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FROM THE AURORA.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

No. III.

From *Les Etats Unis et L'Angleterre.*
THE CONDUCT OF THE TWO NATIONS
TOWARDS EACH OTHER.
ENGLAND.

Is those three principal points of view, the conduct of the English government towards the rest of the world may be seen—ambition, perfidy, and intolerance.

We shall take a rapid view of England in these relations, which embrace the whole political ground.

The ambition of England is notorious to the whole world.—The proofs are written in every page of her frightful history. Her desire of domination, her desire of being exclusive mistress of the ocean, and the dictatrix of laws to all people, has caused so much blood that they have become indifferent to the maledictions and dead to pity.

As yet, I have not said that a state of war is her natural condition, which is a positive fact.—England could not live at peace with all the world. A universal peace would leave the facilities and industry of other nations free to be employed against themselves; to England this would be the greatest of evils. Her policy is always directed by a double operation, to aggrandize herself, and enfeeble her neighbors. All nations are considered as her rivals, and what will enrich herself or impoverish others, is correct with her policy; the millions of victims sacrificed to her avarice, who have become memorable thro' her journals, who have been destroyed that she might be enriched, is beyond circulation, but may be estimated by the history of Europe for successive centuries.

How many of her wars have been enterprises to injure France, on account only of the benignity of her climate, her population & her peaceful prosperity. From the twelfth century they count twenty-two wars, which occupy a space of two hundred and sixty-four years.

With what sanguinary rapacity have they ravaged the Asiatic territory where every crime of human wickedness was arrayed to show the power of the English nation in that part of the world! what afflictions, what barbarities, what a nation to punish America for having dared to shake off the same ignominious & grievous yoke!

Her ships tyrannize on every sea; her merchants disturb and corrupt the morals of every people; they are really the masters of the commerce of the world; they have every where factories, colonies, agents, markets to enrich, and ships and forts to protect them.—She sustains a nation in every nation who adhere to her agents, and these agents prescribe indignity to the very people among whom they reside, who dare not resist their influence nor their corruption. They govern one world and make another tremble, & still they are not satisfied! They would make the sea exclusive property! see in fine the perfidy of England written and commerce a monopoly. They are not content with being rich and powerful, they wish to be so exclusively; and while there exists a people who are desirous of having a liberal commerce with all nations, or a navy, or perfect independence of all but their own internal laws, that nation will be held to be an enemy. Britain and insidious corruption or intestine war will be the consequence of those wishes.

The Indies devastated, no longer offers any hope for plunder; she has long turned her views to China, where she meditates a domination like that which she maintains over seventy millions of Hindus.—Events unforeseen as happy and which the English government have been long from anticipating as to have produced the peace of Europe.

America alone remained, and when the pretext of war in Europe had ceased, she wished to continue and carry thither all the horrors with which they could no longer cover other nations. But in vain.

Hardy and magnanimous people, not as in a just cause to shed their own blood, but in a just cause, they proposed the mediation of a sovereign prince, the prime and glory of Europe.—This mediation had been refused, because it would have ended up the last channel that was open to the enemy of peace.

Such is England in her relations with nations; such is the excess of her ambition, and her desire to subjugate them

to her tyranny; no person can be ignorant of it; she herself does not attempt to conceal it; it is the theme of her national songs, and the text of her statesmen; and her price makes her consider what she avows as natural and right.

We have seen England held forth as the benefactor of the human race; the protector of the independence of nations; the bulwark of the Christian religion.—How has England given protection?—How has she benefited independent nations?—How supported religion?

If the ambition of this oppressive nation is known, her perfidy is not less so.—Montesquieu has said, that England was "a nation with which they should not have commerce but from the mouths of their cannon." This saying of Montesquieu paints England by a single stroke. For her support of religion, we must read the history of the Cevennes, Ireland, and India.

That confidence which creates friendly relations, that openness which should characterize the intercourse of two friendly people, and ought to exist constantly, are strange to that nation; whoever holds relations with England, must be governed by caution and experience, and ought to teach this to all nations. It is there that this maxim, repulsive to humanity, peculiarly applies.—*We ought to live with friends as if they were one day to become our enemies.*

During a peace experience demands that we should mistrust the English.—They profit by the facility of their intercourse and language to lay ambushes; they steal into society like assassins, and discover themselves; but by the confessions they make, they cherish and obtain confidence only to abuse it; they forge coalitions for the whole world, and give them a moment the most disastrous to those who have not foreseen it. Trace back the contemporaneous movements at Boston, of Capt. Henry and Andrew Allen; the armament of the savages, and the war bursting out in 1811 on the River Wabash; at a time when the seas were covered with American ships, which the peace had caused to leave all the world.

Remember the artifices of her policy, operating with unparalleled pervasiveness in the Eastern States, and actually converting those States which were the first to resist her tyranny, into allies obedient to her yoke—lifting their rebellious hands against their sister states, who blessed by a popular and free government, were nevertheless proudly able, even with this revolt, to defend themselves against the common enemy.

Reflect on the treaties of alliance made with the savages and barbarians, for assassination and indiscriminate murder. Pronounce the terrible name of *Quiberon*; run over the history of the wars of Ireland, as they are developed by Curry; and of India, even by Burke.

Cast your eyes over the treaty written by Mr. Erskine, and annulled by their orders when the fraud, which it was intended to cover, had been accomplished; examine the notes of their ministers; compare the neutral ships pillaged, burned and taken; neutral ports violated; her spies, pamphlets, gazettes, writers & emissaries sent among friendly nations for the purpose of introducing disquietude and disorder, dividing and ruffing.

In fine read her annals, consult every man of information, consult your own memory, you will see always & every where treaties violated, the faith of oaths disregarded, neutrality insulted, intrigue, deceit, and machinations accumulated; gold lavished to purchase traitors; you will see in fine the perfidy of England written in characters of blood, in every age and country.

Ought I to speak of their barbarity; what effort will my voice produce amidst the cries of anguish and vengeance, which the innumerable victims carry to Heaven, the evidences of their torments?—Who does not fear their insidiousness?—Who does not tremble at their treachery, and their cold blooded cruelty?

From this disgraceful catalogue, in which every crime is traced, I will select one trait that will call forth universal indignation; and when I have spoken of it, this painful part of my task will be finished.

To prove that the English are cruel, it will be sufficient to, without doubt, to show their thirst for blood, the murder-maniac, which makes war needful to them. He who takes pleasure in their cruel games, is a stranger to all sentiments of humanity, and he ought to be proscribed by men, because he is a scourge.

What is it then, when in the horrors inseparable from war, she adds the other horrors, which war itself conveys, and are crimes in the career of crimes themselves.

It will not revert to the conquest, or rather the exterminations of Canada or of India; districts entirely reduced to famine, others poisoned, and centred in a famine, to make fortune or estates for her instruments.

I need not search so far from home, when I may choose a subject nearer our fireside.

How do the English make war?—How do they treat their prisoners?—These are two points of which I will offer a sketch.

The sea is not alone the theatre of their barbarian exploits, it is not only vessels that their torques and machines reduce to ashes.

Whilst the yellow fever mowed down the inhabitants of Cadiz, the English, more cruel than disease, bombarded this unfortunate town;—and the flames devoured those whom disease would not permit to escape from the pillow of pain, when life and disease were already contending.

If all the south of Europe trembled at this barbarity, the north of Europe also was witness of the protection which she held forth to independent nations; the flames which devoured Copenhagen, which carried to Heaven the cries of the inhabitants, and the flames of those churches which shed a bloody lustre on the coasts of the Baltic and the northern seas—seemed to go and demand justice and vengeance of him whose irresistible hand reaches the criminal.

Their screams and groans were heard, and nature seemed armed to punish the offenders; but the retreat of the British was only a continued chain of outrages and evils. "A terrible tempest," says a Dutch journal, "accompanied the English in their retreat from Copenhagen; every day, every hour that followed, was marked by such afflictions on the barbarians, that it seemed as if the avenging hand had come from Heaven to punish the wanton barbarians.—The harbors, the banks, the coasts of the North Sea were lined with English vessels, upset, grounded, or wrecked. The terrible north-east winds accompanied them thro' the Cotuit, and they were scattered over the coasts of Jutland and Holland."

These reverses were not the only punishment inflicted on these criminals; universal indignation, which broke out in all parts for a time, lightened even themselves.

This lesson, terrible as it proved to them and those who sacrificed Copenhagen, was not overlooked at Washington.—Washington! At this place, where is the American—who is the man, whose heart does not beat, and whose blood does not circulate with double ardor? No person can be ignorant, no man will forget that about the end of the month of August, 1814, the English profiting by unexpected reinforcements, which came to their aid, marched to the capital of the United States, which they entered on the night of the 24th, and with combustibles brought from their ships, on the backs of their sailors, they reduced to ashes the Capitol, the President's House, the Library, the Navy Office, Treasury, and the depots of the national archives.

Cockburn had the courage, after descending the river a considerable way at Havre-de-Grace, to order the burning of the country seat of the brave Commodore Rogers;—if he did not succeed in this design, it was not owing to his generosity.

When they had accomplished this conflagration, they were so much occupied with the illustrious enterprise, and in such haste to fly after they had consummated it, that they forgot to spike more than two pieces of cannon of the 700 they found there; and they left untouched those foundations where these cannon were cast.

They say that their minds had been satiated with the sight of our monuments in flames; and having proudly accomplished this truly English enterprise, they duly received the commendation of their chief, the dignified brother of Lord Cochrane.

They may add, "it remains for the renown of this name at the same moment, that the new title of *hero* for the taking of the capital of Washington, should be united for the glory of this noble family, with that of the pillory of London."

Behold how the English make war; it is like the *Goths and Vandals*, whose names remain synonymous with horror to the world. There are occasions in which destruction and ravage are justified by the force of events, by the necessity of self-defence. These are authorized, without doubt, by the usages of war, and if humanity grounds the laws of war sanction on it.

But destruction without necessity, for the sole end of destruction—establishments foreign from war, monuments of arts and taste, the repositories of literature, is an action odious and base, which draws on those who are guilty of it, nothing but indignation and contempt.

"What are we?" says Vattel in a treatise on the laws of nations. "What are the causes for which they ravage?—they must spare those edifices which are an ornament to human society, and which do not contribute any to impoverish an enemy; (Approved, JAMES MADISON.

such are temples, tombs, public edifices, and all works of remarkable beauty.—What will they gain by destroying them? He who does it, declares himself the enemy of man, in thus depriving them, without excuse, of the monuments of art and models of taste.

"See what Belisarius says on this subject, to Totila, king of the Goths:—*We detest and hate the barbarians for destroying so many wonders of the arts, when they invaded the Roman territory.*"

What Belisarius has said of the Goths, the whole universe will say of the English. "We detest these barbarians for destroying the capital of a young empire; the first monuments raised to the fine arts and letters; the brilliant specimens of the genius of a young people, who ought to excite our admiration and benevolence, rather than our envy."

But whilst the just men of all nations spake thus, the Prince Regent of England, *felicitates* himself in the face of his parliament, on the happy and honorable events of the war.—Ah! When the chief of a powerful nation anticipates applause from the barbarity of the soldiery, what can humanity hope from them?

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers.

WHEREAS, the Dey of Algiers on the Coast of Barbary has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man, and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize, capture, prize of all vessels, goods and effects of or belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against and distributed according to law; and also, to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility, as the state of war will justify, and may, in his opinion, require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States may grant them special commissions in the form which he shall direct under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, capturing and bringing into port any Algerine vessel, goods or effects, as the beforementioned public armed vessels may by law have;—and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure. *Provided,* That before any commission shall be granted as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessels for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessels, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given as aforesaid, and also for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done contrary to the intent thereof, by such commissioned vessel, and for delivering up the commission when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any Algerine vessel, goods or effects, which may be so captured and brought into port, by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners, and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of any court having cognizance of the capture.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal certain acts therein mentioned. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the act, entitled "an act to authorize the President of the U. States to accept the services of state troops, as volunteers," and the act entitled "an act to authorize the raising a corps of sea fencibles," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
To provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a direct tax of nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents be, and is hereby annually laid upon the District of Columbia, which shall be assessed and laid upon the same descriptions of property, in the same manner, and be collected and accounted for likewise, in the same manner as is provided by the "act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," and the several acts referred to therein, or which may be passed amendatory thereof, for which purpose there shall be appointed a principal assessor for the District of Columbia, who, with such deputies as he may appoint, shall have the like qualifications and powers, receive the like compensations, discharge the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties, with the other principal or assistant assessors.—*Provided,* That the said principal assessor shall, in addition to the powers of the other principal assessors, exercise the same powers, and discharge the same duties devolved on the board of principal assessors, established by the said act; and the tax lists, made out by him conformably thereto, shall be delivered to the collector within one hundred and twenty days from the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, on which day the said principal assessor shall direct and cause the several assistant assessors in his district, to enquire after and concerning all lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slaves, liable to taxation: *And provided,* That the collector of the said district, shall, himself, retain the lists of property lying within the said district, not owned, occupied, or superintended, by some person residing therein; and shall proceed to discharge the like duties that are performed in the respective States, by the collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for receiving said list.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the principal assessor and assistant assessors for the District of Columbia, shall discharge the like duties required by the "act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," to be performed in the respective States by the assessors, any thing in the tenth section of the said act to the contrary notwithstanding; which said duties, and all other acts therein required to be done, as well by the said officers as by individuals, subject to the said act, shall be performed within the District of Columbia, under the penalties, for neglect or omission, thereby prescribed; and in point of time, relatively to the said first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in every year thereafter, relatively to such day as may be fixed by law for the performance of the like duties and acts in the several States.

