22

John Haggy do do 5 08

Adam Lantz do do 90

Peter Mong do do 4 27

Jacob Miller do 84 acres 4 50

Jacob Rohrs do unknown 90

Russell's heirs do do 47

John Shirver do do 1 12

George Stevens do do 90

Jacob Longer do do 76

Jacob Waltz do do 56

Henry Richacker do do 16 87

William Dehuts farm on Black Forrest  
containing 235 acres 7 31

Jacob Matthews lot unknown 3 37

David Stoner lot on the mountain cont'g  
150 acres 11 81

Joseph Spring do unknown 2 53

Nicholas Feezer do do 2 53

William Morris do do 2 23

Edward Dorsey do do 50

George Renner do do 76

John Bishop do do 4 18

IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

John Davis lot adjoining W. Cole 83 1/2  
acres 7 50

Edward Dorsey of Edward tract called  
Smith's Forest 150 acres 12 8

Sophia Carter lot on Liberty Road No.  
142 13 62 1/2

John G. Chinn lot No. 139 53 acres 2 60

David Fisher lot containing 64 acres 3d  
election district 1 32

Nicholas Lemon do cont'g 27 1/2 acres do 3 46

Miles Mitten do cont'g 80 acres do 2 27

Peter Myers do unknown do 58

Jacob Puder do 15 acres 3 76

James Carling (or Carlie) tract cont'g  
150 acres 5th elec dist 1 12 1/2

Eliza Gilbert tract Something better than  
Nothing cont'g 50 acres 1 25

Richard Hutchins tract cont'g 25 acres 1 25

Mine Run Hundred 5

Jesse Lowe tract Lawren's Pleasant Hills 11 19

John Slade tract cont'g 100 acres 2 98

John Kerp tract in Mine Run Hundred 2 98

John Ford part of Peggy's Delight 1 26

Barbara Noonmaker part of Solomon's  
Wisdom 2 32

Jacob Keller part of Deer Park 1 76

Thomas Mesmor tract in North Hundred  
Jacob Noonmaker Fisher's Hills Mine  
Run Hundred 39

Philip Crow tract in do 34

Mary Bond tract name unknown 6 66

William Kirkwood part of Jean's Delight  
Dixie Slade tract in Middle Run Hundred 1 40

Isaac Whitaker do do 40

John Castle tract in Dela. Upper Hundred  
in 6th Elec. Dist. 1 5

## Land for sale.

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

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

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot  
county, within seven miles of Easton, and  
within one, two and three miles of navigable  
water:—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of  
Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five  
hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr.  
Samuel Eason, containing between three and  
four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are  
adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church  
and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and  
are capable of a division into three Farms, as may  
best suit purchasers. Also,

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

Wm. HAYWARD.  
Talbot county, April 3

## Military Bounty Lands.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
25th Sept. 1817.

## Notice.

THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appro-  
priated for bounties for military services,  
having been surveyed, and the surveys receiv-  
ed at this office, the distribution of the said Lands,  
by lots, agreeably to law, will commence at this  
office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Mis-  
souri Territory are expected in a few months,  
when a similar distribution will take place, of  
which timely notice will be given in the news-  
papers. Those who wish to locate their war-  
rants in Missouri Territory, may send them af-  
ter the publication of that Notice.

Every soldier of the late army who received  
from the Department of War land warrant, or  
a notification that it is deposited in this office,  
may obtain a patent by sending at this office the  
warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To  
be located in the Illinois Territory," and the pa-  
tent to be sent to the Post office at ————  
Signed,

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or  
shall hereafter notify the General Land Office  
not to deliver them to their agents heretofore  
appointed, will be retained, subject to their fur-  
ther order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in  
this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may  
obtain patents for them by sending the receipts  
which were given by the office, and instructions  
relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United  
States will give the above so many insertions as  
will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the pa-  
pers to this office, and a bill receipted; the mo-  
ney will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
sept 27 (30) 19

## LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General  
Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a  
sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Ma-  
sonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

1 Prize of \$2000

2 " " " 1000

3 " " " 500

4 " " " 200

5 " " " 100

11 " " " 50

45 " " " 20

50 " " " 10

300 " " " 6

1190 " " " 5

1610 Prizes.

1590 Blanks. (More Prizes than Blanks.)

3200 Tickets at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000

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

1st on the 13th " " " 500

1st on the 14th " " " 500

1st on the 15th " " " 1000

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

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon  
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold - and continue  
by adjournments from time to time, until finished  
200 tickets per day.

JAMES M'LEICHOPE,  
THOMAS FISHER,  
JOHN W. REDDEN,  
JAMES P. LOFLAND,  
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, enclosing the price of tickets,  
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,  
will be punctually attended to.  
april 1

## New Establishment at the Old Stand.

## EASTON HOTEL.

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

Select parties can at all times be furnished  
with private rooms and the best entertainment.  
The Publics obedient servant,  
JESSE SHEPHERD.  
nov 4

## Fall Goods.

The subscribers have received a part of their  
FALL SUPPLY,  
CONSISTING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash,  
oct 21 LANBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

## MARYLAND.

Kent County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the  
recess of Kent county court, as an Associate  
Judge of the Second Judicial District of Mary-  
land, by petition in writing of JAMES PAR-  
KER of the said county, praying the benefit of  
the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,  
passed at November session, in the year eigh-  
teen hundred and five, and the several suppli-  
cants thereto, on the terms mentioned in the  
said act; a schedule of his property, and a list  
of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascer-  
tain them, being annexed to his petition, and the  
said petitioner having satisfied me that he has  
resided in the State of Maryland two years im-  
mediately preceding his application, and a Con-  
stable of Kent County having verified that the  
said petitioner is in his custody for debt only -  
and the said petitioner having given sufficient  
security for his personal appearance at Kent  
county court, to answer such allegations as  
may be made against him by his creditors: I  
do therefore order and adjudge, that the said  
James Parker be discharged from his imprison-  
ment, and that he, by causing a copy of this  
order to be inserted in the "Easton Star," four  
weeks successively, three months before the  
first Saturday after the third Monday of March  
next, and also by causing a copy of this order  
to be set up at the Court house door of the county  
aforesaid, give notice to his creditors to ap-  
pear before the county court, at the Court house  
of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said  
day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee  
for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they  
have, why the said James Parker should not  
have the benefit of the act and supplements, as  
prayed.

Given under my hand this sixth day of De-  
cember, in the year eighteen hundred and seven-  
teen.

THO. WORRELL.  
dec 16 2

## 200 Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

WILLIAM RINGGOLD.  
nov 18

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Den-  
ton in Caroline county, on the 15th inst, a negro  
man named S. J. L. (sometimes called Saul Gar-  
ner) - He is stout and well made, with remarkable  
big large limbs, of a dark complexion, and about  
five feet ten or eleven inches high; he has lost the



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning,  
BY

Thomas Pearin Smith,

PUBLISHER OF THE

Laws of the Union.

TERMS

OF THE

REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

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

In Chancery,

December 11, 1817.

**JOHN DENNIS,**  
vs.  
**Mary Yearley,**  
**William Yearley,**  
**Ann Yearley,**  
**John Yearley,**  
**Elizabeth Yearley,**  
of the State of Delaware;  
AND  
**James Eagle and Jacob Stevens,**  
of the State of Maryland.  
The object of the bill in this case is to obtain the payment of the sum of a certain bond thereon mentioned. The bill states that a certain James Yearley died intestate, on or about the twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen, leaving Mary Yearley, William Yearley, Ann Yearley, John Yearley, and Elizabeth Yearley, his children and heirs at law, and that they are all minors, and reside in the State of Delaware; that previous to the death of the said James Yearley, a certain Benjamin Yearley died intestate, seized of a parcel of land lying in Kent County, in the State of Maryland, leaving the said James Yearley, John Yearley, Edward Yearley, Henry Yearley, Alexander Yearley, Elizabeth Goodman, and Samuel Dudley, his heirs at law; that a commission did issue from the County Court of Kent County aforesaid, and that such proceedings were had thereon, that the said land was sold to James Eagle on or about the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen; that James Eagle and Jacob Stevens did give bond to the children of the said James Yearley, conditioned for the payment of the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, seventeen and a half cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen; that the said bond is unpaid, and now remains in the Clerk's office of Kent County aforesaid; that the said James Yearley died indebted to the complainant and others in divers sums of money; that the complainant hath been duly appointed administrator of the said James Yearley; and that there are no assets to satisfy the debts of the said James Yearley, unless the proceeds of the said sale shall be thus applied.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing this notice to be inserted in the "Easton Star and General Advertiser," three successive weeks before the 15th day of January next, give notice to the absent defendants to appear in this Court before the 15th day of May next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

W. KILTY, Chancellor.  
THOS. H. BOWIE,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Queen-Ann's County Court,

October Term, 1817.

**RICHARD T. EARLE,**  
vs.  
**William B. Nicholson,**  
**Joseph Nicholson & others,**  
**heirs of William B. Nicholson,**  
deceased.  
The bill filed in this case is to obtain a sale of the Real Estate of William B. Nicholson, late of Queen-Ann's County, deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of his just debts, and states that his Personal Estate is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and that he was indebted, at the time of his death, to the complainant, in sundry sums of money due on obligations passed by the said William B. Nicholson. It further represents, that the said William B. Nicholson died intestate of his Real Estate, and at his decease left the following children, to wit: William B. Nicholson, Joseph Nicholson, John Nicholson, Emerson Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, Anna Maria Nicholson, and Mary Nicholson, all of whom are minors, except the said William B. Nicholson and Elizabeth Nicholson, and that the said William B. Nicholson and Joseph Nicholson do not reside in this state. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by Queen Ann's County Court sitting as Chancellors, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once a week for four weeks successively, in the Easton Star, four months before the first Monday in May next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the substance and object of this bill, and that they may be warned to appear in this court, in person or by guardian or solicitor, before the said first Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

THO. MURPHY, Ck.

dec 23 4 of Queen Ann's County Court.