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

February 27, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the distribution of the laws of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed among the members of the present Congress, copies of the laws of the United States ordered by law to be printed, as soon as the same shall be completed.

Resolved, That so many of the remaining copies of the laws as are not already directed to be distributed be deposited in the Congressional Library.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal certain acts therein mentioned. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the act, entitled "an act to authorize the President of the U. States to accept the services of state troops, as volunteers," and the act entitled "an act to authorize the raising a corps of sea fencibles," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

[RECEIVED JANUARY 13, 1815.]

An additional supplement to the act entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

(Passed January 28, 1815.)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise original equity jurisdiction in all cases, in which the court of chancery has now power to act, in the same manner that they now exercise equity jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several judicial districts in this state, during vacation, shall have the same power to grant and enforce, within their respective judicial districts, writs of injunction in the same manner, and with the same limitation, as the chancery of the state can or may exercise.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of some one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state, to attend at the court house of the several counties in their several judicial districts, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders, touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein; and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state, to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid, which said days shall be as nearly as may be equidistant between the terms of the several and respective county courts.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the several county courts of this state shall have full power and authority to appoint during their pleasure, a person of integrity, judgment and skill in accounts, to be auditor for the said court, who shall, before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath to be administered by the court, well and faithfully to execute the duties of his office, without affection, favour, partiality or prejudice; and he shall audit all accounts in the same manner, and with the same powers, and subject to the same control, as the auditor in chancery now does; and the auditor to be appointed shall be allowed three dollars per day, for every day he shall be reasonably employed in stating, auditing, and settling, any accounts to be paid by the party desiring such account to be stated, audited, and settled, and taxed in the bill of costs as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That all persons or persons who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, or of the original act to which this is a supplement, shall be at liberty, in all cases, to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shires, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, & such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery, to the court of appeals now have.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state, shall act as registers for their several counties, in the same manner, and with the same powers, as the register in chancery now does; and the sheriffs or coroners of the several counties shall execute and return all process, which may issue from any court, or judge, by virtue of this act, in the like manner as they would have been compelled in case the same had issued from the court of chancery.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise and empower any interference by the several county courts, or by the judges thereof, in any cause or process now depending, or hereafter to be brought, or hereafter to be issued, before or by the chancery of Maryland, or to change the manner of issuing writs of error.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to allow the clerks of the several county courts any other or greater fees than those already allowed to them for chancery proceedings in the county courts.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue, and be in force until the 20th day of November next, and to the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

(Passed February 1, 1815.)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That petition for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, depending in any of the county courts of this state shall be continued beyond the second session of such court next after the passage of this act, unless in cases where the court shall be satisfied a further continuance is necessary to procure testimony material and competent on the part of any allegations made by the petitioners; and in such cases the court shall hear the same, and shall then proceed here-

after to be filed, be continued beyond the first court next after the filing thereof, unless for the causes aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That upon the dismissal or withdrawing of any petition for the benefit of said acts, or upon decisions thereon against the petitioner, it shall not be necessary to revive by scire facias any judgment which may have been suspended by such petition and process of execution may be issued upon such judgments, as if no such suspension had taken place.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the time intervening between the petitioning of any of said debtors, and the time that any of said petitions may be dismissed, shall not be computed on any plea of limitation, so as to defeat any claim of any person against such debtor.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.

NEW ORLEANS.

We received on Saturday a bundle of N. Orleans papers up to the 30th March inclusive; from which we extract the following out of many documents respecting the recent event in that quarter with which they are filled.

From the Friend of the Laws.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th Military District, Adjutant General's Office, N. Orleans, March 13, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commanding General, with the most lively emotions of joy and of gratitude to Heaven, announces to the troops under his command that a treaty of peace between the U. States and G. Britain was ratified and exchanged at Washington, on the 17th of February last.

In consequence whereof, he loses not an instant in revoking and annulling the general order issued on the 15th of December last, proclaiming martial law, which is hereby revoked, annulled, and countermanded; and he orders all hostilities immediately to cease against the troops and subjects of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland.

And in order that the general joy attending this event may extend to all manner of persons, the Commanding General proclaims and orders a pardon for all military offences heretofore committed in this district, and orders that all persons in confinement under such charges, be immediately discharged.

By order, ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th Military District, Adjutant General's Office, N. Orleans, March 13, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commanding General communicates with great satisfaction to the troops under his command, the following testimonial of the just sense which the President of the United States has expressed in his patriotic valor and good conduct. He congratulates them particularly on their being able to receive his applause with a consciousness of having deserved it—and takes a singular pleasure in conveying to the brave citizens of this State, who took up arms in its defence, the assurance that their exertions are appreciated as they deserve by the Executive of the U. States.

"The President requests that you will express to the troops, who have acted under you, the very favorable sentiments which he entertains of their conduct. The alacrity with which they repaired to the standard of their country, exposed in many instances to distressing privations; the patience with which they have borne the fatigues of the campaign, and their bravery in action, have been seen by him with great satisfaction. To our newly adopted fellow citizens of Louisiana, you will give assurance of his great sensibility to the decided and honorable proof which they have given of their attachment and devotion to the union, and of their manly support of the rights of their country."

"Signed, JAMES MONROE, Sec. of State."

By command, ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General.

ADDRESS

From the City Battalion of Uniform Companies, to Major General Jackson.

General, We have delayed until this moment the expression of our feelings towards you, lest the honest emotions of our hearts should be ascribed to a desire of propitiating the favor of our commander. At this moment when neither hope nor fear can be supposed to have influenced us, we pray you to receive the sincere tribute of our thanks—as soldiers, for the confidence you have reposed in us, for the paternal care with which you have watched over our comforts, and above all, for that justice you have done to our zeal, in assigning us on every occasion a post of danger and of honor—as citizens, for the wisdom of the measures you devised to protect our country; for the skill and bravery with which they were executed; and for that indispensable energy, to which we owe our safety. Leaving to others the task of declaiming about privileges and constitutional rights, we are content in having fought in support of them—we have understanding enough to know when they are wantonly violated; and no false reasoning shall make us ingrateful to the man, whose wisdom and valor have secured them to our posterity. We do not deal in professions, but we pray you, General, to be assured, that in the officers and men of this battalion, you have soldiers who have been and are always ready to effort even danger under your command; fellow-citizens grateful for your services;—friends personally attached to your fortunes, and ready to promote your happiness at the risk of their own. You have allowed us the endearing title of your brothers in arms—it was given us on this field, strewn then with the bodies of our enemies; and we feel a noble pride in the consciousness that allows us to accept it. That fraternity cemented in hostile blood shall be the pride of our lives; and in after times will secure to our children the respect of posterity. General, common phrases cannot express the emotions which agitate us at this moment of our separation—but we pray Heaven to watch over your safety; and we trust to a grateful country for the honour and advancement which your services have merited.

But we pray you, General, to be assured, that in the officers and men of this battalion, you have soldiers who have been and are always ready to effort even danger under your command; fellow-citizens grateful for your services;—friends personally attached to your fortunes, and ready to promote your happiness at the risk of their own. You have allowed us the endearing title of your brothers in arms—it was given us on this field, strewn then with the bodies of our enemies; and we feel a noble pride in the consciousness that allows us to accept it. That fraternity cemented in hostile blood shall be the pride of our lives; and in after times will secure to our children the respect of posterity. General, common phrases cannot express the emotions which agitate us at this moment of our separation—but we pray Heaven to watch over your safety; and we trust to a grateful country for the honour and advancement which your services have merited.

Camp Jackson, March 16

J. B. FLANCHER, Major, STE. GEMME, Captain, M. WHITE, Captain, A. GUIBERT, Captain, HUBRY, Captain, P. ROCHE, Captain, JOHN ST. JEAN, Lieut. CORNE DE ROY, DE ST. ROMES, Lieut. N. THOMPSON, Lieut. G. FREMONT, Lieut. DUBUQUOY, Lieut. L. PILLE, Lieut. BENEFACE, BERTHEL, Lieut. HUET, Lieut. LE MOUSIER, Ser. Maj.

THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

Fellow-Soldiers, Popular favour has always been with me a secondary object. My first wish, in political life, has been to be useful to my country. Yet, I am so sensible of the good opinion of my fellow-citizens; I would do much to obtain it—but, I cannot, for this purpose, sacrifice my own conscience, or what I conceive to be the interests of my country.

These principles have prepared me to receive, with just satisfaction, the address you have presented. The first wish of my heart, the safety of our country, has been accomplished, and it affords me the greatest happiness to know that the means taken to secure this object have met the approbation of those who have had the best opportunities of judging of their propriety, & who from their various relations, might be supposed the most ready to censure any which had been improperly resorted to. The distinction you draw, gentlemen, between those who only declaim about civil rights and those who fight to maintain them, shows how just & practical a knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty; without such knowledge all theory is empty and mischievous.

Whenever the invaluable rights which we enjoy under our own happy constitution are threatened by invasion, privileges the most dear, and which, in ordinary times, ought to be regarded as the most sacred, may be required to be infringed for their security. At such a crisis, we have only to determine whether we will suspend, for a time, the exercise of the latter, that we may secure the permanent enjoyment of the former. Is it wise, in such a moment, to sacrifice the spirit of the laws to the letter, and by adhering too strictly to the letter, lose the substance forever, in order that we may, for an instant, preserve the shadow? It is not to be imagined that the express provisions of any written law can fully embrace emergencies which suppose and occasion the suspension of all law, but the highest and the last, that of self-preservation. No right is more precious to a freeman than that of suffrage, but had your election taken place on the 8th of January, would your declarers have advised you to abandon the defence of your country in order to exercise this inestimable privilege of the polls?—Is it to be supposed that your General, if he regarded the important trust committed to his charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution by an act, which would have involved constitution, country and honor, in one undistinguished ruin?

What is more justly important than personal liberty; yet how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to consist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp? Let the sentinel be removed by subterfuge from his post, let writs of *habeas corpus* carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country, by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments and particularly in our own; yet shall the fear of invading it prevent a General from marching his army over a cornfield, or burning a house which protects the enemy? These and a thousand other instances might be cited to show that laws must sometimes be silent when necessity speaks. The only question with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent wantonly and unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure, if a resort to it was imposed on the preservation of those rights which we esteem so dear and in defence of which we had so willingly taken up arms, surely it would not have been becoming in the commander in chief to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved. He did not shrink from it. In declaring martial law, his object, and his only ob-

ject, was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is matter of surprise, that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges, should not, when they were first put in danger by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made so ostentatious a display. So far, however, was this from being the case that this measure not only met, then, the open support of those who when their country was invaded thought resistance a virtue, and the silent approbation of all—but even received the particular recommendation and encouragement of many who now inveigh the most bitterly against it. It was not until a victory, secured by that very measure, had lessened the danger which had occasioned a resort to it, that the present feeling guerrillas of our rights discovered that the Commanding General ought to have suffered his post to be abandoned thro' the interference of a foreign agent—his ranks to be thinned by desertion & his whole army to be broken to pieces by mutiny; while yet a powerful force of the enemy remained on your coast and within a few hours sail of your City.

I thought and acted differently. It was not until I discovered that the civil power stood no longer in need of the military for its support, that I restored to it its usual functions; and the restoration was not delayed a moment after that period had arrived.

Under these circumstances, fellow soldiers your resolution to let others declaim about privileges and constitutional rights, will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to those inestimable blessings—your attachment to them has been proved by a stronger title than that of being nobly fought to preserve them.—You who have thus supported them against the open pretensions of a powerful enemy will never I trust, surrender them to the under-hand machinations of men who stand aloof in the hour of peril, and who, when the danger is going, claim to be the "defenders of your constitution."

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connection; and in a few days, I shall quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections. Among the most prominent of these, gentlemen, are those I shall ever cherish of the distinguished bravery, the exact discipline, the ardent zeal and the important services of your corps.—The offered friendship of each individual composing it, I receive with pleasure and sincerely reciprocate. I shall always pride myself on a fraternity with such men, created in such a cause.

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Comdg. 1th Mil. Dist.

His Quarters, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, March 13, 1815.

Decision of the court martial in the case of Major Villere, March 13, 1815.

After a full examination of all the testimony for and against the prosecution, the court find the said Maj. Villere "not guilty" of the charges and specifications exhibited against him, and do acquit him of all and every one of them. And the court consider it due to the accused, further to declare that "Major Villere" appears to have performed his duty, from the moment he was left in command under the orders of Major Genl. Villere, with zeal and fidelity; and that the circumstance of his surprise and capture by the enemy, though much to be regretted, might have occurred to the most vigilant officer, and must be attributed to the loss of the whole of his picket or advance guard, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the enemy moved from that point."

The Maj. Gen. commanding approved the foregoing sentence of the genl. court martial, and ordered Major Villere to resume his sword without delay.

By order, ROBERT BUTLER, Adjutant General. NOTE—Maj. Villere did not introduce any testimony in his behalf.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Alexander Murray, President of a Court of Enquiry, lately held at New York, to investigate the causes of the capture of the United States' frigate *President*, sent to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New York, April 17, 1815.

"SIR, Therewith transmit to you the result of the Court of Enquiry, respecting the capture of the frigate *President*, with the opinion of the court.

"We have been the more minute in our investigation than might at first view have been deemed necessary; but as there has been a diversity of opinion prevailing among the British commanders, concerned in her capture, it was desirable in our view to lay before the world in the most correct manner every circumstance, that led to that event, which has afforded another high proof of American heroism, and so highly honorable to her commander, officers and crew, that every American citizen must feel a pride in knowing that our flag hath been so nobly defended."

The minutes of the court, having been read and approved, the court was cleared, and after due deliberation resolved to express the sentiments and opinion of the members, on the matters submitted to them, as follows:

In execution of the orders of the President, the Secretary of the Navy, we have (with the exception of two very young midshipmen) examined every officer belonging to the *President*, within the reach of the court, who survived the late glorious contest between the frigate *President* and a squadron of his B. Majesty.

We are of opinion, that the primary cause of the loss of the *President*, was her running on the bar as she was leaving this port. The violence and continuance of the shocks she received for an hour and a half or more, considering that she was laden with stores & provisions for a very long cruise, could not but have injured her greatly, and must have impeded her sailing. Her hogg'd and twisted appearance after she arrived at Bermuda, must have been the effects of this unfortunate accident. We are convinced that it was owing to this that the enemy were able to overtake her.

The striking of the *President* on the bar cannot be imputed to the fault of any officer who was attached to her; on the contrary, we think every possible precaution was taken, and the utmost exertions were used by her commander & officers, to ensure her safe passage over the bar, and to relieve her after she had struck. The accident was occasioned by some mistake in placing the boats, which were to serve as beacons, for the *President*, through a channel always dangerous for a vessel of her draught, but particularly so at such a time as she was obliged to select for passing it, when the land marks could not be distinguished.

From the time that the superiority of the enemy's force was ascertained, and it became the duty of the *President* to evade it, we are convinced that the most proper measures were pursued, and that she made every possible effort to escape. No means, in our opinion, were so likely to be attended with success, as those which were adopted by Commodore Decatur. Any suggestions that different measures would have been more proper or more likely to accomplish the object, we think, are without foundation, and may be the result of ignorance, or the dictates of a culpable ambition, or of envy.

We consider the management of the *President* from the time she commenced till her surrender, as the highest evidence of the experience, skill and resources of her commander, and of the ability and seamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of Commodore Decatur, and his officers & crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages, which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than as it might affect the honor of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit which no prospect of success could have lightened, and, if victory had not been rewarded, the *Endymion's* name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship, but the victory was ours. When the *President* was obliged to leave the *Endymion* to avoid the other ships which were fast coming up, the *Endymion* was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this is, that she made no attempt to pursue the *President*, or to annoy her by a single shot while the *President* was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her, the *President* presented her stern to the *Endymion's* broadside. A further proof that the *Endymion* was conquered is the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the *President* in the contest with her had sustained but little injury; and the fact that the *Endymion* did not join the squadron till many hours after the *President* had been surrounded by the other four enemy ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the *President* left the *Endymion*.

We think it due to Commodore Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the *Endymion*, when he found she was coming up; and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only have been conceived by a soul without fear and approved with enthusiasm, cheerings, by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt, and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to shun the approach of the *President*, the American ships might have been shining on the *Endymion*. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was so much so penetrated the execution of this design, and the disabled state of the *Endymion* would have frustrated the principal object which Commodore Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to annihilate the *Endymion's* superior sailing to escape with his crew from his persecutors.

We conclude by expressing our opinion, that Com. Decatur, as well during the chase, as thro' the contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, and most determined resolution in heroic conduct. That his command, and the conduct of his officers and crew, as highly honorable to them, and to the American arms, and deserves the warmest gratitude of their country. That they did not give up their ship, when she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that neither resist-

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be exposed at public sale on **THURSDAY** the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, the next fair day, at the dwelling of Mrs. Bush, in Easton, all the personal estate of **Leona Bush**, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of the following valuable property, viz: several excellent Bays and Faintures, Maryland Bay, Plate, an elegant silver Watch, one diamond ring, a very valuable Spy Glass, large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, two very fine Milch Cows with Calves, one Negro Man, one Negro Woman, and several small Negro Children, a handsome and well chosen assortment of valuable Books; also, a large quantity of Slates, Ink Stands, and Lesson Books, suitable for the tuition of young children on the late and most approved Lancastrian plan; with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums of six dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, and on all sums under six dollars the cash will be required, agreeably to the order of the above court.

Thomas Denny, adm'r
of L. Bush, dec'd

April 25 2

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ from Kent county court, and to me directed, will be offered at public sale on **SATURDAY**, 6th day of May, on the premises for cash, at 2 o'clock—All St. Leger Meek's right to Lots No. 88 and 89, with the houses thereon; taken and seized as the property of the said St. Leger Meek, at the suit of James Brown, use of Joshua & Thomas Gilpin, Attorneys by

E. Brown, Sh'ff.

April 11 4

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the several suits against Joshua Taggart, as stated in the People's Monitor of the 11th, 18th, and 25th of March last; and the property therein mentioned and described was to have been sold on the 31st of said month, but did not sell, there being doubts existing with respect to the said Taggart's legal right and title to the houses and Lots therein mentioned, which doubts may be easily done away by a reference to the records of Talbot county.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That all the said property will be sold on **TUESDAY**, the 9th day of May next, on the premises for cash, to satisfy the debts, damages, and costs due on the said several writs of venditioni exponas according to their seniority. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Thos. Stevens, Sh'ff.

April 13 4

NOTICE

By virtue of a writ of *fi fa*, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in Centerville, on **WEDNESDAY** the 10th of May next, all the right and title of Joseph Rathel and wife to a tract of Land called "Porter's Folly," containing thirty-three acres and a half, more or less, lying and being in Tuckahoe Neck, Queen Anne's county; sold to satisfy a debt due to Richard Meek, adm'r of Wm. Griffith. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock.

Richard Moffett, sh'ff.

April 25 3

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at November term, 1811—The subscribers will offer for sale, on **THURSDAY** the 11th day of May next, if fair, the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years—That valuable **FARM**, the property of the late Henry Bowdell, called Wm. Phillips, containing 19 1/2 acres, (subject to the widow's dower) lying on one of the eastern branches of Solomons Creek, the county road from Easton to Chantler's Point passing through it. There is good bottom ground, and the greater part of the land may be improved by plaster.

Samuel Stevens, jun.
Daniel Martin,
James Goldsborough,
Commiss'rs.

April 4 6

NOTICE

The sale of James Earle's **LOTS** on the post road, advertised in the last Star, is postponed till the 3d Tuesday in May next.

Robert L. Tilghman,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
Tench Tilghman.

April 6 7

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland,
The subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises,

On **Tuesday** the 16th of May next,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE REAL ESTATE

Of Joseph Briscoe, late of Kent county, dec'd. Situated in Kent county, on the main road from Chestertown to Georgetown Cross Roads, about seven miles from Chestertown, and about the same distance from Georgetown Cross Roads. This place contains about two hundred and fifty acres of **LAND**, and is well watered, a fine stream running through it.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale within twelve months, and a deed will be given upon the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money.

The creditors of the said Joseph Briscoe, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office within six months from the day of sale.

John Scott, trustee.

April 18 8

NOTICE

The Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will appear properly represented at the next annual Grand Communication, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock.

By order—

A. Dobbin, G. Sec.

The Chamberlain, in Fredericktown, and the Star at Easton, will copy this notice, and send their agents to this office for collection.

April 9 11

NOTICE

Agreeably to the supplement to the act incorporating the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, will be sold at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on the 31st day of May next, **TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK**, for the purpose of establishing a Branch Bank in the town of Salisbury.

Per order—

John P. Duffield, cashier.

April 18 7

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No. 256, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale **TEA** and **GROCERY** Business. He has now in store, and intends keeping, a large, general and choice assortment of **OLD WINES** and **LIQUORS**, **TEAS** and **GROCERIES**. His present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for Cash. He, therefore, particularly and respectfully invites merchants and the heads of private families and public houses to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. It is his determination to sell his goods at small profit, and to do a Cash business. He pledges him self to sell his Wines and Liquors genuine and imported.

Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so recently packed up as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods liable to be returned if on trial they are not found as recommended.

Wm. Norris, jun.

Baltimore, April 25 79

F. D. MALLETT'S DANCING SCHOOL

F. D. MALLETT, grateful for the liberal encouragement and the friendly reception he met with from the most respectable inhabitants of Easton and vicinity, offers his services this summer. He will open his **DANCING SCHOOL** at Mr. Barrow's, on **FRIDAY**, 28th of April. Under such auspices as these with which the School was composed last season, there is little doubt of the full success of the present one. Several fancy dances will be given, &c.

April 25

TO THE SPORTSMEN Of Caroline, Talbot & Dorchester.

Understanding that the Sportsmen of these counties regretted not having accepted the offer of a **COCK-FIGHT**, that appeared in the Eastern Star sometime since; a few gentlemen of Queen Anne's county now offer to meet at Centerville, at any time between the 21st of May and 10th of June, shewing from 15 to 21 fowls, and fight for any sum not more than \$500, nor less than \$300 the odd fight, and from \$50 to \$500 the fight. Any persons feeling disposed to accept the above offer, by writing a line to Mr. Covington, tavern keeper at Centerville fixing a day when they will meet there to enter into the necessary arrangement, will be met by persons authorized for that purpose.

Sportsman.

N. B. A main annually of five years, can be had on the above terms.

April 25

FOR SALE

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

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

GENERAL ORDER

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office
War Department, April 11 1815

Officers who have received money for the recruiting service, all Quartermasters of every grade, and all other officers and agents who have expended balances of public money, received from the War Department, or on account of military services, will forthwith deposit the same in some bank in their vicinity, to the credit of the Paymaster of the army, taking duplicate receipts for such deposits; one of which will be transmitted to the Accountant of the War Department, to charge the Paymaster and credit the individual; one will be immediately sent to the Paymaster, Robert Brent, Esq. at this place, to give him the control of the money, for the payment of the troops; and one will be kept for the security of the officer, in case of casualty, of all which the War Department will be promptly advised.

All Officers of the Army, and Commissioners, Contractors and Agents, and all other persons whomsoever, having unsettled accounts with the War Department, are required forthwith to state and transmit the same to the Accountant, for settlement, and report a brief thereof to the Secretary of War. In all cases where this order is not complied with in a reasonable time, further steps will be taken to accomplish the object.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. Parker,

Adj. & Insp. Gen.

Note: Printers of newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above order in their respective gazettes.

April 25 4

NOTICE

All persons who purchased property at the sale made by the subscriber, of the personal estate Wrighton Lambdin, dec'd, and whose notes have not been paid, will take notice, that if they are not closed before next May court, suits will be commenced for the collection thereof, without respect to persons.

Wrighton Lowe, ex'or
of W. Lambdin, dec'd.

March 23

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

A few copies of the

OLIVE BRANCH,

OR

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES.

IV. Edition in 2 vols.

ALSO, ON DELIVERY,

THE LIFE OF THE LATE

GENERAL EATON.

Subscribers will please to call for their books.

April 25 3

WEST-CHESTER ACADEMY.

This superb and spacious edifice was erected in the years 1812 and 1813, by means of private subscription; in which was displayed a munificence highly honorable to the district, and to the patrons of the Institution. The contributors to the Academy are invested with corporate powers; and the concerns of the corporation are managed by a board of Trustees, chosen by the contributors. The school is now classed in the most eligible manner—and the most approved Teachers appointed to each class. In the superior department, the Trustees have engaged Messrs. Francis Glass, as Teacher of the Latin, Greek, and French Language;—together with the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geography, &c.

The long experience and extensive acquirements of Mr. Glass, added to the many advantages of the situation, induce a belief that few Seminaries of the kind are better fitted to the attention of the public. The well known value of *West-Chester Academy*, but more especially that part of it in which *West-Chester* is situated—and the reasonable terms on which scholars can be there accommodated, are circumstances which it is presumed, will be duly appreciated by parents. The health of children must ever be an important consideration with those who wish to have them become active and useful men; and it is confidently believed, that in no Seminary will the pupils be more likely to enjoy the *sanctified temperance*, than in the *West-Chester Academy*. The terms of tuition in the superior department are \$6 per quarter.

West-Chester, Penn.
March 6, 1815. April 11 3

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain the situation, I trust I shall be able to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

James Clayland.

April 4

U.S. APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

15th March, 1815

Surgeons and medical, or other officers attached to the United States or State's service, and all persons holding supplies of any description, who are, belonging to the United States, are hereby required to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my Assistants at the following stations, viz: Burlington, [Vt.] Williamsburg and Brownsville, [N. Y.] Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [Va.] Charleston, [S. C.] and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicine and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, or equipment, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories; receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor from further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, such accounts being previously certified by myself or either of my Assistants.

Francis Le Baron,

U. S. Apoth. Gen.

The printers employed to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the Quartermaster General's department for payment.

April 18 6

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Sunday night last, 15th inst., viz:

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper colored negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He has on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.

WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down east look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and ill-fitting clothing.

Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, soverely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.

Thos. Stevens, sheriff
of Talbot county.

Easton, Talbot county, 2

April 18

NOTICE

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th March last as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **BILL**, alias **FREDERICK**. He is supposed to be about 23 years of age, stout and well made, five feet five inches high—his clothing when committed were an olive colored velvet roundabout, striped Bennett's cord vest, blue and white kersey pantaloons, and brown linen shirt. Has two scars on his left arm, which he says was caused by the bite of a dog. Says he belongs to Mr. Peter Le-nox, city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees at the law courts.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff.