Notice.

**JAMES NIND** and his daughter (Mary Cress) well respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they are removed from their former situation to the late residence of Mrs. Tripp and Mrs. Seth, where they can comfortably accommodate eight or ten Boarders. Those who choose to intrust their daughters to their care may depend upon the most humane and kind treatment, and every attention paid to their improvement in the following branches of Education, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Orthography, English Grammar, History, Geography, and the different branches of Needle Work. N. B. Bills discharged quarterly.  
Easton, dec 23 6  
The school will re-open on Monday the fifth of January, 1818.

To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Col. William King, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to  
Easton, dec 24  
JOSEPH HARRIS.

Lambert Reardon,  
TAYLOR,

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

GOODS,

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

Patent and other Stoves.

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

Union Tavern.

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

UNION TAVERN,

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

For sale,

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of marble on it, as there have been many species of it discovered. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.  
CHARLES D. BARROW.  
april 22

FROM THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The opening of the drawing-room and the course which Mrs. Monroe means to adopt in receiving the ladies of the district and strangers, has, for some time past, been a subject of much inquiry & debate, if we are not misinformed, among the fashionables of Washington. We have ourselves repeatedly witnessed the introduction of this subject upon the tapis; and it has never failed to excite considerable interest and various opinions, and of late the sensation has been considerable, on learning that Mrs. M. does not mean to return visits, but merely to receive company.

We must, in truth, admit that the preponderance of opinion, as far as we have heard it expressed, seems to set more against than in favor of the adoption of this measure; but, perhaps, this is owing to the want of giving the subject due reflection, and from the warmth which is excited in the discussion of a question in which female pride and prerogative bears so great an interest. We are far from advocating the introduction of courtly etiquettes and unnecessary ceremonies in our republican institutions, but we shall always uphold & contend for propriety of behaviour and respectful conduct. We are far from wishing to decorate or encircle Mrs. Monroe, or any other Presidentess with royal insignia; but at the same time we hope we have too much justice to ask from the lady of our chief magistrate, a conduct and a sacrifice which we should consider as cruel to exact from the wife of any other citizen.

"What!" exclaimed a lady in the height of irritation, "and is Mrs. Monroe about to pursue a course so opposite to that of her predecessor? A course which made her so beloved by us all, and which rendered her so amiable in the eyes of every visitant at Washington. If such be her plans, I answer for one, she will not hold her popularity long." Reflecting on this speech, and not wishing that either our chief magistrate or his consort should lose their popularity unjustly, we gave some consideration to the subject, and we began first by tracing, in our mind, the origin of the drawing-room which led us back to the days of our beloved Washington, when all attempts at introducing a court etiquette for the house of the chief magistrate was ridiculed on republican principles, and on the ground that the respect we should always entertain for the man of the people's choice would in all cases govern our deportment towards him, & every individual of his family.

Notwithstanding, however, that this subject had been fully discussed, and conclusions drawn thereon, and in fact to the very spirit of our government, & attempted to make comparison between the upper and lower houses, and between the wives of senators and those of representatives, and between them and the

wives of the heads of department, and between these and the wives of citizens. Gen. Washington, to put an end to all these intrigues and cabals, established a levee for himself, and Mrs. Washington was instructed to visit the ladies of all the senators, members of the lower house, and those of respectable citizens without distinction. This was the origin of the drawing room.

When Mr. Adams succeeded to the presidency, the same arrangements were observed, with this difference, that strict attention was paid that no gentleman should be admitted to the drawing room, who had not been previously introduced to the president at his levee. Parties running high at that time, some of the persons about president Adams and his lady gave such decided marks of disapprobation, when certain members of the opposition appeared, that they soon deserted the drawing room & levees, and rendered both arrangements unpopular. This probably introduced the idea that they savored so much of aristocracy that when the sage of Monticello came into office he abolished both, and with all the deference and respect which we shall ever retain for the acts of that illustrious statesman went in our opinion, rather on the other extreme. He received any body and every body, in his cabinet, sitting room, or breakfast room, whether dressed or in his morning gown and slippers, just as they happened to call, and he cared not whether they came in boots or shoes, muddy or clean, with a black handkerchief or muslin cravat.

When Mr. Madison came into power, new arrangements were deemed necessary, and a middle course between General Washington's and Mr. Jefferson's mode was adopted. The levee of the former was abolished, and the drawing room preserved. As at this time the whole population of the district of Columbia scarcely comprised more inhabitants than is now contained in Geo. Town, Mrs. Madison, in the bloom of health, and with a constitution capable of supporting any fatigue, commenced her career by visiting all the ladies of our citizens; also, those of strangers who might arrive at the metropolis. With how much address she acquitted herself, and with how much ease "she stooped to conquer," is fresh in our remembrance, and will long continue as a pleasing recollection.

But we must all of us remember at the same time, how many privations she suffered as our population increased and the influx of strangers augmented. What was began as a pleasure, became a serious and severe duty, and in the end a laborious task. She had commenced, however, and she could not retreat; and towards the end of Mr. Madison's administration, she had not an hour she could call her own, performing a tour of duty which not one woman of a thousand could support.

Having thus traced through four administrations the measures thought fit to be adopted, by which we were to arrive at the families of our chief Magistrates, and observing each of them to vary with circumstances, why should we be so unjust as not to allow the same liberty of alteration at the present day? But let us even suppose that Mrs. Monroe could, without the sacrifice of her health and constitution, perform the fatiguing duty of driving all day long, through frost and snow, from the centre to every extreme of the district, to return visits of courtesy; is it a task to be imposed upon her? or is it desirable that the lady of the chief magistrate should be seen driving like an Etiquette over the extensive grounds which include the district, in order to maintain a punctilious ceremony, in which, even taking the very horses into consideration, there is more virtue in "the breach than in the observance?"

Besides, the population of Washington and the district is rapidly and daily increasing, and this is a ceremony which must, from the nature of things, be, in time, abolished; one which no human being, not even a Hercules, much less a delicate female, could accomplish.

The season, therefore, strikes us not only as being favorable to such an alteration, but as requiring it; and we have no hesitation to believe that, even those who have expressed sentiments very ungenerous to such an order of things, will, upon cool consideration, see their "moral fitness," and own, without hesitation, that to exact from the lady of the President sacrifices which no citizen, who had a regard for his wife, would suffer her to perform, would be an act of injustice of the highest grade, instead of honoring the family of the man of the people's choice, would be treating it with contumely and degradation.

If rumor speaks correctly in public society, and we have no reason to doubt it, Mrs. Monroe is at home in the morning to receive all those calls which the

ladies of the district, or strangers may please to make; and the President receives the heads of departments and the members of our government at all hours in the day, and strangers and citizens between one and two. In these receptions there is no display of unnecessary ceremony or etiquette, but every thing to prove that the attentions of their fellow citizens are grateful to their feelings and unostentatiously desired.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR,  
The language of adulation, to their public servants, does not befit a free people. I trust, however, that I shall not be accused of its exercise, when I express the pleasure which I have experienced, in common with my fellow citizens, on hearing of your recent appointment to a distinguished station in the cabinet; and which I view as much more a cause of congratulation to your country than to yourself.

The claims of the state of Massachusetts, for alleged services of its Militia, have been heretofore presented to the Department of war, and the payment of them urged with more than common ability and pertinacity. After a full investigation, they met with that rejection which they so justly merited, and the decision of the administration was in accordance with the national sentiment. The people of the United States could not understand why they should be called on to pay nearly a million of dollars for the expenses of a body of troops, over which all control was denied to the general government, and which it was thought were far more likely to have employed in resistance to, than in support of, its authority. It is not, however, my intention at present to enter into any investigation of the merits of those claims; the subject is no doubt, familiar to your mind, and I will not presume that I can place it in any point of view which will have escaped your sagacious observation. It is probable also, that the settlement of them will be advocated, not so much on the grounds of right and equity, as from considerations of forbearance and conciliation. Magnanimity, sir, is a cardinal political virtue, and one which judging from your past conduct, is congenial to the temper of your mind; but you will allow me to suggest that there may be occasions on which the exercise of it would produce the most pernicious results; and such from the magnitude of the principles involved in the decision, I conceive the one in question peculiarly to be.

There are other considerations, too, connected with this subject, which ought not to be disregarded. Besides the general unpopularity which I venture to assert the acquiescence in these demands would occasion, it cannot be supposed that the patriotic minority in that state, who at that portentous period, opposed, with their utmost strength the violence of the dominant faction, and who beheld, with trembling anxiety, the madness of its measures, can view, with complacency, a decision which will disappoint their just expectations, falsify all their predictions, and be a cause of continued triumph to their exulting adversaries. It is surely a doubtful policy to disgust and dishearten approved and tried supporters, under the uncertain expectation of lessening the hostility, or making proselytes of our political antagonists.

I call upon you, then sir, by all the duties which you owe to your country, to yourself, and to posterity, to weigh well this subject before you give your official countenance to claims, with the settlement of which are connected principles of the most vital consequence to the constitution, and on which may depend the very existence of this great confederation.

PUBLIUS.

New-York, 8th Dec. 1817.

A letter from an officer of the 6th regt. says it is in contemplation to erect a strong fortified post on the St. Lawrence, in such a position as to enable us in case of another war with Great Britain to cut off her communication, by water between the two provinces of Canada. The utility of a military post at that point was very apparent during the late war; and some of our most distinguished officers urged its construction as a measure of the first importance. A fort on the St. Lawrence, and the one erecting at Reuse's Point, connected by a good military road, will add greatly to our security, on the northern frontier, in the event of another war.

AL. Argus.

Almanacks for the year 1818.  
For Sale at the Star Office.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 16.

On Monday last, the returns of the late Election for Governor were opened by the Speaker of the Senate in the presence of the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; by which it appeared, that William Findlay had 66 331 votes, and Joseph Heister had 59 272 votes; majority for Mr. Findlay 7599.