Frederick county, Md.

March 25 (Ap. 6)

TOP GALLANT ARRIVED.

Arrived at his stand, on the Eastern Jockey Club race ground, the horse Top Gallant, by Diomed, his dam by Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his great great grand dam by old Janus, his great great great grand dam by old Janus.

Harris's Eclipse was 'by old (imported) Fear-nought out of the imported Shrike (rare warren)—Fear-nought was by Regulus—Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus was seven king's plates in one year, and was new a bowser. Black Anthony was by Spectator, out of the dam of High Flyer, who was by Blank, Regulus, &c. Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America—he was full brother to Blank and Old England—all out of the little Hartley mare, gotten by the Godolphin Arabian.

Col. Tom. Goode, who owned Diomed, Shark, Janus, and very many others of the finest horses in the world, once while exhibiting old Diomed to the inspection of some gentlemen, said, that he had never seen but one perfect horse—it was immediately asked him, what horse that was? he replied, Old Janus—and added, that he was in all respects without fault. It seems quite probable that such a horse will never come to this country—it is believed that the world never produced the fellow to Janus. Faint and Top Gallant are the only two horses of celebrity now in the world, who have Shark mothers. A Shark mother being extinct, one exception (V. a. S. a. Gentlemen sportsmen, who know the two horses, believe it to be owing to the deep crosses in the Shark and Janus stock, which give such extraordinary fineness to Top Gallant and Faint. They are exactly alike, except the colour.

It may not be improper to remark here, that Shark was brother to Eclipse, both by Mark. Shark was more of the king's money than any horse in England—He won upwards of 20,000 guineas of the king's money before he was shipped for America.

Top Gallant stands at Mr. James Edmondson's, at the low price \$15 the year, &c. on the first of Oct. and \$30 to end of 50 cents to the groom. As a stallion he is very certain, and though an amateur exactly like his brother Vingt Un, sweet in his temper, elegant in his gait, and pliant in his limbs.

65-20 per cent. will be deducted if paid by the 1st of August next—and 33 1/3 per cent. deduction for cash, for the season.

PERFORMANCE.

Top Gallant at three years old (when M. Taylor purchased him) won the post sweepstakes at Wood Rock, which entitled him to the greatest celebrity. The week following he won the sweepstakes at Petersburg, many colts starting for it. Spring four years old, he won 1700 colts, six sweepstakes at Richmond; beating Easy, Mr. Mosby's Anand, and distancing Col. Bel-den's Legitim. Fall four years old, he won the Jockey Club purse of four mile heats at Arch-mond, beating Black and others. At five years old, he won the Haney Cappel at Wood Rock, and the Jockey Club purse at Richmond, of four mile heats, beating Col. Coles' Mountaineer, and several others; and then travelled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he won one of the Jockey Club purses; beating Gen. M. Pickett's celebrated imported filly Psyche, (by Sir Peter Teazle,) that won the four mile heats the last year. Fall, when five years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse at Richmond, four mile heats, beating Mosby's very fast horse MONTICELLO, Hyerston, young PRACE MAKER, and CHURCH, and the last spring he ran the hardest four mile race ever seen in Virginia, beating one of the three heats that was run, and lost the last only by three inches, having run against a combination of four or five horses; carrying 30 pounds more than any of the others. There were many gentlemen who declared on the race field that he was the race; though it was given against him by the judges, and therefore he does not claim it.

Corbin Lee.

His credentials are in my hands, fully attested.

C. LEE.

DIOMED.

This elegant full bred horse will stand at Easton on every Tuesday, and the Head of Wye on Thursday, and Friday, and at the subscriber's stable the rest of the week, unless some other stand should be required; and he is to move this season at the price often dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September, and fifty cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June.

Diomed is rising five years old, nearly sixteen hands high, and equal bone and figure to any horse on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Diomed was got by Col. Lloyd's celebrated horse Vingt Un, out of Miss Medley, out of a Diomed mare—Fitz Medley was got by old Diomed. This colt has one of the best crosses in the United States, being a triple Diomed. The fame of Vingt Un, Fitz Medley, and Diomed, is so well established, that no observations respecting them are necessary. Those gentlemen who live at a distance, and may wish to breed from Diomed, can have pasture, and grain (if required) at the customary rates, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

James Denny.

Talbot county, March 21

BLACK KNIGHT

Is a beautiful bay horse, four years old next May, is fifteen and a half hands high, and was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse called Janus; his dam was a hair hunter—her sire was a Black Knight, and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and gear of any kind.

BLACK KNIGHT will be let to mares this season at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Black Knight will stand at Easton, on Tuesdays, at Bryan Town, near the Head of Wye, on Thursdays, and can make another stand if agreed on by the subscriber. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June.

James Denny.

March 21

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named **STEPHEN**, about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—he chews tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambay pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings bound this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff.

Frederick county, Md.

March 25 (Ap. 6)

NOTICE

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **BILL**, alias **FREDERICK**. He is supposed to be about 23 years of age, stout and well made, five feet five inches high—his clothing when committed were a blue cloth great coat, black velvet pantaloons, Oganburg shirt, food shoes and stockings; has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Jacob Kohler, living about three miles from Hagerstown, Washington county, in the State of Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees at the law courts.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff.

Frederick county, Maryland.

March 21, 1815 (23)

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

R. E. N. E. W. E. D.

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

Tavern Keeping Business; Hoping from his own situation, and bar keeper's to receive encouragement from a generous public.

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

Richard Barrow.
N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.
Easton January 3, 1815

TAKE NOTICE.

The

ADVERTISER.

[No. 35.....808.]

NEW-YORK, APRIL 23.
DATE & IMPORTANT FOREIGN
NEWS.

Further translations from our file of Paris papers to the 25th of March inclusive, received by the schr. Sine-Qua-Non, Capt. Pond, in 25 days from Rochelle.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

GULPH OF JUAN, 1st of March, 1815.
NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the State, Emperor of the French, &c.

TO THE ARMY.
SOLDIERS! We have not been vanquished.—Two men, deserting our ranks, have betrayed our laurels, their country, their benefactors.

Those whom we have seen, during five hundred years, traversing all Europe, to excite enemies against us, who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, while leading with curses our beautiful France; shall they pretend to command and enchain our Eagles; they who have never dared to encounter the sight of them? Shall we suffer them to inherit the fruits of our glorious achievements; to engross our honors, our wealth; to calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, every thing would be lost, even the remembrance of those immortal victories. With what fury do they pervert them! They endeavor to poison what the world admires; and if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very enemies whom we have encountered on the field of battle.

SOLDIERS! In my exile I have heard your voice, I have arrived in spite of every obstacle, and every danger. Your General, called to the throne by the choice of the people, and borne on your shields, is restored to you. Come and join him. Tear off these colors which the Nation has proscribed, and which during twenty five years served as a rallying point to the enemies of France. Assume this three-colored cockade; you wore it during our days of victory.

We should forget that we have been the masters of nations; but we ought not to suffer any other nation to intermeddle with our affairs.

Who shall pretend to be master among us!—Who has all power? Re-assume those Eagles, which were yours at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, Eylau, and Friedland, at Judella, at Eylau, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensk, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurken, at Montmirail. Think you, that this handful of Frenchmen, now so arrogant, would venture to encounter the sight of them?—Let them return from whence they came, and there, if they choose, let them reign, as they have pretended to reign during 19 years.

Your property, your rank, & your glory, the rank and the glory of your children, have no greater enemies than those Princes whom strangers have imposed upon us. They are the enemies of our glory; and their condemnation is sealed by the recital of so many heroic deeds, which have immortalized the French people while struggling to throw off their yoke.

The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, of the West and of the Grand Army, are all humbled; the glory of their wounds is tarnished, their victories are crimes, these brave men are rebels, if as the enemies of the people pretend, legitimate Sovereigns were found in the midst of foreign armies.

They bestow honors, rewards, their affections, on those who have served against their country and against us.

SOLDIERS! Rally under the standard of your Chief. His existence is yours. His rights are no other than those of the people and yours. His interests, his honor, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honor, and your glory. Victory shall march with the rapidity of an army rushing to the combat. The Eagle with the National Colors, shall fly from scepter to scepter, until it reaches the towers of Notre Dame; then you may show with pride your wounds; then you may boast of your achievements. You will be the saviours of your Country. In your old age, surrounded by your fellow citizens, they will hear you with respect relating your exploits.—You will have it in your power to say with pride, "And also I was one of the Grand Army, which twice entered the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow; and which rescued Paris from the disgrace which treason and the presence of the enemy had stamped upon it."

Honor to those brave Soldiers, the glory of the Country!—Eternal shame to those criminal Frenchmen, in whatever rank or station they may have been born, who for five and twenty years have fought under foreign banners to tear the bosom of their Country.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor,
The Grand Marshal, exercising the functions of a Maj. Gen. of the Grand Army.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

Proclamation of His Majesty the Emperor of France.

At Gulph Juan, March 1, 1815.
NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the State, Emperor of the French, &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE!

Know, the bravery, and the patriotism of the troops which composed it, able to beat the corps of the Austrian army which was opposed to it, & to fall upon the rear of the left flank of the enemy's army which menaced Paris.

The victories of Champ Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chateau Thierry, of Vauchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Crochamps, of Rheims, of Aisles-sur-Aube, and of St. Dizier, the insurrection of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Comte, and of Burgundy; and that position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and from all its baggage had placed it in a desperate situation.—The French were never on the point of being more powerful; and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it had found its grave in those vast countries which it had sacked in such an un pitying manner, when the treason of the duke of Ragusa, Marmont, delivered up the capital, and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of these two Generals, which betrayed at once their Country, their Prince, their Benefactor, changed the fate of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the end of the affair which took place before Paris, it was without munitions, in consequence of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these novel and great circumstances my heart was rent to pieces, but my soul remained immovable. I only consulted the interest of my country: I exiled myself to a rock in the midst of the sea; my life was and would be still useful to you; I would not permit that the great number of citizens who wished to accompany me, partaking of my fate, should do so; I believed their presence useful to France, and I only took with me a handful of brave men, necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is unlawful. For twenty years past, France has new interests, new institutions, a new glory, which could only be guaranteed by a national government, and by a dynasty born under these new circumstances. A Prince who will reign over you, who will sit on my throne, by the force of the same armies which have ravaged our territory, will seek in vain to support himself by the principles of the feudal law, he could not assure the honour and the rights but of a small number of individuals, enemies to the people, who, twenty five years ago, had condemned them, in all their national assemblies.—Your interior tranquillity, and your external reputation would have been lost forever.

Frenchmen! in my exile I have heard your complaints and your wishes;—you call back that government of your choice which alone is legitimate. You blamed my long slumber—you reproached me with sacrificing to my ease the great interest of the country.

I have traversed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind; I arrive among you to resume my rights, which are your own.—Whatever individuals have done, written, or said, since the capture of Paris, I will remain forever ignorant of. That will have no influence upon the recollection which I cherish of the important services which they have rendered, for events of such a nature above human control.

Frenchmen! there is no nation, however inconsiderable, which has not had the right and has not been subjected to the dishonor of obeying a prince imposed by an enemy who was victorious for a season. When Charles VII. re-entered Paris and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry VI. he determined to hold his throne by the valor of his brave men, and not by that of Prince Regent of England. It is thus that to you alone, and to the brave men of the army, I give, & will always give, the glory of my being indebted for every thing.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor,
The Grand Marshal, performing the functions of the Maj. Gen. of the Grand Army.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, 14th March, 1815.
NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, &c. &c.—We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. All the generals and officers in the land and sea service, of whatever grade, who have been introduced into our armies since the first of April, 1814, who were emigrants, or who, not being emigrants, quitted the service at the period of the first coalition, when the country had the greatest need of their services, will cease their functions, forthwith, will lay aside the insignia of their grade and return to their places of residence.

The ministers of war, the inspectors of reviews, the officers of the treasury and other accounting officers are forbidden to pay those officers under any pretext whatsoever, from the time of the publication of the present decree.

3. Our grand marshal, &c. &c.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, March 13, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, &c. &c.—We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. A sequestration shall be put upon all the property, which forms the revenues [des appointements] of the princes of the house of Bourbon, & upon all they possess by whatever title.

2d. All the property of the emigrants which belonged to the Legation of Lyons,

to the Hospitals, to the commissaries, to the sinking fund, or in fine which formed part of the domain, under whatever denomination it may be, and which may have been bestowed since the first of April, to the detriment of the national interests, shall be forthwith put under sequestration.

The prefects and officers of registry will execute this decree as soon as they are made acquainted with it, on the pain of being made responsible for the damage which may from such neglect result to the nation.

3d. Our grand marshal, &c. &c.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, March 13, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, &c. &c.—We have decreed, &c.

1st. The nobility is abolished, and the laws of the constituent assembly shall be put in force.

2d. The feudal titles are suppressed; the laws of our national assemblies shall be put in force.

3d. The individuals who have obtained from us national titles, as national recompenses, & whose letters patent have been verified in the legal mode, will continue to bear them.

4th. We reserve to ourselves to give titles to the descendants of those men who have given lustre to the French name in different ages, whether in command of land or sea forces, in the councils of the sovereign, in the civil or judicial administrations, or finally in the arts and sciences or commerce, conformably to the law which will be promulgated on this subject.

5th. Our grand marshal, &c. &c.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Signed) BERTRAND.

LYONS, 13th March, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

Considering that the House of Lords, in part composed of persons who have borne arms against France, and who have an interest in the re-establishment of feudal rights, in the destruction of equality among the different classes, in annulling the sales of national property, and finally to rob the people of the rights acquired by them in 25 years of hard fighting against the enemies of the national glory:

Considering that the powers of the Deputies to the Legislative Body had expired, and therefore, that the House of Commons has no longer a national character; that a part of this House has rendered itself unworthy of the confidence of the nation in adhering to the re-establishment of the feudal nobility, abolished by the constitutions accepted by the people, in making France pay debts contracted in foreign countries to form coalitions and pay armies to fight against the French people, in giving to the Bourbons the title of legitimate king, which amounted to declaring as rebels the French people and the armies, in proclaiming as the only good Frenchmen the emigrants who twenty five years have torn the bosom of their country and violated the rights of the people, in consecrating the principle that thence ion was made for the throne and not the throne for the nation:

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The House of Lords is dissolved.

2. The House of Commons is dissolved; it is ordered that each of the members called and arrived at Paris since the 7th of March last, return home without delay.

3. The Electoral Colleges of all the departments of the empire shall meet at Paris in the course of the month of May next, in an extraordinary meeting in the Champ de Mai, for the purpose of correcting and modifying our constitutions, agreeably to the interest and will of the nation, and at the same time to attend the coronation of the Empress, our dear and well beloved, and also that of our dearly beloved son.

4. Our Grand Marshal, performing the duties of Major Gen'l of the Grand Army, is charged to take the necessary measure for publishing the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Marshal, performing the functions of Maj. Gen'l. of the Grand Army.

(Signed) BERTRAND.

LONDON, March 30.

Declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the French, and particularly to the Parisians.

"After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with; after a Treaty, the articles of which have been violated; after having seen my retreat penetrated by numerous assassins, all sent by the Bourbons; after having seen the French ministers intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son the States which had been guaranteed to them; from that son, whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been to all the Sovereigns a sacred pledge.—All these attempts made in violation of plighted faith, have restored me to my throne and my liberty.

"Frenchmen! soon I shall be in my Capital; I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the South, and my good city of Lyons, from the reign of fanaticism, which is that of the Bourbons, 18 days have sufficed me to unite these faithful warriors, the honor of France; and before the end of this month, you

happy Emperor, the Sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those slothful Princes, who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe.—France shall still be the happiest country in the world.—The French shall still be the Great Nation.—Paris shall again become the Queen of Cities, as well as the seat of sciences and arts.

In concert with you, I will take measures, in order that the State may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into licentiousness.

"I will mitigate to the satisfaction of all, those imposts become odious, which the Bourbons gave you their princely word they would abolish, under the title of Droits Reunis, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect impositions.

"Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

"The general tranquillity shall be constantly the object of my efforts; commerce, our flourishing manufactures, and agriculture, which under my reign attained so high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous imposts with which an ephemeral government have burdened them.

"Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the Finances of the State to gratify the luxury of the Court, shall be immediately re-pressed.

"No vengeance, it is far from my heart; the Bourbons have set a price on my head, and I pardon them. If they fall into my power, I will protect them; I will deliver them to the Allies if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their Chief has already reigned nineteen years, and where he may continue his glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited.

"Be calm, Parisians, and you National Guards of that noble City—you who have already rendered such great services—be you who, but for treason, would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those Allies, who were ready to fly from France. Continue to protect property and civil liberty; then you will have deserved well of your Country and of your Emperor.

"From my Imp'l Gen. Head Quarters, Bourgoins, March 8, 1815

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
Countersigned, "The Gen'l. of Division Bertrand, Marshal of the Palace, exercising the functions of Secretary of State."

PARIS, March 22.

The spectacle which the capital presented yesterday had the effect of disabusing those who imagined that France could attach itself to the broken chain of the ancient Regime, and the ideas of the 15th century. The view of the national colours excited the most lively enthusiasm among the numerous spectators, who filled the squares and streets adjacent to the Chateau of the Tuilleries.—It seemed as if glory and liberty were bursting in effulgent radiance from a dark cloud with the utmost splendor. If the hope alone of liberty, guaranteed by the laws and the word of a sovereign, produce so noble a movement in the soul, with what gratitude, what affection, must the citizens be penetrated, in enjoying all their rights? The triumph of liberal ideas will be also the triumph of the country. The administration of the laws commences. There cannot be any parties in France, that would dare to dream of a civil war, from the present prospect of accord in the general sentiments of every one.—The first step of the French is, to rally themselves round a strong yet moderate Government, who forgets all errors, recompenses all service, and has no other object but the honour and prosperity of the nation.

His majesty the Emperor Napoleon reviewed yesterday, at two o'clock, the troops now in Paris—their number exceeded 12,000. His majesty, accompanied by Gen'l. Count Bertrand, and his staff, walked through the whole line of infantry, which took up near an hour.—His majesty then mounted, while both the infantry and cavalry defiled off before him. During this interesting scene, the most lively enthusiasm prevailed, intermixed with the universal cries of *Vive l'Empereur! Vive notre General!* The Place Carrousal was filled with spectators of all classes, eager to contemplate the traits of the Hero and Legislator of France, and to mix their national acclamations with the joyful shouts of the military.

The army of his majesty, consisting of about 75,000 men, is now in the environs of Auxerre and Sens—they march towards Paris.

Before and after the review, his majesty showed himself several times from one of the windows of his apartment, facing the garden of the Tuilleries. All the terraces, and every avenue, were completely occupied by an immense crowd, every one being anxious to see a Prince, who with a handful of men and his name, had so speedily regained a brilliant kingdom.

The Emperor deigned to present to the people his faithful follower Gen'l. Count Bertrand. The moment he appeared, a thousand voices exclaimed—*Vive le General Bertrand—Vive l'ami de notre Empereur!*

His majesty has named the Duke of Vicence (Colincourt) Minister of the Interior.

We learn from Florence that Madame, mother of the Emperor, and the Princess Eliza, his sister, who had remained at Porto Ferrajo, have landed at Viareggio, and are far from Lyons.

It is known that the Emperor Alexander has paid several visits to the Empress Maria Louisa, and at each time embraced tenderly the young King of Rome.

His majesty held yesterday a Grand Levée, which was attended by the Prince Arch-Chancellor, the principal officers of the crown, a number of the marshals, ministers of state, &c.

His majesty has lost nothing of his extraordinary activity. Since his arrival in Paris he has continued to arrange public affairs generally till midnight.

The Grenadiers and Chasseurs of the guard which accompanied his majesty to Paris, have all received the decoration of the legion of honor.

NAPOLEON'S RETURN.

(Extracted from Cobbett's Register)

"If ever there was news that struck like a thunderbolt, this was that news. Many persons seem to be out of their wits at it. After having seen the deliverance of Europe accomplished, they really appear to be delivered of their senses. For my part, I am wholly unable to judge of the probabilities that exist in favor of, or against the enterprise; but, after viewing what the people of Italy, Genoa, Switzerland, Spain, and even France have experienced, in consequence of his fall, I cannot say, that his restoration would, to me, be a matter of surprise, especially when I consider how large a part of the soldiers and of the people of France were, and always appear to have continued firmly attached to him. As to wishes, they avail nothing; but we are now all free to express those which we entertain. Our country is at peace with the Emperor of Elba as well as with the King of France.—My wishes are, that the Jesuits, the Dominicans, and the Inquisition may be put down again; I do not care much by whom; but those ancient and venerable institutions," as the Cossacks of New England call them, I wish to see completely destroyed.—Louis the desired has not done what was promised. He has not abolished the heaviest taxes; he has not left religion as he found it, he has not adhered to the Code Napoleon; he has not left the press free. I do not know, that, surrounded as he has been, that he could have done more than he has done; but, he has not done all that was expected, and has done some things which were not expected. It is quite impossible for me to know, whether or no, Napoleon is best calculated to make France happy; but to him who is disposed to make her happy and free, I most sincerely wish success. At any rate, with the same earnestness, with the same anxiety, with the same forebodings of evil, if my prayer be rejected, which I felt when I so often besought our government not to embark, and when embarked, not to persevere, in this war, against the Republic of America, I beseech, I implore them, not, on any account, to draw the sword, to waste the treasury and pour out the blood of our beloved and long suffering country in this new quarrel. We all now feel the sorrows of a twenty years war, in the taxes and troubles which have trod upon its heels. If a new war were now to be undertaken, and that, too, for the sake of the Bourbons, what must be our fate? The question would now be cleared of all the rubbish of 1792. If the king of France stand in need of no foreign aid, why should we draw the sword to give him aid? If he do stand in need of foreign aid, is it not clear that the people of France are against him? If we, in the former case interfere, we do it unnecessarily, if in the latter case, we make war to force upon a foreign nation a government, which it does not like. Therefore, it appears to me, that it is impossible to justify war against Napoleon upon any ground that at present exists.

If we go to war with Napoleon, he has now seen the vast importance of American friendship.—America will keep at peace while we suffer her unloathed to carry on her trade all over the world. That would ruin us. But, on the other hand, if we attempt to prevent it, we shall have to fight her both by land and sea.—Here is a choice of evils; but I am not like Sir Francis Burdett's Gentleman, who present him, as he most justly complains, with a choice of evils; & nothing else; for, I say that both these evils may be avoided by our remaining at peace, and leaving the French, and France, and to mix their national acclamations with the joyful shouts of the military, and the Spaniards, and the Russians, and the Hungarians, and the Dutch, and the Hanoverians, to settle their own good time and manner. And the Portuguese. I had nearly forgotten the Portuguese; and faith they ought to be forgotten, for they have not been a trifle in the list of our expenses whether of money or men. Let us leave the Dutch, Presbyterians to supply the Portuguese, and Spaniards with wooden Gods, and Virgins, and Saints. Let us receive the corn of France when we want it, and the wine and oil which we always want; and let her receive our steel, copper, tin, cloth, and other things. But, let who will be the Ruler, let us have peace with Napoleon.

GENERAL RIDLEY.
We learn with pleasure that Brigadier General Ridley has received the promotion of Major General. His commission, we understand, dates from the 25th of July last, the same as that of Genl. Scott and prior to those of Genl. Guines and Macomb. Lamb and Tracy, as she sometimes is, Justice generally, reaches her goal in due time.

General Ridley.

His majesty has named the Duke of Vicence (Colincourt) Minister of the Interior. We learn from Florence that Madame, mother of the Emperor, and the Princess Eliza, his sister, who had remained at Porto Ferrajo, have landed at Viareggio, and are far from Lyons.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, 10th April, 1815.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Republican Citizens of the City and Precincts of Baltimore, it was resolved unanimously, that the following Address be, on their behalf, transmitted to the President of the United States, by a Committee, whose names are thereunto subscribed.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Chairman.
West—THEODORE BLAND, Sec'y.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We beg leave to offer to you our sincere congratulations upon the conclusion of an honorable Peace between the United States and Great Britain, and at the same time to express our unfeigned admiration of the enlightened wisdom and patriotic firmness, by which your conduct has been distinguished during the extraordinary trials to which for some time past our country has been exposed, by foreign injustice.

In the anxious and long-continued efforts of our government to avoid a contest with England, we have seen and approved that spirit of moderation and love of peace, which ought in a particular manner to characterize Republican rulers; and in the decision with which an appeal to arms was made, when forbearance was no longer possible, we recognize and applaud that courageous devotion to the rights and honor of the nation, which a brave people are entitled to expect from those who are the depositories of their power.

The struggle which followed that appeal was necessarily commenced under formidable difficulties, growing out of our own situation and that of the enemy; but it was marked in its progress by signal triumphs, won by a navy in the weakness of its infancy, from the greatest maritime nation on the globe, and by an army and militia in which discipline had only begun to lend its aid to valor, from those who had long been formed to military habits, and had become familiar with victory over the veteran troops of France.

That struggle has revived, with added lustre, the renown which brightened the morning of our Independence: It has called forth and organized the dormant resources of the Empire: It has tried and vindicated our Republican Constitution: It has given us that moral strength which consists in the well earned respect of the world, and in a just respect for ourselves. It has raised up and consolidated a national character, dear to the hearts of the people, as an object of honest pride and a pledge of future union, tranquility and greatness. It has not indeed, been unaccompanied by occasional reverses; yet even these have had their value and may still be wholesome to us, if we receive them as the warnings of a protecting Providence against the errors of a false confidence, and against intemperate exultation in the midst of more prosperous fortune. Many of our citizens too, have fallen in this conflict, and it becomes us to mourn their loss; but they have fallen that their country might rise; they have cemented with their blood the fabric of her happiness and glory; and altho' death has snatched them from us, they will still live in their example and in the grateful remembrance of their countrymen.

Throughout this severe probation your course has been steady and uniform, you have not been turned aside from the pursuit of peace, thro' a vigorous preparation for war, by unforeseen and gigantic embarrassments, enhanced if not produced by an opposition more active and persevering, than ever before was known to palsy the energies of a free State, in the hour of her greatest peril. The result of constancy, sustained and animated by virtue, has been what it ought to be: the result has been a Peace which every American feels that he may enjoy, not only without a blush, but with a lofty consciousness that it brings with it augmented honor for the present, and security for the future.