The same day 3 petitions (1 from Philadelphia, 1 from Lancaster, and 1 from Cumberland county) contesting the Election for Governor, were handed to the Speaker of the Senate, who informed the House of Representatives thereof; and on Tuesday morning an attempt was made in both branches of the legislature to prevent the inauguration of the Governor-elect, until the trial and determination of the contested Election.

The attempt, however, proved abortive; and about the hour of 12 o'clock, William Findlay, the Governor-elect, was introduced by the joint-committee of both Houses into the House of Representatives, where the Speaker and Members of Senate had previously been introduced, and took and subscribed the requisite oaths; after which he rose and delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Friends and fellow-citizens,

In entering upon the discharge of those duties, to which I have been called by the voice of the people, I avail myself of the opportunity now presented to return to them, through you, my acknowledgments for this distinguished mark of their favor and confidence. Sensible, as I am, of the arduous duties, and high responsibilities, imposed by the Constitution and Laws on the Executive Magistrate of our State, I shall not expect to discharge them without having occasion to rely on the continuance of that favor and confidence, and to solicit indulgence for such imperfections as may occur.

An exemption from error, it were presumption to expect; but whatever can be effected by an ardent attachment to our Republican Institutions; by a zeal in the performance of duty, strengthened by those solemn sanctions which you have just witnessed, and from an entire devotion of my best abilities and untiring industry to the public welfare, I may confidently promise. With the exertion of these, aided by your wisdom, patriotism, and friendly disposition, a kind Providence, I humbly trust, will continue to dispense, to our beloved country those blessings, by which it has hitherto been so pre-eminent distinguished.

I cannot but felicitate myself, when I reflect on the auspiciousness of the period, at which the task of administering those duties has been assigned to me. I am cheered by the recollection, that I shall have the advantage of the example of my distinguished predecessor, who has filled the chair of State for the constitutional term, with signal fidelity and success. Through a period of uncommon national difficulty and embarrassment, terminating at length in war, this State has fulfilled her duty to the nation, free from the influence of sectional prejudice and local jealousy; while in her interior, the march of improvement has been both steady and rapid.

In the mean time the General Government has been so wisely conducted, as to have advanced the interests, and eminently secured the confidence, of its citizens. It is at peace at home and abroad, and its character respected by all nations.

These results furnish new proofs of the efficiency of a Republican Government. Founded on the popular will, & administered by agents of the people's choice, it has ceased to be a matter of experiment; and has proved itself competent to the demands of peace, and the exigencies of war; to the preservation of the general weal, and to the diffusion of private happiness.

Thanks to the wisdom, the patriotism, and the valor of our ancestors, it is not left to us, fellow citizens, to purchase our liberties at the price of our blood. To them, under the guidance of the Great Arbitrator of nations, we are indebted for manifold blessings; yet there remains to us a wide field of usefulness, demanding the employment of our best faculties. Pennsylvania, as well from her locality, as from her population and resources, forms an important member of the Union; and her measures thence derive a powerful influence. It becomes us, then, in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance, with harmony of design, and unity of action, to endeavor to render ourselves worthy of the high trust to which we are called, and of the continued approbation of our country, by persevering in a disinterested devotion to her cause, and by culti-



vating with care those means we possess of advancing the general interest.

To accelerate the progress of internal improvement, and thereby unite the whole State in one common bond of interests; to uphold, by all our energy, the Liberty and Independence of our country; to guard the rights of every citizen of the Commonwealth; to maintain the legitimate sovereignty of the State, on the one hand, whilst, on the other, we perform with fidelity our federal obligations; to provide for the general dissemination of knowledge; to advance, by salutary regulations, the prosperity of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, so far as they fall within the pale of State Legislation; to render the administration of justice easy, expeditious, and satisfactory; to establish an efficient Militia system; to encourage those arts that supply and assist life; to cherish, by our example, the purity and beauty of the Religion of the Redeemer, the only steadfast basis of that morality on which Republics are founded; and to transmit, unimpaired and undiminished, to our posterity, those sacred principles of Liberty and Equal Rights which we inherited from our fathers: These are some of the labors that remain for us to perform, and that our country has a right to expect at our hands.

I renew to you, fellow-citizens, my solemn pledge of a determination to devote myself to the public good, and afford, to the full extent of the executive powers, a ready co-operation in all measures calculated to promote the Peace, Happiness, and Liberty of our constituents.

WILLIAM FINDLAY.

Harrisburg, Dec. 16, 1817.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

ALGERS.

We have been favored with Gibraltar papers to the 22d of October, which furnish some further particulars of the Revolution at Algiers. When the Janissaries surrounded the palace of the Dey, he called to his assistance the officers of his artillery and navy, but they declined interfering. The Dey then demanded of the Janissaries what they wanted; they replied "an individual from within." Anxious to preserve his life by any sacrifice, he offered to double the pay of the whole corps; but this was rejected, and his person loudly called for. His firmness now forsook him, and he had recourse to poison; its operation, however, was not sufficiently quick, and the janissaries entering, seized and bound him, and conducted him to the spot appropriated for public executions, where they strangled him. They then quickly returned to their homes; all this passed in about an hour from their first assembling.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the Cornelia, Griswold, arrived last night, we have Gibraltar papers & prices current to the 12th ult.

Capt. G. informs that the Constellation frigate sailed for Norfolk the day previous, having on board Capt. Creighton, passenger. The Erie sloop of war, had arrived from the straits.

An Algerine brig of war had arrived off Gibraltar, in distress, having been nearly cut to pieces in an action with a Patriot privateer off Cape St. Vincent. All communication with her and the shore was cut off by an armed force.

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, writes, under date of the 13th of Oct. that a letter from our consul at Malaga, of the 8th Nov. states—

"An order has just been communicated to me, that American vessels are henceforward to pay a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton in all the ports of Spain, of which I will pass you a communication."

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 2.

An Algerine brig of war, having been driven into this Bay by stress of weather on Monday last, cast anchor between the rivers Guadaluque and Palmone. H. E. General Alus, the Spanish commander in chief of the neighboring district, immediately lined the beach round the Bay with a squadron of cavalry, and a detachment of infantry, to prevent all communication between her and the shore; and H. E. the Lt. Governor ordered a guard ship to be stationed within a proper distance for the same purpose.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

This work is in a state of considerable forwardness, and we understand will shortly be put to press. The intention of the author is to furnish, in the first place, a brief Biographical Sketch of the President in civil life, from a common magistrate to the office of Secretary of State, and his various official stations in the home & foreign departments—in military life, from a subaltern in the army, to the office of Secretary of war. In the next place, an account of his Election and Inauguration as President, and his Inaugural Speech. He will then present the reader with a compressed account of his recent tour. It will not be a mere monotonous detail of civilities received and returned; but, with the account of his travels, will be blended the prominent historical and geographical facts in relation to the places through which the President passed. It is to be contained in a deodemo volume, at the price of one dollar.

Hart. Times.

ROBBERY.

It may be recollected that a robbery lately took place at Quebec of the pub-

lic money, consisting of two bags of gold; one, it is understood, American, the other Portuguese coin. Two suspicious characters have been taken up at Philadelphia, that call themselves John Johnson and Mary Simmons, on whom have been found \$7250, chiefly of the Mechanics' Bank of New-York. The British consul has been written to, in order to trace the transaction as far as it relates to the exchange of the gold here.

N. Y. E. Post.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Goldsborough presented the memorial of the representatives of the yearly meeting of the religious society of Friends held in Baltimore, praying some further provision by law for suppressing a traffic in negroes and people of color from the middle to the southern states; which was read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Goldsborough, Horsey, Smith, Burrill and Eppes.

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Vandyke, from Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, called up the memorial of the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana, relative to the land claims of Florida, presented at the last session; which was referred, on his motion, to the committee of public lands.

The Senate took into consideration the several motions made yesterday, and agreed thereto.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday December 18.

Mr. Williams of N. C. from the committee of claims, to whom were referred sundry reports of facts, in particular cases submitted to his decision, by the Commissioner of Claims for lost property, &c. made reports unfavorable to the case of John Manning, for Caroline Fenwick; of the Levy Court of Calvert County; of John I. Pattison; and of John Ireland; which reports were severally referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary for the Department of War be instructed to report to the House, a list of the persons who have been added to the pension list since the Report made to the House of Representatives, from that Department, bearing date May 28, 1813, designating the number of each pensioner as he stands on the roll of the respective districts or agencies, his rank or quality, and the amount of the annual stipend at present to each person.

Mr. T. intimated his reasons for requiring this information. A proposition was now before the House for giving a bounty in land to the disbanded officers; it was fit that the House should know how many of those officers already stand on the pension list of the United States. A proposition was before the House, also, to extend for five years the pensions now allowed to sufferers by the late war: Mr. T. wished to know how many were those pensioners, & to what amount.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House a list of all the officers who held brevet rank in the army of the United States at the close of the late war, noting their respective lineal rank at the time at which their brevet rank was conferred on them, together with a list of all the officers of the present army who now hold a brevet higher than their lineal, and of these the number and grade of all such officers as actually receive, in virtue of their brevet rank greater pay or emolument than they would be otherwise entitled to by law.

COMMUTATION OF SOLDIERS' LANDS.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay,

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment of detail (being a substitute for the bill before the committee) proposed by Mr. Clay; and decided affirmatively, 96 gentlemen rising in its favor.

The amendment of Mr. Clay being then open for amendment, was read over for that purpose.

Mr. T. M. Nelson having moved to fill the blank for the amount of commutation with 160 dollars (or one dollar per acre)—

The question was decided in the negative, by a majority of about 20 voices.

Mr. Claiborne of Tenn. on the principle, that if the bill passed (to which however he was altogether opposed) the government ought not to speculate on the soldier, by giving him less than its own price for the same article, moved to fill the blank with 230 dollars, or two dollars per acre. Negatived, ayes 25.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, having moved to fill the blank with 120 dollars, (or 75 cents per acre) it was decided in the negative, ayes 48.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, moved 130, & Mr. Little of Md. 150; both of which were negatived.

Mr. Clay then moved to fill the blank with the sum originally proposed by him, of one hundred dollars, though he confessed he should have preferred one dollar per acre. He was under the impression, however, that the bill had a better chance to pass in this shape than with a higher sum, and it would yet produce much good.

On this question the House divided thus:

For the motion, 75

Against it, 78

A second count being called, the vote stood thus:

For the motion, 83

Against it, 67

The amount of commutation was therefore decided to stand at one hundred dollars, for one hundred and sixty acres.

The committee proceeded in the consideration of the bill and made there to a variety of amendments, on which much desultory debate took place, little interesting, it is presumed, to the general reader, and which is therefore not noted.

The question being stated, "Shall the committee rise and report the bill?"

Mr. Whitman, of Mass. assigned the reasons which would induce him to oppose the bill.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of N. Y. the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, the following rule was adopted:

The Speaker shall have power to admit persons to seats in the Hall, during the sitting of the House, who belong to such Legislatures of foreign governments as are in amity with the United States.

[There was some little debate, not heard by our reporter, on a proposition of Mr. H. Nelson of Virginia, to amend this motion, so as to authorize the Speaker to admit on the floor any Representatives of the South American Provinces—that they might stand on the same footing in this respect as foreign ministers. After the debate (or rather conversation) referred to, in the course of which Mr. Harrison protested against the introduction of extraneous matter into his proposition, the motion of Mr. Nelson was negatived.]

On motion of Mr. Merrill of Vt. it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to furnish a statement showing the names of the several persons to whom land warrants have issued, and extra pay been allowed, subsequent to the 3d March, 1807, under the act "granting bounty in lands, and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers," & the act supplementary thereto; together with the names of the agents or attorneys to whom said land warrants were delivered, and the money paid, particularly noting such, if any, as were or are annexed with the public offices; and also to state whether any, and if any, what information he may have received relative to the imposition practiced on claimants, by persons pretending to be agents authorized by the government.

On motion of Mr. Sillabee, of Mass. it was

Resolved, That the committee of commerce & manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law making appropriations for the establishment of custom houses, which are now confined to principal districts, as to authorize the application of such appropriations as have already been or may hereafter be made to any district within the United States; when the Secretary of the Treasury shall think such establishments will best promote the public interest.

The house having, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee on the bill for the commutation of the soldiers' bounty lands, some further discussion on amendments to it took place, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Poindexter, Clay, and Robertson, of Ky. bore part: when

The committee rose, and reported amendments to the bill; which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the more easily understanding thereof by the members, before called upon to give a final vote on them.

SURVIVING REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war:

Mr. Linn, of N. J. moved to strike out the word "war" in the bill, which makes the provisions of the bill applicable to all persons who served for any time in the revolutionary war, and to insert in lieu thereof, "army of the United States," so as to confine the bill to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. As the bill at present stood, Mr. L. said, nearly every person in the United States of sufficient age, and in a state of indigence, would be embraced in it; for few of them but had been in some grade, and at some time or other, in the service.

At the suggestion of Mr. Bloomfield, of N. J. this motion was withdrawn, for the present.

Mr. Bloomfield delivered his impressions in respect to the operation and scope of this bill. He made a statement to show what were his views of the probable number of applicants under this bill, if it should pass; and the annual amount of the expenditure it would occasion. The Jersey brigade, he said, consisted during the war, of 4 re-

giments: there were forty officers to each regiment, making in the whole 160. On the 4th of July last, as he was enabled from personal knowledge to state, there were living but twenty of those officers, being precisely one eighth of the whole number. Taking this fact for his guide, as the proportion of survivors, he said there were in the continental army sixty eight battalions, of whom about 17,000 men were killed or died in the service; and at the close of the war it was a well known fact the battalions did not average more in each than 250; making in the whole 42,500 men—of whom say about one tenth (being generally not of as regular habits as the officers) were living; that is, 4250. Estimating the proportion of applicants for the pension at one sixth, would make 340. The full pay of the revolution, six and two thirds dollars per month to each of these would amount to 5.255 dollars per month.

Of the officers the whole original number he estimated at 12730; of whom supposing one eighth to have survived, as in the instance of the Jersey brigade, there were now living about 340. Of this number, he supposed one tenth of the whole would become applicants for pensions—say thirty-four at the full subaltern revolutionary pay of 17 dollars per month, their pensions would amount to 578 dollars per month. The monthly pension for both officers and soldiers, on this estimate, would be 2,873 dollars, and the annual amount only 34,375—an amount which must daily decrease. But, instead of full pay pension, the bill, as it now stood, provided only for half pay. Would this House be satisfied, Mr. B. asked, with giving to the men, borne down with age & service, a pension of three and a third dollars a month during the small remainder of their lives, whilst they had given the soldiers of the late war (no disparagement to them) eight dollars per month? He hoped not; and therefore moved to amend the bill so as that the amount of pension should be for every officer 17 dollars per month, and for every soldier eight.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved to amend the amendment, so as to make the pensions 20 and 8.

This amendment to the amendment was agreed to without objection, after a few observations from Mr. Comstock.

Mr. Holmes, of Mass. suggested an amendment to the bill, going to make its phraseology more precise in regard to those to whom it should apply; because, as at present worded, it would entitle to a pension not only all who were in need of it, but those also who, though in affluence, were disabled by age or infirmity from procuring subsistence by manual labor.

Between Mr. Colston of Va. and Mr. Orr, of Mass. an amendment was moved to the bill, that every officer or soldier who served in any manner during the revolutionary war, and now surviving should be entitled to the pension above mentioned—the one to 20, the other 17 dollars per month.

On this motion a desultory debate arose in which the following sentiments were expressed by the gentlemen to whose names they are subjoined.

Mr. Colston objected to the qualification of indigence, required by the bill to entitle the surviving revolutionary officer and soldier to the benefit of its provisions. Let not the soldier, said he, by whose bravery and sufferings we are entitled to hold seats on this floor, be required to expose his poverty to the world, and exhibit the proof of it, to entitle him to relief. The incorporation of such a provision in the bill he considered as degrading to the House. In what light was this bill to be regarded? Was it to be considered as an act of justice? It was less than justice, having suffered these meritorious men to have remained for years unrewarded, to offer to the poor remains of them the right to a pension during life, clogged with such conditions. As an act of beneficence, he should be ashamed to hear it supported on this floor. On this subject, Mr. C. said, he hoped a liberal spirit would prevail; and that for the short remnant of their lives, a pension would be given to all who survived of the soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. Orr accorded fully in the sentiment of Mr. Colston. On the first perusal of the bill, he was struck with the thought, what must be the feelings of the high-minded officer of the Revolution, compelled to produce in open court the proofs of his own indigence; and he hoped the House would amend that part of the bill.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, avowed his high respect for the survivors of the revolution, and his sincere desire to contribute to their comfort in old age. But, he said, the amendment now proposed went too far, because it would embrace every one who had shouldered a musket even for an hour, during the revolutionary war. As to those who had seen serious service, so far as having a claim to the need of liberality, the amendment would be but a measure of justice, as no bounty had been accorded to them.

Persons, however, covered with scars and borne down by length of service in those days, ought not to be confounded with those who had been called out for an hour or a day. Some of the militia he thought were as well entitled to this pension as any regulars, of whom the Jersey militia might be particularly mentioned. But he wished to have the operation of the bill limited to such as should have served six months or more.

Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, did not

like the word "shall" as applied to the receipts of pension: "shall receive pensions," he said, was making the bill compulsory. Some of the survivors, he said, were wealthy; towards them he felt gratitude for the services they had rendered their country; but he would not extend to them the same measure as to the indigent and the afflicted. Some of those who survive, the war itself had made rich—the wealth of some of them was almost unbounded, and in some cases, he was sorry to say, it was acquired by speculating on the soldier's claims. Such characters he was not in favour of putting on the pension list of the United States. Under the amendment proposed, said Mr. S. there are many gentlemen in my view, who would become pensioners—perhaps myself among them, if I chose to be compelled to take one. There were many men on this floor, he believed, who deserved the gratitude of the country, but who would not accept a pension at its hands.

Mr. Smith, of Md. said, that in drafting the bill, the select committee had conformed it pretty much to the words of the message; and he believed it was their desire to confine it to the survivors of the Army of the revolution. Except one, indeed, the committee who reported the bill was composed entirely of officers of the revolution, and would have felt a delicacy in introducing a bill on the very liberal principles which some gentlemen had advocated. But if this House chose to extend the provisions of the bill to all survivors, he should not, for one, object. He might not under the rules of the house, be permitted, as one interested, to vote on the question; nor should he vote on such a question—nor would he take the pension. But he should not object to the amendment, since there seemed to be a pretty general sentiment prevailing, that, if the House chose to be liberal, it should be to all alike. If he thought, however, that such an amendment would endanger the fate of the bill, he should certainly adhere to the bill as it originally stood.

Mr. Bloomfield opposed the amendment, as it might prejudice the fate of the bill, the provisions of which, he thought, were already sufficiently comprehensive. If the Message of the President had contained not a word on the subject, he should have considered it equally his duty to agitate this question. He concluded a number of other observations, opposing a proposed postponement, by saying, he hoped to have the satisfaction of seeing this bill pass the House before the holidays.

No question was taken on the amendment, when the committee agreed to rise and report progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned to Monday.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.

Captain CAMBER, of the ship *Charles Henry*, arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, is the bearer of despatches to the secretary of State from the Hon. Mr. EURIS, our Minister at the Court of Holland. The negotiation of a Commercial Treaty, recently going on in that country, had been suspended, in order that our Ministers might obtain further instructions from home. Mr. GALLATIN, one of the negotiators had returned to Paris.