Signed in behalf of the meeting.
Wm. Pinkney, Timothy Gardner,
Jos. H. Nicholson, Nath. Williams,
Wm. Wilson, John Owen,
John McKim, junr, Nath. P. Williams,
James Hutton, Jas. Kitchelberger,
L. Hallingworth, Wm. Krebs,
Wm. McDonald, Ed. G. Woodyear,
Geo. Sill.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

I have received, fellow citizens, the congratulations upon the conclusion of an honorable Peace with Great Britain, which you have communicated on the part of a numerous and respectable meeting of Republican Citizens of the City and Precincts of Baltimore.

A candid review of the trials to which our country has been exposed, and of its conduct previous and subsequent to the appeal to arms, will always do equal justice to its love of peace, and its energy in war; to the stability of its political institutions amid threatening shocks, and the public spirit which animated, and was in turn cherished by them, to its respect for the rights of other nations, and its firmness in asserting its own.

The present generation in disregarding temporary interests, when brought into competition with essential rights and national character, the only foundation of lasting prosperity, has emulated the wisdom and the virtue of that which bequeathed to us the blessings of freedom and independence; and it will have the happiness of handing down the precious trust, with additional security and lustre, to the generations which are to follow.

A comparison of the present situation of our country in its own eyes, and in the eyes of the world, with the degradation involving future insults, in which it would have been left by an unresisted accumulation of oppressions, will convey to discerning minds, and to American hearts, the value of what has been done, and the compensation for what has been suffered.

For the success which has placed us on the high ground, which calls for our common congratulations, too much praise cannot be given to the warriors, who, on both elements, have fought so gloriously the battles of their country; nor to the great body of citizens, whose patriotism has borne every sacrifice, and braved every danger.

In the varied scenes which have put to the test, the constancy of the nation, Baltimore ranks among the portion of most distinguished for devotion to the public cause. It has the satisfaction to reflect, that it boldly and promptly espoused the resort to arms, when no other honorable choice remained; that it found in the courage of its citizens, a rampart against the assaults of an enterprising force; that it never wavered nor temporised with the vicissitudes of the contest; and that it had an ample share in the exertions which have brought it to an honorable conclusion.

For the favorable light in which your kind partiality has regarded my participation in the public counsels and measures, throughout the arduous period now so auspiciously terminated, I tender you my thanks, with my respects and best wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

April 22, 1815.
To the Committee of a Meeting of Citizens of Baltimore, April 10, 1815.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 3.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant BALDWIN to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to make known to you my arrival at this place with a part of the officers and crew of the United States' frigate Constitution, captured in a prize, the Levant, in the harbour of Porto Praya, in the Island of St. Jago, by a squadron of his Britannic Majesty's ships, consisting of the Leander, Sir George Collier, the New Castle, Lord George Stewart, and the Acasta, Captain Kerr. For the particulars of my recapture, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from the Log Book of the Levant.

Having caused the destruction of my own papers, as well as those of the officers with me, I can only say to you relative to the Constitution, that, after leaving the port of Boston, she severally cruised off the Islands of Bermuda and Madeira, in the Bay of Biscay, and for some time in sight of the Rock of Lisbon, without having met with but two of the enemy's vessels, one of which was destroyed, the other ordered in; and that, on the evening of the 20th February, the Island of Madeira bearing W. S. W. distant 70 leagues, fell in with, engaged, and after a close action of 40 minutes captured his Britannic Majesty's ships Cyane, Captain Gordon Falcon, and Levant, Hon. Capt. Douglass.

It would, sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this action. I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that every officer, seaman, and marine on board did their duty. I cannot, however, deny myself the pleasure that this opportunity affords me of noticing the brilliant management of Captain Charles Stewart, thro' whose unerring judgment every attempt of an ingenious enemy to gain a raking position was frustrated.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY E. BALLARD.

The Cyane mounted on her main deck twenty-two 32-lb. carronades—on her upper deck, ten 18-lb. carronades, two long 9's, and one 12-lb. carronade on a travelling carriage, with a complement of 175 men. The Levant mounted eighteen 32-lb. carronades, two long 9's, and one 12-lb. carronade, with 138 men on board.

The Constitution had 4 killed and 9 wounded.
Cyane 7 17
Levant 8 17
Hon. B. W. CROWNSHIELD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract from the Log Book of the ship Levant.

Harbor of Porto Praya, Saturday, March 11, 1815. These 24 hours commenced with moderate breezes and thick hazy weather. All hands employed in refitting ship; the top gallant yards on deck, and sails ungent to repair—at 6 h. 25 m. discovered 3 large ships bearing S. W. by W. distant 4 or 5 miles, wind N. E. signal from Constitution to go under weigh, out and made sail on a wind on the larboard tack, crossed top gallant and main royal yards, and set the sails—at 1 in the evening evidently falling astern, and to leeward of the Constitution, but gaining fast on the Cyane and Levant—at 1.30, the Cyane tacked by signal from the Constitution—at 2, lost sight of the Cyane—at 2.30, the headmost ship, the New Castle, four points on the lee bow, distant 2 miles, the Acasta, two points on the lee bow, distant 1.2 miles, and the Leander on the lee quarter, 1.2 miles distant; tacked by signals from the Constitution, the enemy's squadron immediately tacking in chase—at 2, lost sight of the Constitution, who came made the

highland to the S. E. of the harbor—at 3.30, finding it impossible to escape, by keeping by the wind, from our very great inferiority of sailing, the Acasta, having gained to windward of our wake, and the other ships neared us very much, it was determined to bear up for the harbour, distant 4 or 5 miles on the lee bow; the neutrality of which we were all under the strongest belief the enemy would not violate—3.25, kept away one point, and set the staysails, when the Leander, Sir Geo. Collier, opened his fire, the shot passing over us, and falling on the neutral shore—at 3.50, the New Castle, Lord George Stewart, and Acasta, Capt. Kerr, opened their fire upon us, cutting away much of our rigging and upper sails, which circumstance gave them the advantage of keeping off and luffing too, so as to bring their broadsides to bear without materially altering their position—at 4, anchored in four fathom water within 150 yards of the shore, and under a very strong battery—at 4.5, the Acasta took a position on our quarter, distant half a cable's length, from which she kept up a constant fire from bow guns. Finding that the enemy, regardless of our situation, continued their fire from all their ships, the officers were called together, when it was determined that longer to receive their fire without being able to return a gun was only to expose the lives of men rendered valuable to their country both their long and faithful services and by their recent exploits—at 4.15, the colors were hauled down, notwithstanding which the Leander and Newcastle passed near, wore ship and wearing wantonly fired their broadsides into us, the Acasta, Capt. Kerr, still keeping up his fire from his bow guns until the colors were hoisted half up & hauled down again as a signal that we had surrendered. At 4.30, boat with an officer from the Acasta came on board and said he was ordered to take charge of the ship in his majesty's name. On Lieut. Ballard's remonstrating at their firing after he had struck, the reply was that they had only obeyed the signal of their Commander. During the time of our approach to the harbour, as well as when getting under way previously from it, we were fired upon from a battery which the prisoners whom we had landed in the morning had taken possession of, and from which we understood the Portuguese made no exertions to dislodge them; altho' very many of the shot fired by the squadron passed over or through us and fell into their town, several of them passing through the houses comprising the residence of the Governor.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.
NEW-YORK, MAY 2.
Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Fingal, Sianton, in 31 days from Havre-de-Grace, which port she left on the 30th of March.

By this arrival, we learn verbally, that France was apparently in a state of tranquility; no part of the country had taken an active part for the Bourbons, which family left France for Flanders, and had arrived at Menin—Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other places, from which opposition was expected, had either acquiesced, or were perfectly tranquil. The British Minister at Paris had asked for and obtained his passports to return to England.—The Emperor Napoleon had issued a proclamation granting the British army in Belgium 14 days to evacuate it. A war between France and England was momentarily expected. Messrs. Gallatin, Adams, Bayard & Russell, were in Paris; Mr. Clay departed for England on the 19th of March.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9 1815.

The Editor of the National Advocate, printed at New York, is going on with a series of remarks on the late events in Europe.—We copy the following from his third number: Altho' he apologizes for the ludicrous style with which he treats the subject, yet we consider it not more so than is authorised by the events.

FRANCE

Were we inclined to indulge in a strain of mirth at the expense of England and the Allies, and the royal house of the Bourbons, the late occurrences would furnish ample materials. What! shall the great treaty of Paris, dictated and ratified by all the princes and potentates of Europe, perish even in its infancy? What! shall this prodigious progeny of so many royal fathers, and which cost my Lord Castlereagh so much trouble, sink into the tomb of the Capulets before it has attained a year in age, or celebrated its second birthday? Where was Alexander the deliverer? Where the monarch of Prussia? Where the mighty Blucher? Where the Cossack Platoff? Where was Bernadotte, the virtuous? And, above all, where was the conqueror, Wellington, and the invincible fleet of England? What! were they all in profound cogitations at Vienna, settling the destinies of Europe? The 1000 ships of England, to be sure, were not there also—they, perhaps, were in the Bosphorus river, sinking Yankee cock boats. Is it possible all these great monarchs, the Prince Regent and my Lord Castlereagh to meet, and the great navy of England could not blockade a little gun boat of the Emperor of Elba, or prevent him from invading and taking France with his 600 invincibles? What was Louis the legitimate, and his noble brother of Antion? And, last of all—where were the hearts of their dearly beloved subjects, when this invasion took place? This, this infamous invasion—lost them a second time the kingdom? Were they all paralyzed, and could they not, in 21 days, which it took Bonaparte to march from Egypt, drum up one or two thousand spirits to oppose him, or at least make a pretence to give him battle? What! could not the avenger and poet Chatterbox invent a single tale in the cause of its lawful sovereign?

What a pity that Louis had not invited some of

the table orders on this side of the Atlantic to have joined his army.—They might, perhaps, have invoked "Edmund", and have saved "Percy".

There is sufficient scope for both gallery and salience in this subject; and we cannot forbear from smiling, when we reflect, that while all the great and important personages of Europe were settling a political drama at Vienna, and settling with court etiquette, who had, and who had not a right to set at their grand diet; and while they were marking, with geographical precision, the lines and boundaries of states and kingdoms, and fixing and defining municipal jurisprudence, all at once the giant Brutus, whose hundred hands they really believed they had lopped off, arms and all, springs up, in the midst of them, and overturns their tables, kicking one map to Pluto and another to Proserpine, and making an olla podrida of all their deliberations, throws it out of the window, and dissolves the congress. Body and souls of us mighty monarchs, they might well exclaim—we have got the whole play to act over again; and what we spectators believed the "end" of a mighty drama, has been but a bad rehearsal of a single act; and this our congress but an interlude, which has neither rhyme or reason with what is about to follow.

Is it possible all these mighty monarchs; their ministers; their counsellors; and their dignitaries, can all have been blinded by a single individual; who, with the velocity of a lightning springing through a clockwork, vanishes from their sight, and while they dream that he is asleep on an island in the Mediterranean, suddenly reappears himself on his throne, surrounded and protected by half a million of faithful bayonets?

We have read, in our youth, the tales of wonder, called the Arabian Nights, and have been much amused with the fanciful genius it displays, and its various transformations, enchantments, &c. but all the tricks that Aladdin and the magician play on each other with the wonderful Lamp, is not, in our opinion, to be compared to the trick that Bonaparte has played upon John Bull, and the princely conjurors, his Allies.—Heaven help my Lord Castlereagh's wig! it was not half so near drowning when it fell in the Severn.

Alas! honest John Bull—when will you arrive at wisdom? Did you believe, that while you were entertaining Alexander the deliverer, and all the rest of your royal visitors with the pageant of your grandeur—while you were fighting your sham naval victories at the Nore or at Spithead, in order to astonish neighbouring monarchs with your maritime supremacy; and while, in your generosity, you were sending home one or two hundred thousand sailors to France, whom you had been supporting for ten years—did you, honest John Bull, believe that Bonaparte was building a castle in Elba, or looking through a telescope at the stars? 'Twas a treachery, indeed, he did look; but it was such an one as reflected fairly to the view every act of your sagacity, and those of your royal visitors.—If, however, you have been outwitted for once in your life, you have had company—and if you do not laugh at yourself, I do not see any right any one of the Princes, your Allies, have to laugh at you.—And, as for the Bourbons, if they even are inclined for mirth, I should doubt the policy of gratifying it at your expense.

Apologizing for his digression, and for treating so serious a subject in so slight a manner, we shall endeavor to correct ourselves in our next, and view it politically.

SHORT ARRIVAL FROM LISBON.

New York, May 2.

Just as we were prepared to go to press, the brig Criterion, Cleveland, A. Forbes master, arrived on 23 days from Lisbon.

The news of the revolution in France had reached Lisbon, and the following forces were said to have taken the field against Bonaparte and had taken up their line of march. Russia 50,000 field, 30,000 reserve; Prussia 80,000 field, 80,000 reserve; Spain 80,000 field, 80,000 reserve; Portugal 80,000 field, 80,000 reserve; Austria 150,000 field, 100,000 reserve. Low Countries under the command of the Duke of Wellington, 120,000 field, including Englishmen, 120,000 reserve.

May 3.
A Paris paper of March 24th, says, "The King of England is dead; but it is not certain that the natural heir will quietly possess the Crown. The Duke of York has a powerful party, and we are assured that England is divided into two distinct factions."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Mr. Bassett is elected in the place of Mr. Bayley—his opponent Mr. Frye. The state has gained an accession of two members to the next Congress, at least; & lost one.