We understand that the property which was stated in our paper of the 12th inst. to have been seized at St. Mary's by an order from the Marshal of Savannah, has all been transported from that place by the owners, with the exception of that part lodged in the Custom House to secure the payment of duties, the officers neglecting to take the necessary measures for the security of the same.

Within three hundred miles of Boston.

The Editor of the Columbian Centinel is respectfully requested to inform Mr. J. Z. D. that there are in Vermont, about fifty young Ladies, who will suit his description to a single dimple with each a fortune, from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, at their own disposal, as per margin. But the gentleman in the "fine house well furnished," must condescend to come and sigh among our mountains; for unfortunately there is not one of these accomplished beauties, who possesses so humble a heart, as to attempt a *Courtship Voyage*, even through the channel of a County Newspaper. Like Milton's Eve,

"They would be woo'd; and not unsought they wou'd."

P. S. Postage saved.

Inventory of the Personal Estate of each of the young Ladies above said.—In possession

Two Ruby Lips, appraised at \$10,000

A pair of Diamond Eyes—Billion

Ants of the first water weight 60 15,000

Carats

A profusion of Golden Treasures, 5,000

A mouth full of Oriental and dental pearls, \$500 each, 12,000

Two Carnation Cheeks, and sundry

deep ingrained Blushes, 5,000

An Ivory Skin and Alabaster Neck, 7,000

One charming Tongue, up'd with

the silver accents of kindness and

modesty, 20,000

Expectancy—

On the decease of maiden life, she

will become a Crown of Gold to

her husband, at a fair price in the

market valued at 30,000

\$101,000

[Brot. to coman.]

The above may be considered by J. Z. D. as

a Fair sample for the County of Cheshire, with

the addition of

A Voice soft as the sighing Zephyr

from the South, and which

when set to music, melts the soul

with rapture, 15,000

\$120,000

If J. Z. D. has a musical ear, he may be in-

duced by this list item, to step in the valley of

Cheshire, and perhaps so loud that the Fair in

Vermont will only hear from him by the name

"among their native mountains."

Amos, N. H. pop.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The southern mail, due this morning arrived late this evening, and brought the following interesting Extra, forwarded to us by a Savannah friend:—These appear to be no limit to the folly and infatuation of these miserable southern Indians.

MILLEDGEVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 12 1817.  
LATE & IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.

The editor of the Reflector received last night the following important letter from his authentic and obliging correspondent, (an officer of the staff,) dated "Fort Hawkins, Dec. 10."

"The firing which was supposed to be an attack upon Colonel Arbuckle's camp, was a cannonading from Fort Scott in return of some fires which the Indians made upon the boats which were building in the river. Nothing material resulted. The account which I gave you in my last relative to the foraging party being cut off is probably incorrect, as it has not been confirmed."

"I expect you have had an express from Gen. Gaines to Milledgeville to-day, via Hartford. Its contents have transpired here, that is, that Gen. Gaines ascertained that Maj. Muhlenburg was ascending Apalachia, and dispatched two boats to his assistance, and to collect provisions. One boat, commanded by Lieut. Scott, with 50 men, was attacked 12 miles below Fort Scott, and the whole massacred, except six, who saved themselves by swimming, four of whom were wounded. From the other boat, and another which had been up the river nothing had been heard. An express from Gen. Jackson to Gen. Gaines, who left here on Friday, returned to-night. He took the route by Fort Gaines, but was unable to proceed even that far. Penetrated within 10 miles of the Fort, when he observed fresh Indian signs, and a few miles further came to where two white men had been killed, one of whom was Mr. John Chambers, of Fort Gaines. The express had heard from them frequently by persons whom he met, and was trying to overtake them, and at the time of the murder could not have been more than five miles behind. They were killed last Monday morning within a few miles of the place where they had encamped the night before. The appearance indicated about twenty Indians, and the trail entered the road in the direction of Fort Gaines; at which place there is merely a sergeant's guard of twelve men, and a few of the neighboring inhabitants, who have taken refuge there. So safe, however have the inhabitants considered themselves there, that some, it is said, are so credulous as to make their yard railing their only breast-work, and the alarm has come so sudden upon them, that retreat is impossible, or at least dangerous. Fort Gaines is said to be of considerable strength; Fort Scott is a mere camp having very partial defences. Two expresses dispatched from Fort Gaines to Fort Scott, have not been heard of; nor has the one sent from this place, since he left Fort Mitchell. Jackson's express says that he was informed by a friendly chief, that General Gaines had sent advice to Fort Mitchell, requesting that as few passages should be made through the nation as possible. This probably correct and necessary, as the hostile influence seems to be extensive and scattered, and the middle town on the route to Fort Gaines, which is avowedly hostile, lies only 37 miles below the Alabama road. Governor Mitchell is at Fort Mitchell, and will use his influence and authority with the nation in courting their neutrality or directing their vengeance."

"Provisions are plenty and transportation less difficult than was expected. It is uncertain when we shall march—perhaps in two or three days."

On the 12th inst. Mr. Dorsey moved in the Senate of Maryland, the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the attention of the Congress of the U. States be respectfully invited to the defenceless situation of its territory bordering on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The facilities offered by the boldness and ramifications of its waters, to an invading foe, are written in the history of the last war. Such a time of peace and national prosperity as the United States are now pre-eminently blessed with permits the collected wisdom of the constituted authorities to devise the most efficient system of defence, & allows the resources of the union to be applied to the future security of the seat of the American government.

Resolved. That our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States be instructed and requested to use their best endeavors to effect the measures essential for the above object.

Resolved. That in the event of the U. States establishing a naval depot at Annapolis, or the St. Mary's river, Maryland will cede, free of any expense to the general government, the territory necessary for that purpose.

Resolved. That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the preceding resolution to our senators and representatives, to be by them submitted to the consideration of both Houses of Congress.

\* The population of Indians rapidly increasing! A short time ago a lady of Indiana was safely delivered of **PORKY** CHILDREN! two of each sex, who are said to be doing well.



**Republican Star,**  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1817.

The Editor of the Star presents the compliments of the season to his readers.

We have received the very able Report of the Committee on Internal Improvement—its length crowds it out this morning. As also the voluminous documents called for by Congress, relative to Galveston and Amelia Island.

The law repealing the Internal Duties has not come to hand.

*Baltimore, Dec. 25.*  
DISTRESSING.

The captain of a vessel arrived in town on Tuesday, by land from North Point, where he made a harbor, states that while he lay there, on Saturday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, a large sloop stood close in under the Point, and anchored for the night. On Sunday morning early, she stood out for the Bay under close reefed sails, and when she had cleared the Point, in the act of bearing away to stand down the Bay, not having sufficient head-way, foundered and sank immediately.

The above is supposed to be the Easton Packet General Benson, capt. Vickars.

It is with pleasure we have it in our power to correct the above, as respects the Packet sloop General Benson, she got into the river on the 22d inst. with most of her hands frost-bitten, and now lies at Easton Point. *Star.*

APPOINTMENTS.

To the President, with the consent of the Senate, ROBERT STANARD, of Virginia, Attorney of the U. States for the District of Virginia.

GEORGE G. BARRETT, of Massachusetts, Consul of the U. States at Malaga.

JOS. WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary of the Alabama Territory.

FOR THE STAR.

*Mr. Smith.* Although it is not expected that much business will be transacted at the commencement of a session of the Legislature, yet the public expect to be informed, even, of the negligence of that body.

We support the public prints, for the purpose of gaining information, especially respecting the proceedings of public men; but although the Legislature of our State has been three weeks in session, we are not, as yet, made acquainted with its proceedings, only that a majority of the members met and organized themselves into a deliberative body. The majority of the members of the Legislature of Maryland, is composed of men, who have for a long time been criticizing and abusing the measures of their predecessors: they have invariably censured all their acts, and they indirectly, pledged themselves that if they got the power, they would conduct themselves more worthy of public approbation. They have had the rule of the State for four or five years, and I will ask, what they have done, to merit a continuance of public confidence? But although they have done nothing, as yet, to excite them to the approbation of the public, perhaps before the close of the present session they will redeem their pledge.

But, sir, the people of Maryland, are dissatisfied, not only with the present ruling junta, but with the conduct of those who preceded them. The organization of the body politic, is erroneous in some essential points, and whoever will apply a remedy, will receive public applause; and I call upon the members of the Legislature, whether democrats or federalists, to reflect, that they are acting in a very responsible station—they are the servants of the people, employed to protect their rights and interests, and pledged to the people to carry into effect their wishes.

I will, if leisure permits, endeavor to point out some objections to the present ruling party in Maryland; prove that their predecessors were more entitled to public confidence; state some objections to the present constitution of the state; and suggest some amendments to it.

And in the discussion I will, as far as practicable, divest myself of party feelings—I am a plain spoken man, not much in the practice of writing for the public; but as I shall be governed by truth in my statements, I will endeavor to answer any objections which may be urged against them, in the spirit of the reply.

REPUBLICAN.

Somerset County.  
\* This remark will not apply to the Star, by reference to its columns.

Washington, Dec. 20.

The act to abolish the remainder of the internal taxes, having received the signature of the President, has become a law.

It was casually suggested the other day, that for the first week or two of the session, the proceedings of Congress could not be justly expected to be very interesting. Our impression on this head was derived from past experience. We have been agreeably disappointed, in finding Congress so soon engaged in business of primary importance. Already has an act for the abolition of all internal taxation been consummated; and this nation has again become an exception to all the rest of the world, in respect to the freedom of its citizens from any direct appeal to their pockets, for the support of government, and for the payment of national debt.

Nor is this the only measure of importance which has been under the consideration of Congress. The sittings of four days, and of part of a fifth, have been spent in debating, in the popular branch, the proposition to commute soldiers' bounty lands for money; an important question, but not as much so, we think, as the proportion of time consumed on it would imply.