MARRIED, At Elderside, on Thursday evening the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Addison, Lieut. JOHN L. ELMERT, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARTHA BARRING WARREN.
On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, GEORGE BROWN, Esq. of Maryland, to Miss MARY BURCH, daughter of Capt. Benj. Burch, of Washington city.

SALE POSTPONED.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Talbot county—will be exposed to public sale on THURSDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the dwelling of Mrs. Bush, in Easton, all the personal estate of Lucia Bush, late of Talbot county, deceased; consisting of the following valuable property, viz: several excellent Beds and Furniture, Mahogany Tables, Plate, an elegant silver Watch cap'd and jewell'd, a very valuable Spy Glass, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, two very fine Milch Cows with Calves, one Negro Man, one Negro Woman, & several small Negro Children, a handsome and well chosen assortment of valuable Books; also, a large quantity of Slates, Ink Stands, and Lesson Boards, suitable for the tuition of young children on the late and most approved Lancasterian plan—with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of six dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security; and on all sums under six dollars the cash will be required, agreeably to the orders of the above court.

Thomas Deane, adm'r
of L. Bush, dec'd.

EAGLE TAVERN.

The subscriber will dispose of the unexpired term of his lease of the EAGLE TAVERN, in Chester Town, with all the furniture and household goods, two stages and horses, with the mill contract.

The term will be made accommodating.—Any person wishing to purchase will apply to John Campbell.

may 9 3
N. B. Possession can be had immediately.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH.

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with general Board, by the day, week, month or year.

may 9 3

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at private sale, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, being the property of Edward Needles, and is well adjoining the house of James Rue, and at present occupied by him.—The Lot fronts 24 1/2 feet on Washington street, and extends back to West street; and is situated on a permanent Lease, subject to a ground rent of \$15 per annum. If the above property is not sold before the 30th inst. it will then be exposed to public sale. For terms apply to

Peter Harris,
Agent for E. Needles.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby informed that election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay street, on the 1st Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. Storetz, Cash'r.

The following extract from the Charter is published for the information of stockholders:—
"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from the said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election.—No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

may 9 14

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—The Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 160 feet; subject to a small encumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garey.

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Still Worms and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Worms. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call without delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.

may 9

F. D. MAULETT.

Has the honor to present his respects and thanks to the different families of Easton and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage and preference which they have shown him again this summer in his present occupation of life, he will ever be mindful of their friendship.

F. D. MAULETT is sorry that previous engagements will not permit him to continue his academy this season; but he flatters himself next summer to resume his school at Easton.

may 9

NEW SHOES.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now offers for sale at his shop near the Market.

A large and general assortment of Ladies' Morocco Kid and Leather Shoes of assorted colors, Misses' and Children's do. Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Servants' Shoes.—Also a complete assortment of Materials with good workmen, which will enable him to execute orders in his line in the best manner; at the shortest notice—all in which he promises to do on terms satisfactory to a generous public.

Henry Willis.

may 9 3

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against William Bryan, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given. Given under my hand this 1st day of May, 1815.

Charles Hobbs, ex'or
of Wm. Bryan, dec'd.

may 9 3q

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office,
28th April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

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

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

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. Parker,

Notary. Printers of newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their respective gazettes.

may 9

FIFTY DOLLAR REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Easton, on Sunday the 2d of May, a young woman and child—the woman's name is SOPHIA, who calls herself Sophia Robertson, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high—She is very black, and very quick, and very cunning; she has very thick lips, and has a gap in her upper teeth, and wears round eyes—her clothes are known. She has a very bright countenance, and is 18 months old, and very handsome. Whoever will apprehend and deliver her, and secure her to the subscriber, will receive a reward of twenty dollars, if not delivered within a week, and all reasonable charges paid.

may 9 3

SHOES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has purchased a large assortment of shoes of a good quality, also a few pairs of London KID SKINS, of a superb quality, and of fashionable colors, together with a large assortment of materials for manufacturing shoes and boots, all of which he will sell low for cash, and wishes to have but few other applicants.

Nicholas Valiant.

FOR SALE.

That beautiful farm, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard,) a four mile tract, Easton, one from White Church, and within two miles of the great mill; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—containing 282 acres of land.

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 13

TO THE SPORTSMEN

Of Caroline, Talbot & Dorchester.

Understanding that the Sportsmen of those counties, interested in not having accepted the offer of a *LOCK PICKER*, that appeared in the *Eastern Shore* some time since, a few gentlemen of the Eastern Shore, have offered to meet at Centerville, at any time between the 21st of May and 10th of June, having from 15 to 21 fowls, and fight for the sum of \$100, not less than \$300. The old fight, and from 10 to 250 the fight. Any persons wishing to accept of the above offer, by writing a line to Mr. Conington, tavern keeper at Centerville, fixing a day when they will meet there to enter into the necessary arrangements, will be met by persons authorized for that purpose.

Sportsman.

N. B. A main annuity of five years, can be had on the above terms.

April 25

F. D. MALLETT'S DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT, grateful for the liberal encouragement and the friendly reception he met with from the most respectable inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, offers his services this summer. He will open his DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. Barrow's, on FRIDAY, 28th of April—Under such auspices as those with which the School was composed last season, there is little doubt of the full success of the present one. Several fancy dances will be taught.

April 25

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No. 266, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale *TEA* and *GROCERY* Business. He has now in store, and intends keeping, a large, general and choice assortment of *TEA*, *WINE* and *LIQUORS*, *TEAS* and *GROCERIES*. His present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for *CASH*. He, therefore, particularly and respectfully invites the friends and heads of private families and public houses, to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. It is his determination to sell his goods at small profits, and to do *CASH* business. He pledges him to sell his *WINE* and *LIQUORS* genuine as imported.

Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so securely packed as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods shipped to be returned, if on trial they are not found as recommended.

Wm. Norris, jun.

Baltimore, April 25

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, War Department, April 1815.

Officers who have received money for the recruiting service, all Quartermasters of every grade, and all other officers and agents who have expended balances of public money, received from the War Department, or on account of military service, will forthwith deposit the same in some bank in their vicinity, to the credit of the Paymaster of the army, taking triplicate receipts for such deposits; one of which will be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the War Department, to be filed in the proper office; one will be immediately sent to the Paymaster, Robert Brent, at this place, to give him the receipt of the money, for the payment of the troops; and one will be kept for the security of the officer, in case of casualty. Of all which the War Department will be promptly advised.

All Officers of the Army, and Commissaries, Quartermasters and Agents, and all other persons whom order, having unsettled accounts with the War Department, are required forthwith to state and transmit the same to the Adjutant General of War. In all cases where this order is not complied with in a reasonable time, further steps will be taken to accomplish the object.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Dr. Parker.

Notice. Editors of newspapers employed to publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above order in their respective papers.

April 25

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 24th ult., a negro man named JACOB, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slender, built, very black, and narrow face, and stature. Had on when he went away a new cloth coat and grey trousers, leather shoes, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Springer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Lowerman, who bought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes and secures him in Easton, and so that I return him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Clark Stone.

May 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Agent for the Printing Business, from 13 to 15 cents of a line can be well represented. Apply to the Star Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

James Clayland.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 13

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business.

Hoping from his own exertions, and to receive encouragement from a liberal public. He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and so that if it is necessary, equal to any, all of whom will be happy to be beat order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fire will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six gentle Bouders will be taken by the year.

Easton, January 3 1815

U.S. APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Adjutant General's Office, March 1815.

Burgoons and mates, or other officers, attached to the United States, or State's service, or all other persons holding supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States, are hereby required to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my Assistants at the following stations, viz: Burlington, [V.] Williamsville and Brownsville, [N. Y.] Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [Va.] Charleston, [S. C.] and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicine and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, or equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forth with returned to this department, and proceed in either of the above named depositories; receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor for further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, such accounts being previously certified by myself or either of my Assistants.

Francis Le Baron.

The printers employed to publish the laws of the U. States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the quartermaster general's department for payment.

April 13

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined business for the present year, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for their patronage during the time he kept the Easton Hotel, and would suggest to all those indebted to him, the propriety of immediate payment, or if necessary will induce him to make use of such measures as may be desirable to all parties.

Thomas Henrich.

Easton, Jan. 10

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.

Mary Trippie.

Jan. 10

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Archdeacon of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Adam Maltre, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day of October next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1815.

Thomas Syll, adm'r

of Adam Maltre, dec'd.

May 2

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1815.

On application of GEORGE A. SMITH, administrator of BENNETT WARRENT, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that he give notice, required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims, not less than once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers published at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1815.

John Young, Reg.

Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, For the creditors of BENNETT WARRENT, late of Caroline county, dec'd, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Geo. A. Smith, adm'r

of B. Warrent, dec'd.

May 2

OSCAR.

Will cover during the racing season, at Church Hill on Saturdays and Mondays, at Chester Town on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at by near the Trappe, in Kent county, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September next, eight dollars will be received in full.

Oscar is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, elegantly formed, and of great bone and sinew. The following evidence of his pedigree and performance places him in the first rank in the annals of the turf.

He was got by the imported horse Gabriel, (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; grand dam Colonel Taylor's Planter, by Old York; great grand dam by Daniel; great great grand dam by Old Girl.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Dringum; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherds Crab mare, (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gincrack, (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda, (full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle); by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Day Bolton; great great grand dam by E. Lee's Children; great great great grand dam by H. Wood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Blue.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is not universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed, than any other horse in this country, than any other stallion. He has been bred into it; & to this day, with the permission of the turf his blood is so desired, that a portion of it, however distant, is at all times in demand.

Gabriel was a runner in England; in 1796, he won the London Cup, and in 1797, the Newmarket Cup, and in 1798, the St. James's Cup, and in 1799, the St. James's Cup, and in 1800, the St. James's Cup, and in 1801, the St. James's Cup, and in 1802, the St. James's Cup, and in 1803, the St. James's Cup, and in 1804, the St. James's Cup, and in 1805, the St. James's Cup, and in 1806, the St. James's Cup, and in 1807, the St. James's Cup, and in 1808, the St. James's Cup, and in 1809, the St. James's Cup, and in 1810, the St. James's Cup, and in 1811, the St. James's Cup, and in 1812, the St. James's Cup, and in 1813, the St. James's Cup, and in 1814, the St. James's Cup, and in 1815, the St. James's Cup, and in 1816, the St. James's Cup, and in 1817, the St. James's Cup, and in 1818, the St. James's Cup, and in 1819, the St. James's Cup, and in 1820, the St. James's Cup, and in 1821, the St. James's Cup, and in 1822, the St. James's Cup, and in 1823, the St. James's Cup, and in 1824, the 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[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1815.

[No. 86.....809.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance; No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

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

NOTICE.

The sale of James Barle's LOTS on the post road, as advertised in the last Star, is postponed till the 3d Tuesday in May next.

Robert L. Tilghman,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
Tench Tilghman.

April 4 7

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale,
ON THE PREMISES,

On TUESDAY the 16th of May next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day,
At 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE REAL ESTATE

Of Joseph Briscoe, late of Kent county, dec'd.
Situated in Kent county, on the main road from Chestertown to Georgetown Cross Roads, about seven miles from Chestertown, and about the same distance from Georgetown Cross Roads—This place contains about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is well watered, a fine stream running through it.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale within twelve months, and a deed will be given upon the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money.

The creditors of the said Joseph Briscoe, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

John Scott, trustee.

April 18 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, against Thomas Weyman, viz: one at James Dawson, administrator of Richard Larimore, one other at Perry Spencer, one other at Lambert W. Spencer, one other at Jacob Gibson, one other at James B. Ringgold—

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY the 25th of May inst. at 4 o'clock, at the court house door in Easton, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Weyman in and to a tract or parcel of Land called "Chance Recovery," containing about 140 acres, more or less—situate in the county aforesaid, near an oak called the Royal Oak, and on one of the prongs of Broad Creek. The above Lands will be sold for cash, to satisfy the debts, damages and costs due on the aforesaid fieri facias according to their seniority.

Thomas Stevens, Sh'ff.

May 2 4

NOTICE.

By virtue of two several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, each at the suit of John L. Kerr, for the use of James W. Mitchell—will be exposed to sale and sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 27th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the dwelling plantation of John C. Mullikin, situate near the Trappe or Hole in the Wall, in Talbot county, containing about two hundred acres of LAND, consisting of the tracts or parts of the tracts of Land called "Mullikin's Chance," "Timber Neck," "Timber Neck Addition," "York," "Taylor's Ridge," and "York's Distinction," to satisfy the damages and costs and additional dues on the said writs of venditioni exponas.

J. Bennett, late sh'ff
of Talbot county.

May 2 4

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at private sale, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, being the property of Edward Needler, and is next adjoining the house of James Rice, and at present occupied by him. The Lot fronts 24 1/2 feet on Washington street, and extends back to W. street, and is held on a permanent Lease, subject to a ground rent of \$15 per annum. If the above property is not sold before the 30th inst. it will then be exposed to public sale. For terms apply to—

Peter Harris,
Agent for E. Needler.

May 9

NOTICE.

Agreeable to the supplement to the act incorporating the "Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester"—will be sold at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on the 31st day of May next, TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK, for the purpose of establishing a Branch Bank in the town of Salisbury.

John P. Dunfield, cashier.

April 18 7

EAGLE TAVERN.

The subscriber will dispose of the unexpired term of his lease of the EAGLE TAVERN, in Chester Town, with all the furniture and household goods, two stags and horses, with the malt house.