Its fate is yet uncertain, but cannot long remain so.

With regard to the proposition to allow pensions to the surviving soldiers of the revolution, who are in necessitous circumstances, which was yesterday before the House of Representatives, the feeling appears to be general in favor of it—and the only question is, whether the measure shall be one of justice or benevolence; whether it shall embrace all survivors, or those only who are affected by indigence and disabled by infirmity. On this question, nothing has yet occurred indicating the disposition of the body in which it is agitated.

Maj. Gen. Floyd, of Georgia, has, in pursuance of a requisition, at the instance of the United States authorities, issued orders for the draft of 300 men from that part of his command most contiguous to St. Mary's, in which vicinity it is supposed they are to be employed. The number required from the city of Savannah, is stated at 200 men, besides officers.

Maryland Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
Friday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Woodcock delivered a sermon from C. 4. upon the city of Baltimore praying for a law compelling the city of Baltimore to fill up and complete Quay street and for other purposes; which was read and referred to Messrs. Woodcock, Kell and Johnson.

Nathaniel Pearce was elected by the house of Delegates, a director, on the part of the state in the Bank of Baltimore.

The clerk of the Council delivered the following letter from the executive in answer to an order of this house.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 19, 1817.

SIR,

In compliance with an order of the House of Delegates of the 16th inst. requesting to know who have been appointed agents to collect the public arms &c. &c. the amount of money that has been or is to be paid to each, and the number of arms which have been collected by each agent, we have the honor to transmit the enclosed statement.

We are with high respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
C. RIDGELY, (of Hampton.)

The honorable Speaker of the House of Delegates.

AGENTS APPOINTED FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC ARMS.

ALENEY JUMP, for the Eastern Shore.

BENJ. PINDELL, for Prince Georges.

HENRY WAYMAN, for Charles.

Col. RICH. WATERS, for St. Mary's.

MONIES ADVANCED TO THE RESPECTIVE AGENTS.

To Aleney Jump \$ 400

B. PindeLL 1000

Henry Wayman 1000

Col. Richard Waters 500

No salary has been fixed on.

No returns of the number of arms collected have been received from either of the agents by the executive.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

BANK DIRECTORS.

The following persons were on Friday, elected by the Legislature, as directors on the part of this state, in the several banks named.

Union Bank of Maryland.

George Taylor,

Richard K. Hath,

Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

James Harwood,

Jonathan Meredith.

Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

Stephen H. Ford

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Daniel Murray,

Thomas H. Bowie.

Branch at Easton.

Tench Tilghman,

James Price.

Hagers Town.

John Harv,

George C. Smoot.

Elkton Bank.

Wm. Alexander.

CORRESPONDENTS.

"REPUBLICAN" is out of time—we did not notice the object of his remarks while living, and have no desire to disturb his ashes.

"A" will be retained on file for future observation—the opposite of intention, often has effect.

DIED—Suddenly in Cambridge, on Friday the 19th inst. Mrs. Mary Call.

The unexpected death of this lady, has impressed society with an awful gloom—has caused an irreparable void. A zealous christian, a warm friend, and valuable neighbour, she was a bright specimen of female excellence. A life of

By Authority of the State of Maryland.

Surgical Institution Lottery,

SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of - - - - - 100,000 Dollars.

1 do - - - - - 50,000 Dollars.

1 do - - - - - 20,000 Dollars.

1 do - - - - - 10,000 Dollars.

5 do - - - - - 5,000 Dollars.

10 do - - - - - 1,000 Dollars.

20 do - - - - - 500 Dollars.

25 do - - - - - 200 Dollars.

1800 do - - - - - 100 Dollars.

1304 Prizes

2636 Blanks

4000 Tickets

at \$ 20, is

360,000 Dollars.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOW:

The first drawn No. will be entitled to - - - - - 5000 Dollars

Last do on the first day to - - - - - 500 Dollars

First 400 Blanks to each - - - - - 100 Dollars

Three first drawn Nos. on the 2d day, to each - - - - - 500 Dollars

Last drawn No. do do - - - - - 500 Dollars

Three first drawn Nos. on the 3d do - - - - - 1000 Dollars

Last do No. do do - - - - - 1000 Dollars

First drawn No. on the 4th day - - - - - 5000 Dollars

Last drawn No. do do - - - - - 5000 Dollars

Three first drawn Nos. 5th day, each - - - - - 500 Dollars

Last do No. do do - - - - - 1000 Dollars

First do No. 6th day - - - - - 10,000 Dollars

Last do No. do do - - - - - 1000 Dollars

First do No. 7th day - - - - - 50,000 Dollars

Do do No. 8th and last day - - - - - 100,000 Dollars

All the Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. payable sixty days after the completion of the drawing.

THE MANAGERS.

Have the pleasure to announce to the public the above brilliant and last class of the Surgical Institution Lottery, and are satisfied it is now unnecessary to hold out motives to patronage, the advantages which have already resulted to the community from this Public Establishment, being too well known to require explanation.

SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.

HENRY THOMPSON, JOHN OWEN, M. D.

LEWEL TAYLOR, ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.

WASHINGTON HALL, JESSE EICHELBERGER,

DENNIS A. SMITH, LYDE GOODWYN,

HENRY DIDIER, JR., GEORGE WINCHESTER,

JAMES L. HAWKINS, NATHANIEL WILLIAMS.

(National Intelligencer, and City Gazette, Washington; Enquirer, Richmond; Gales' paper, Raleigh, N. C.; City Gazette and Courier, Charleston; Gazette, New Orleans; Gazette and Reporter, Lexington, Ken.; Louisville, Ken. Herald; Star, Easton, Md.; Aurora, Freeborn's Journal, Philadelphia; Mercantile Advertiser and Gazette, New York; Patriot and Daily Chronicle, Boston. The Editors of these papers are requested to insert the above advertisement, in double measure, six times, and forward their bills to)

SAMUEL WINCHESTER, Secretary to the Managers,  
At the Maryland Lottery Office, No. 39, Corner of South E. Water street, Baltimore.

Who will promptly attend to all orders for Tickets.

Baltimore, December 22, 1817.

"three score years and more," has she completed—a life devoted to the service of her maker, in disseminating the holy precepts of her God, in healing the misfortunes of the distressed, and in indicating those virtues which adorn and dignify mankind.

This lady, though celebrated, was less remarkable for beauty than understanding. Cares and ill health had greatly impaired her person, and her complexion never wore the lily or the rose. But these deficiencies were amply compensated by a highly cultivated mind, and you readily agreed that a soft polished address, with sweet colloquial talents, was a good substitute for a blooming face. But she is gone—and a happy death, the noblest gift of Heaven, was the reward of a virtuous life.

Beauty, like the vernal flower,  
Blossoms, fades, and dies away;  
But virtue, ripen'd with a shower  
From Heaven, can never decay.

SMALL NOTES.

At a numerous meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the town of Easton, held at the Easton Hotel, on the 26th of December, 1817.

SAMUEL GROOME was called to the chair, and THOMAS H. DAWSON was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the SMALL NOTES or TICKETS of all Banks, under one dollar, be received and circulated as usual, until the first day of February next; that after that date, they be received but not circulated, until the first day of April next; and that after the first day of April, they be entirely rejected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both the newspapers printed in this town.

SAMUEL GROOME, Chairman.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

Pork for sale.

From two to three thousand lbs. of fine

PORK,

Will be offered for sale at the Easton Market House, on the 6th day of January, 1818, if not previously engaged by the subscriber.

dec 30 2 ISAAC JENKINSON.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of January, 1818, the property of William Parrott, taken by virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Robert C. Kerly, one of William Turner, viz: a small lot of Land called "Turkey Neck," lying near Kings Creek, and adjoining the land formerly owned by James Merchant, containing eleven acres, more or less—taken to satisfy the said Kerly and Turner.

dec 30 3 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 27th of January, 1818, the property of William Sewell, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, at the suit of the State, one of Mary Madray, to me directed, viz: one LOT and improvements thereon, called the "White Chimneys," in Talbot county, near Easton—to satisfy the said claim.

dec 30 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

More New Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Has just received from Baltimore, and is now opening his Winter supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. which added to his late supply from Philadelphia, renders his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold on pleasing terms.

dec 30 3

To Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such of the creditors of the late JOSHUA DRIVER, as have produced legally authenticated claims, that a dividend of the assets in hand, will be made on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of January next, to the creditors aforesaid, or their order, on said day, at Denton.

dec 30 3

of Joshua Driver, dec'd

War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

All persons interested in obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land due to the soldiers of the late Army of the United States, are requested to take particular notice of the above CAUTION, or TRICK, in order to distinguish between the information that issues from the Office, and the instructions given by the Commissioner of THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE attached to the TREASURY DEPARTMENT, from whence the PATENTS, or DEEDS, of TITLE to the land here spoken of, as well as of all other lands sold and ceded by the United States, must issue.

The present notice appears to be necessary, from errors that have frequently occurred of late in the proceedings of persons who have lost, or pretend to have lost, on "HONORABLE DISCHARGE," the evidence of a MILITARY LAND WARRANT which has been issued upon such a Discharge.

A special law was made by Congress for the relief of persons who have bona fide sustained such loss as was contemplated by this law. The executive rules and regulations applicable to it, were duly promulgated so long ago as July 1816; of course, according to the general law, in order of laws of that class, that is, the execution of which is directed to be according to "such rules and regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe"—these rules became a part of the law, and are only to be abrogated, or altered, by the same line of authority through which they were first established: excepting, indeed, the SOVEREIGN authority should interfere.

In several instances recently presented at this office, individuals who, probably, may be entitled to the benefit of the law afove. cited, have erroneously confounded their proceedings with those directed by a late regulation proceeding from THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, where blank declarations ready to be filled up, have been distributed throughout the United States, for other laudable purposes; but which are not calculated to serve in a compliance with the law relative to LAST WARRANTS and Discharges; in the execution of which, it is not intended that any innovation shall be sanctioned.

For the information of all persons interested in such cases, it is thought proper to re-print the following correct copy of the rules and regulations in question, from which no deviation can be permitted.

"Rules and Regulations to govern in application at the SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS, WAR DEPARTMENT, in CASES OF LAST WARRANTS and of LAST DISCHARGE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April, 1816,

having provided that, where any MILITARY LAND WARRANT, shall be lost, or destroyed, upon due proof thereof to the satisfaction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular army, has lost his Discharge and Certificate of faithful service, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such soldier, as will enable him to his Land Warrant and Patent: To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of this act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary for the Department of War, has directed that, in case of Military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner, of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state, county and township, in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the Mayor of the City, or such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be received a one month in the papers of the state, where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown to be out of his power to produce it.

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

July 20th 1816.

The papers which promulgate the laws of the United States will insert the above once a week for three successive weeks, and forward their accounts to the "Section of Bounty Lands," War Department, for payment.

dec 30 6

Notice.

Stolen from the stable of the subscriber, on Friday night, the 19th inst. a large dark bay HORSE, five years old last spring, has large ears, a spot on the upper part of the thigh (on which thigh not recollected) about the size of a small hand, considerably darker than any other part; one or both hind feet white, and marked on the back where he has been rubbed by the saddle. He has been lately nicked, the hair on his tail has not been trimmed since, and therefore hangs irregular—the hair on the middle and upper part of the tail the longest. A half worn saddle was taken at the same time, the cloth of which is made of green and red twilled worsted plaid; commonly called Tartan plaid—the cloth is lined with white flannel. Also was taken a plain ensifle bridle, without any plating except a small piece in the front. Any person that will secure the horse, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid: A liberal reward will also be given for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

Snow Hill, E. S. Md. dec 30 8.

N. B. The above horse, it is supposed, was stolen by a certain Thomas Buchanan, who, together with a negro, broke out of Drumsby Town jail, in Accomack County, Virginia, where he had been confined for passing counterfeit Bank Notes, as they passed through Snow Hill the same night, and stole from a Mr



## POETRY.

FROM THE BRIDE-AND-AMERICAN.

### To Chloe.

LATE was late to your rosy cheek,  
Your blue-rolling eye, and your cherry red  
lip.  
Your clean white silk stocking, your ankle  
sleeve.  
Your air and figure, from shoulder to hip.

To please you I acted the most like a fool,  
I tried to be a man under the sun;  
I was a fool, and a little boy, and a fool,  
I carried, grum'd, challenge'd, and all  
under one.

I've neither flesh, spirit, nor credit at all;  
My friends make their fun of me in the  
street.  
There's a word, that reads at Anatomy Hall,  
He lectures upon me whenever we meet.

Says Sparker, one day as together we drew,  
With a slap on the shoulder, "How fare you,  
old man?"  
Dear Sir, I ask pardon, I thought you were you;  
But now I reflect, you're in Chloe's work  
bag."

Flesh and blood cannot bear it, (I mean skin  
and bone.)  
If I must die at all, I will die like a man;  
I won't die of love; there are more ways than  
one—  
Good bye, and now catch me again if you can.

## THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.

Jonathan Spencer, Commander,  
HAS RESUMED HER REGULAR ROUTE TO  
THE EASTERN SHORE.

FOR the better accommodation of the public  
she will leave Commerce street wharf on  
Sundays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock A. M. for

### ANNAPOLIS AND EASTON.

which enables her these short days to get to  
Easton before night. She will leave Easton on  
Mondays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock, for

### ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

On Thursdays she will leave Commerce street  
wharf at 9 o'clock, for CENTREVILLE, and on  
Wednesdays she will leave Centerville at the same  
hour for Baltimore.

Carriages and horses will be taken with great  
facility and safety.  
For passage apply to the Captain on board, or  
GEO. STILES & SON,  
Baltimore, Nov 25

### Stray Trunk.

WAS left on board the Centerville Packet  
General Jackson, the latter part of Sep-  
tember or first of October last, a HAIR TRUNK,  
about 24 feet long, by a person who said he was  
going passenger in said Packet next day. The  
owner will please to call on board the Packet,  
prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
dec 6 THOS. C. DAWSON, Master.

### The Subscriber

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

**Coach and Harness Making.**  
In all its various branches, with neatness and dis-  
patch, on reasonable terms.

He has for sale, some new and second hand  
**GIGS AND CHAIRS,**  
Which he can recommend, and will sell low, for  
cash or country produce.  
nov 18 7 JOSEPH PARROTT.

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress, passed  
on the 3d day of March, one thousand  
eight hundred and fifteen, entitled, "An act to  
provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the  
boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the  
Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the Pre-  
sident of the United States is authorized to cause  
the Lands acquired by the said Treaty to be of-  
fered for sale when surveyed: And whereas the  
Lands north of the Tennessee River have been  
surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the  
United States, in conformity with the said act, do  
hereby declare, and make known, that public  
sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the  
Lands in Alabama Territory, north of the River  
Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Mad-  
ison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first  
Monday in February next, for the Lands con-  
tained in the Ranges numbered, one, two, three,  
four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in  
March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid  
Ranges; each sale shall remain open for two  
weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence  
with the first section of the lowest numbers of  
Townships and Ranges, and proceed in regular  
numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash-  
ington, the twenty-first day of November, one  
thousand eight hundred and seven-  
teen.

JAMES MONROE.  
By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner  
of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws  
of the United States, will publish the above for  
six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to  
General Land Office. dec 2 6

### Notice.

The subscriber intends preferring a petition to  
the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next  
session, for a special act of insolvency, to release  
him from debts which he is unable to pay.  
JAMES M'GUIRE.  
Tully's Creek, Queen-Ann's  
county, Nov 25

### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick coun-  
ty, Maryland, on the 12th of September last, as  
a runaway, a black boy who calls himself BEN  
JAMIN TRUSTY, five feet eight inches high—  
had on when committed an old cotton doublet,  
coarse linen shirt, new corduroy pantaloons,  
coarse new shoes, new wool hat. He is upwards  
of twenty years old—says he belongs to a Mr.  
Nathan Levering, in the City of Baltimore—  
The owner is desired to release him, otherwise  
he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the  
law directs.  
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sheriff  
of Frederick County, Maryland.  
dec 20 [Nov 25]

## Direct Tax for 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax  
of the United States, for 1815, on the fol-  
lowing described property situate in this state,  
having remained unpaid one year from the time  
of notification of the Collector, in whose district  
the said property lies, that the tax had become  
due and payable—the same, or so much thereof  
as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax, due  
thereon, with an addition of twenty per cent.  
thereon, will be sold at public sale at the Revenue Of-  
fice, in Washington Square, City of Baltimore,  
on the 5th day of February, 1816, at 10 o'clock,  
A. M.

IN CALVERT COUNTY.

Name.	Description of property.	Amount.
William Cowley	farm lying near the church 100 acres	\$1 12 1/2
Heirs of Sarah Chitts	one lot in Lower Marlboro' containing 4 acres	1 12 1/2
Heirs of Isaac Childs	one farm containing 64 acres	1 2
William Gover	one farm near Lyon creek 150 acres	3 25
Abel Hill	farm near Hall creek 190 acres	2 8
Benj Oden	one lot on Leonard's town Gassaway Pindell one farm near the Pa- tuxent river	6 10
Heirs of C Perry	lot on Lower Marlboro' James Wilson of John one farm near Phelps Point cont'g 261 acres	1 75 5 20
Heirs of Saml Whittington	lot in Lower Marlboro'	10

IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Amos	lot No 1710 in Sandy Creek Hundred	12 1/2
Thomas Alexander	tract called New Gar- den in 15 mile creek Hundred cont'g 495 acres of land	74
Aquila A Brown	55 lots of 50 acres each in Sandy creek Hundred	8 89
Aquila A Brown and Thomas Cresap	19 acres unimproved land in Will Town Sandy creek Hundred	38
Moses Beachy	lots Nos. 2172 and 2173 ly- ing in Sandy creek Hundred	2 62 1/2
Henry Bear	one tract called Grassy Bot- tom cont'g 66 acres	42
Peter Casenave's heirs	13 lots of land lying in Glade Hd	53
Archibald Chisholm	tract called Resurvey James Clark 4 lots in Sandy Creek Hd	82
Benj Calhoun	lot No. 2471 200 acres of land	25
John Cook	part Bear Creek Meadow	73
James Clark	lots No. 3418 and 3419 on Blacklock's Run	4 8
Joseph Compton	tract called Yankee Hall Benj C Calhoun tract called New Addition Creston Drivall lot No. 7 in the town of Cumberland	70 74 15
Ebenezer Davis	unimproved tract called Pleasant Prospect	48
Thomas Donaldson	lot No. 123 and 859 Glade Hundred	1 69
William Dawson	lots No. 12 and 16 in Grantsville	13
John Evans	tract called Resurvey on Ev- ans Purchase 210 acres	1 31
Frederick Grammer	tract called White Oak Flats	2 44
John T. Goff	209 acres Glade Hundred	34
Benjamin Galloway	tract called Hope cont'g 211 acres	9 93
Robert Hughes	tract called Lost Ridge Resur- veyed in Glade Hundred	92
Jacob Hoffman	lot No. 2875 in Sandy creek Hundred	12 1/2
Otho Hughes	lot No. 2748 do	25
Adam Hope	lot No. 2582 do	25
Richard Hooker	tract called Rising Sun in Cumberland Hundred	90
John Johnson	tract called Eden Paradise Resur- veyed in Glade Hundred	1 25
John C Jones	tract called Clear meadow Robert Jacobs tract called Bow Pasture Levy Knotts lots No. 1952 and 1256 in Glade Hundred	31 84 4 44
Anthony Kennedy	lots No. 2741 and 2742 do	1 49
John Layborn	tract called Resurvey in Crooked White Oak	80
Henry M'ary	7 lots in Glade Hundred	40
Wm Miley	lots No. 1294 and 515 do	69
Mary Mackey	tract called Grassy Bot- tom do	56
Luther Martin	of James What you Please Luther Martin one lot on Skipton Lawrence O'Neale tract called Tuesday's Work cont'g 789 acres	1 25 54 10
George Rice	one tract called Now or Never in Glade Hundred	1 28
James Robertlett	tract called Friendship Resurveyed	1 78
Anthony Reintzell	five lots in Glade hun- dred	30
William Ross	part of a tract called Re- source do	47
Richard Ridgely	ten lots in Glade hun- dred	1 38
Romulus Riggs	part of Western Conne- ction Glade Hundred	1 98
Thomas Roberts	part of Pott's Adven- ture do	48
Henry Redburn	a farm cont'g 45 acres in 15 mile creek Hundred	55
Saml Smith	lots No. 2701 and 2703 Glade Hundred	1 50
John Snyder	lot 235 do	1 50
John Smith	a tract called Mount Pleasant Henry P Vanbibber and Esther Vanbibber Ormes' Discovery 534 acres	33 25 12 1/2
C Vansant's heirs	tract called Beef and Chickens 15 mile Hundred	71
Ebenezer Vowell	a small Island Glade Hundred cont'g 164 acres	8 2
James Williams	5 lots in Glade Hundred	1
Charles A Warfield	tract called Far E- nough 200 acres	2 19
Edward Ward	tract called Crooked Ring 26 acres	46
Conrad Young's heirs	tract called Honest Miller 50 acres	1 28

IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

John Davis	lot adjoining W Cole 83 1/2 acres	4 18
Edward Dorsey	of Edward tract called Smith's Forest 150 acres	7 90
Sophia Carter	lot on Liberty Road No. 142	12 8
John G Chinn	lot No. 189 53 acres	13 62 1/2
David Fisher	lot containing 64 acres 3d election district	2 60
Nicholas Lemon	do cont'g 27 1/2 acres do	1 32
Miles Mitten	do cont'g 80 acres do	3 46
Peter Myers	do unknown do	2 27
Jacob Puder	do 13 acres	98
James Carling	(or Carlie) tract cont'g 150 acres 5th elec dist	3 76
Eliza Gilbert	tract Something better than Nothing cont'g 50 acres	1 12 1/2
Richard Hutchins	tract cont'g 23 acres Mine Run Hundred	1 25
Jesse Lowe	tract Lawson's Pleasant Hills 11 acres	1 19
John Slade	tract cont'g 100 acres	5
John Kerr	tract in Mine Run Hundred	2 98
John Ford	tract of Peggy's Delight	2 98
Barbara Nookmaker	part of Solomon's Wisdom	1 26
Jacob Keller	part of Deer Park	2 52
Todom Memmor	tract in North Hundred	1 76
Jacob Nookmaker	Fisher's Hills Mine Run Hundred	39
Philip Crow	tract in do	54
Mary Bond	tract name unknown	6 66
William Kirkwood	part of Jean's Delight	1 40
Isaac Slade	tract in Middle Run Hundred	33
Isaac Whitaker	do do	40
John Castle	tract in Dela. Upper Hundred in 6th Elec. Dist.	1 3
Jacob Cromer	do do	90
Edward Dorsey	of Edw. part of Cranberry Grove	14 25
Philip Engler	part of a tract name un- known	50
Jacob Fringer	do do	75
Thomas Gist	tract in Delaware Upper Hundred	10 89
Nicholas Harding	part of Arabia Pater in Delaware Upper Hundred	1 40
Zephariah Harris	part of a tract in do	4 7
Jacob Hall's heirs	do do	5 81
Rueben Haines	do do	1 30
Samuel Leatherwood	do Delaware Lower Hundred	3 74
Levin Lawrence	do do	1 23
Jonathan Plane	do do	1 20
Henry Smith	lot in Delaware Upper hun- dred	1 20
Lindsey Wampl	do do	20 11
John Warfield	do Del Lower Hd	2 10
Seth Warfield	do do	1 62 1/2
Wm Worthington	tract in do	9 39
John Yennald	do do	66
Thomas G Gullison	part of Bond's Forest in 7th election district	8

Collector's Office, 4th Dec. 1817.

S. H. MOORE, Collector  
for the Fourth Collection District of  
the State of Maryland.

Those editors of newspapers in this state who  
publish the laws of the union, will publish this  
list once a week for eight weeks, and charge for the  
same agreeably to the rate of other public printing.  
dec 16 8

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable  
Lands owned by his deceased father, which  
were long under the superintendence of Mr.  
John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot  
counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to  
Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton,  
with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment  
for travellers and boarders; and gentlemen  
whose business or pleasure may call them to-  
town; and having furnished the house in a hand-  
some style, and provided himself with the choicest  
Liquors, and careful and attentive servants, and  
being determined to provide the best of provi-  
sions that the different seasons afford, together  
with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he  
hopes will insure him a portion of public patron-  
age. Attached to the establishment are very ex-  
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nished with the best of provender, and attended  
by careful ostlers.

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

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

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot  
county, within seven miles of Easton, and  
within one, two and three miles of navigable  
water:

All that FARM, now in the tenure of  
Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five  
hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr.  
Samuel Eason, containing between three and  
four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are  
adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church  
and Person's Landing, on Choptank River, and  
are capable of a division into three Farms, as may  
best suit purchasers. Also,

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining  
Levis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Chop-  
tank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton  
lives, containing about three hundred acres of  
Land. It is needless to go into detail or descrip-  
tion of the above Property, as any person dis-  
posed to buy will view and judge for himself, or  
by his own appointed agency. The terms will  
be liberal, and made known upon application to  
my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at  
Law, or to the subscriber.

Talbot county, April 8 Wm. HAYWARD.

## Military Bounty Lands,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
25th Sept. 1817.

### Notice.

THE lands in the Illinois Territory, appro-  
priated for bounties for military services,  
having been surveyed, and the surveys received  
at this office, the distribution of the said lands,  
by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this  
office on the first Monday in October next.  
The surveys of military bounty lands in Mis-  
souri Territory are expected in a few months,  
when a similar distribution will take place, of  
which timely notice will be given in the news-  
papers. Those who wish to locate their war-  
rants, in Missouri Territory, may send them  
after the publication of this Notice.

Every soldier of the late army who received  
from the Department of War a land warrant, or  
a notification that it is deposited in this office,  
may obtain a patent by sending at this office the  
warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To  
be located in the Illinois Territory, and the pa-  
tent to be sent to the Post office at \_\_\_\_\_"  
Signed,  
The patents of soldiers who have notified, or  
shall hereafter notify the General Land Office  
not to deliver them to their agents heretofore  
appointed, will be retained, subject to their fur-  
ther order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in  
this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may  
obtain patents for them by sending the receipts  
which were given by the office, and instructions  
relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United  
States will give the above so many insertions as  
will amount to ten dollars, and a copy of the pa-  
pers to this office, and a bill received; the mo-  
ney will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
sept 27 (30) 19

## New and Cheap Goods.

The subscribers have received from Philadel-  
phia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their  
store, directly opposite the Bank, an extensive  
assortment of

### SEASONABLE GOODS.

Amongst which are:

Superfine London Cloths	Levantes and Floren- ces
Torishire do	Cut Silk Velvets
Woolen mill'd drab do	Pelisseau Wadding
Ladies pelisse do	Merrino & Plush Trim- mings
Superfine forest cloth Double killed Casti- meres	4-4 Irish Linens
Single do	5-4 do Shooting
Cassimette's satinette Waisconnetts	Long Lawns
Oliver velvets and cords Twill'd coatings	Cambrie Muslins
Green, blue and red hocking bazzes	Robina Diapers
Red, white, yellow, green and blue flau- nells	Cobour Shawls
White do mill'd Country made Linsey's	5-4 Tow Linens
Rose Blankets	Domestic Plaids and Stripes
Buffet and Point do	Bedtickings
Germantown Hosi- Half do	Carriage Lace & Fringe Cottons
Ladies silk, worsted & cotton Hosiery	Floss Cotton, No. 3 to 20
Children's worsted do	Madras Handkerchiefs
Large Socks for boots	Merrino Comforts
English Ingrain Carpet	Hats
Venetian do	Ladies' Morocco and Cordovan Slippers
Heath Rugs various qualities	Walking Shoes
MISSOS do	Missee do
English Ingrain Carpet	Tortoise & mook Shell Combs
Venetian do	Needles, Pins, Tape, Bobbins, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

### GROCERIES—viz.

Refined Sugars	Finch Butter
White Havanna do	Coarse Cheese
Brown do	Salt Pease, Starch
Confection and Teas	Philadelphia Chocolate
Mould & dipt Camdes	London Mustard
Rush-Lights	Cayenne Pepper
Winter Sperm Oil	Canary, White and Ro- sin Soap
English and American Shot	Race Ginger
Brandywine Powder	Maccauba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.
Buckwheat Flour	

—LIKEWISE—

And Irons, Shovels and Tonges, Tea Trays,  
Broad Baskets, Plated Castors, Knives and Forks.  
With a great variety of

HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS,  
AND CHINA.

N.B. They will receive in exchange for  
Goods, or give cash for either of the following  
articles, viz. Corn, Oats, Meal, Flax Seed, Peas,  
or Apple Brandy, Kersy, Wool, Feathers, &c.  
GROOME & LAMBORN.  
Easton, dec 9

## A young man

OF fair character, to write in a Public Office,  
to such as can be well recommended,  
wages agreeably to the services he will have to  
perform will be given. A line, &c. left with the  
Editor of the Star, will produce from the ad-  
vertiser, &c. dec 2 6

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