The terms will be made accommodating—Any person wishing to purchase will apply to—

John Campbell.

May 6 8

For possession can be had immediately.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby informed that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay street, on the 1st Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. Sterrett, Cash'r.

The following extract from the Charter is published for the information of stockholders: "All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from the said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election.—No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

May 9 4q

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—the Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 160 feet; subject to a small encumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garvey.

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Still Worms and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Worms, or to any other articles of the above mentioned metals. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call without delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.

May 9

F. D. MALLETT

Has the honor to present his respects and thanks to the different families of Easton, and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage and preference which they have shown him again this summer in his present occupation of life—he will ever be mindful of their friendship.

F. D. MALLETT is sorry that previous engagements will not permit him to continue his academy this season; but he flatters himself next summer to resume his school at Easton.

May 9

NEW SHOES.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now offers for sale at his shop near the Market,

A large and general assortment of Ladies' Morocco Kid and Leather Shoes of assorted colors, Misses' and Children's do. Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Servants' Shoes.—Also a complete assortment of Materials with good workmen, which will enable him to execute orders in his line in the best manner, at the shortest notice—all of which he promises to do to the satisfaction of a generous public.

Henry Willis.

May 9 3

SHOES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has purchased a large assortment of Shoes, of a good quality—also a few dozen real London KID SKINS, of a superb quality, and fashionable colors; together with a large assortment of materials for to manufacture Boots and Shoes: all of which he will sell low for cash, and wishes to have but few other applicants.

May 2 3

Nicholas Valiant.

JOHN WRIGHT, BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

Respectfully informs the public, and his friends generally, that he has just opened his shop in Easton, Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to Mr. Samuel Croome's store, where he intends carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in a stable, faithful, fashionable and elegant. Having lately returned from Philadelphia, with a stock of good materials and the best workmen, he humbly solicits, and sincerely hopes to merit, a portion of public patronage.—He intends to confine himself wholly to Men's work, without blending it with any other branch, and hopes thereby to have it in his power to give more general satisfaction.

J. W. begs leave merely to observe, that he has matured and polished his profession, by working in the most fashionable towns on the Continent.

N. B. All recent lacerations, tips, &c. will be closed gratis.

May 2

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No. 256, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale TEA and GROCERY Business. He has now in store, and intends keeping, a large and general assortment of OLD WINES and LIQUORS, TEAS and GROCERIES.—His present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for Cash. He therefore, particularly and respectfully invites merchants and the heads of private families and public houses, to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. It is his determination to sell his goods at small profits, and to do his TEA and LIQUOR business as he is directed by the market.

Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so securely packed up as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods liable to be returned, if on trial they are not found to be recommended.

Wm. Norris, jun.

Baltimore, April 25

7q

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

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

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

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

James Clayland.

April 4

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH,

No. 81, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with genteel Board, by the day, week, month or year.

May 9 7q

GROCERIES.

JAMES C. WILSON,

AT THE LOWER END OF CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE.

Has for sale, at reduced prices for Cash, the following GOODS, and intends, as soon as they can be procured, to keep a general assortment of Groceries, which he will always dispose of on reasonable terms.

On hand,

W. I. Rum, Sugar, 1st and 2d quality, Green Coffee, White do. Whiskey, old and common, Imperial, Hyson, and Young Hyson Teas, Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Gin, Apple Brandy, Soap and Candles, Chocolate, Pepper, Alum, Alspice, Mould Candles, Tobacco, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

May 2 4

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE.

The subscriber (acting partner of the firm of Henry W. Hackett & Co.) intending to remove from the Eastern Shore, and for the purpose of closing the concern, offers for sale their establishment in a branch of the cotton manufacturing business, consisting of four of Walker Jones' patent domestic and factory Looms, and every other implement suitable for carrying on the weaving business; together with the small stock of cotton yarn on hand, coloured and white, and receipts for dyeing and bleaching in the most expeditious and complete manner, without the least injury to the yarn or cloth, as will be shown by experiments to the person or persons purchasing the establishment—bleaching requiring only a bout thirty six hours for the process, and drying not half that length of time. The advantages of the patent Looms over those of every other kind yet in use, may readily be discovered on seeing them at work. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view them in operation at the subscriber's present place of residence, and judge for themselves.

Also for sale, two complete fly shuttle Looms, with every other article necessary to put them to immediate operation.

Henry W. Hackett.

Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Maryland.

May 2 20

PASTURAGE.

The subscriber's marsh on Choptank is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE. 500 head will be taken, if early application is made, or by sending them to the subscriber's marsh—where they will be well attended to and regularly counted every night.

William B. Smyth.

May 2 3

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against William Bryson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of November next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given. Given under my hand this 1st day of May, 1815.

Charles Hobbs, exor
of Wm. Bryan, dec'd

May 9 3q

WANTED.

A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, to stand in a retail dry good and grocery store.—He must be of good connections, and some well recommended for his correctness and attention to business. For particulars enquire of the Editor.

May 2

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Concerning invalid pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons whose claims have been transmitted to Congress pursuant to a law passed the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and six, on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, according to the rates, and to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Robert Holbert at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Eli Short at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Spence Darnell at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Abraham Estes at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Willis Tandy, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents per month, to commence the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Samuel Sharon at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Alexander Naismith at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Isaac Gray at the rate of six dollars and sixty six cents per month, to commence the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Thomas Williams at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the twenty seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John R. Rappleye at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the second day of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John Sweeney at the rate of seven dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Joshua Merrill at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Grieve Drummond at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twenty eighth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

John Ward at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Charles Rumsey at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Grant Taylor at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twenty fourth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Henry Bateman at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the seventh day of March, eighteen hundred & fourteen.

John Norton at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the eleventh day of May, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Jesse Young at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Daniel Averill at the rate of two dollars & fifty cents per month, to commence the third day of January, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John Bell at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Minnv Ryneason at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

William Bond at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Richard Osburn at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Julius Turner at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

William Cook at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

John Frazer at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Christopher Sites at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

William Barton at the rate of thirty dollars per month, to commence the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

William Barry at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

James M'Neal at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Emmanuel Kent, junior, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Jeremiah Searcy of South Carolina, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence from the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following persons already placed on the pension list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress pursuant to the act aforesaid, be increased to the sums here in respectively annexed to their names.

The said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Charles Hutton at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Thomas Williams at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twenty ninth of October, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Samuel White at the rate of three dollars and seventy five cents per month, to commence on the twenty eighth day of December, eighteen hundred & fourteen.

Thomas Machin at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence the twenty ninth day of October, eighteen hundred, and fourteen.

John M'Clennoh at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the third day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

Richard Gressum at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

LANGDON CHEYNE, SENATOR of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, April 29th, 1815.

The arrangements which are necessary for executing the act of Congress, fixing the military peace establishment, cannot be completed so as to organize the army, and to pay and discharge the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, on the 1st of May next. In consequence, therefore, of the circumstances which will not permit such discharge at that time, and of the provisions made by law in such case, the army will continue in service, according to its present organization, until further orders, subject to the following regulations, viz:

1st.—Soldiers who enlisted to serve during the war, will with all reasonable dispatch, from day to day be mustered, paid and discharged at their respective stations; and

2d.—The arrears of pay due to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who are enlisted for a term of years, will be paid to them at their respective quarters, without delay as possible.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, 25th April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

Information having been given to the War Department that many persons have purchased from soldiers their claims for bounty lands, it is therefore deemed proper to publish, as a general caution, the following extract of the act of Congress entitled "An act for designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands," passed May 6th, 1812, by which all sales of military land bounties, before patents from the War Department have been granted, are declared to be null and void, viz:—Sec. 23. The Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall from time to time issue warrants for military land bounties, to be sent, entitled thereto, "Promoted always, that such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever."

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

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

NOTICE. Printers of newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the short order in their respective papers.

May 9

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.

Mary Tupper.

Jan. 10

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN,

A boy handed me the enclosed letter the other day, and said he picked it up in the street—certainly it is, the envelope, as you will see, is very dirty, and looks as if it had been trod upon. As neither the envelope nor the letter is sealed, there can be no breach of honour in publishing it. The writer must have dropped it himself, for it does not appear to have been finished—it is certainly uncopied—if we may judge from the interlinations; and from the name of the Lord not being put down. Another reason why it may be published without violating any honorable principle, is, that the envelope is directed to "The Honorable Commander of His Majesty's sloop of war *Favorite*," yet if it were transmitted to this gentleman, he could give it no certain direction. I hope you will publish it, therefore, without delay—and, if you please, you may call it a *Monte Commission*.

The envelope has no marks of war or wafer about it—neither has the letter. The envelope is directed as above stated, and contains the following lines:

"Sir, You will have the goodness immediately on your arrival in England, to convey the enclosed letter to Lord (here is a blank) and oblige, sir, your humble servant."

THE LETTER.

TO LORD

My Lord,

I avail myself of the return of His Majesty's sloop of war *Favorite*, and the politeness of her commander, to address you on the subject of the condition of those of us whose hopes, after a 3 years ceaseless struggle, are all blasted. I shall write in haste, as indeed I have just learned that a short time only will be allowed me, inasmuch as the hon. the commander of the *Favorite*, it is expected will in a few hours leave this section of the country.

The unexpected turn given to our relations with your country, by the signing of a Treaty of Peace at Ghent, has literally confounded all our schemes. Hitherto we had been doing, tho' not as well as we had expected, as tho' as we could I have no doubt but our opposition was gaining ground—and the plans for its continuance gave us encouragement to believe, that, as the taxes grew and began to press, we should obtain a final triumph. But really, my Lord, our plight at present is somewhat pitiable.

We are aware of your disappointment—you were encouraged to look for assistance here, beyond what you actually got. We have heard your murmuring—and 'tis with a view to account for our failing to come up to your expectations, and to justify ourselves in your Lordship's estimation, that I have concluded to write you this letter. In the name of our party, we have no opinion may be formed there, of our struggles against the government here, we have the consolation to know, that we called up all our ingenuity, and applied all our strength. If blame lie anywhere, it is in your having too hastily concluded the Treaty of Peace.

It cannot be truly said of us that due pains were not taken to overturn the republican cause in this country.—The credit due us in this particular will not be withheld, when it is recollected that on the subject of *disunion*, which it had been engaged on we should stir, in order to alarm Mr. Madison's fears for the strength of the republic, we were compelled to meet all that weight of prejudice in favour of *Union*, which had been rendered formidable by the precepts of the illustrious Washington. This we had partly overcome. We found great difficulty however in combating it—nor could we make the least impression, till we set up the doctrine, that the government being bound to protect its citizens, and having failed to do so, all obligation to preserve the Union had ceased. To support this charge, and to keep a rallying point at which to exhibit our evidence, that we were neglected, we permitted your people to hold *Cassine*. Our doctrine supported by such a fact, was influential. The people who are ignorant, were easily deceived; and our friends soon came into the faith.

The course we took in relation to the Canadian part of the war, need not be repeated to you. Our friend, J. Q. in our last communication, which was forwarded by one of His Majesty's ships off New London, went largely into the course of opposition pursued against that part of Mr. Madison's project. You will recollect that our main doctrine against a reduction of the Canada, was that of an inability on the part of the Executive, without a violation of the constitution, to cross troops (state troops) over the lines. Our next was, that if it were constitutional, still the war being unjust and *intelligible*, it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people, to aid in its prosecution." But to return to those parts of our doings which have not yet been made known to your Lordship.

After we had, with great caution, ventured upon the grounds of *disunion*, and referring frequently to the necessity of the measure, feeling that we were left unprotected what the strength of the nation was called off to prosecute foreign wars, we had the happiness to perceive that the terms "separation of the states" had ceased to produce that sensation which they at first excited. Our aim was to guard the idea of a separation, with expressions of our abhorrence, declaring our object to be self-preservation and defence only.

Our newspapers through the country made frequent recurrence to these terms—and finding them thus familiarized, & responded, and with reference to the axbills which were preparing for the people, and the harrassments kept up along our shores by your fleets and parties, we resolved on holding a convention at Hartford, in Connecticut—giving out that we met to consider the causes of our calamities, with a resolution on our part to bear them no longer.

About this time Monroe's levy was announced. This we looked upon as the most auspicious event that had happened. We however seized upon it, in Congress and out of Congress, and denounced it as a horrible and frightful conscription—full of the likeness of the Bonaparte code, which our rulers, in their ph-enzy, had determined to fix upon the freemen of this country! Nothing ever took like it!! The people were excited, and the torrent roar'd so loud in Congress, that the majority were dismayed, enough coming over with us to put down this measure, which if it had carried would have, from that moment, silenced all our clamors. The war under such arrangements, as we well know, would have been pressed every where with vigor; and triumph would have succeeded to triumph, 'till his majesty must have concluded a peace, or lost his colonies, without the least ability to make any impressions upon the numerous points of sea-coast, which would have been lined from one extent of the continent to the other. This we know well—and we judged by a sure rule afterwards, in the triumph, the partial triumphs, gained by Brown, Scott, Gaines, Macomb and others, which raised a spirit in the nation altogether breathing to our hopes. We however had recourse to every expedient. We dwelt upon our disasters—We published the cold and starving condition of our troops—their penury state, and exhibited the dryness of the treasury; admonishing money lenders to *be wary*, and exhorting men not to enlist. We dwelt upon the imbecility and poverty of the executive talents—assuring the nation there were no abilities there, to save us from certain ruin.

We were disappointed in the numbers that attended our Convention at Hartford. We expected more states would have joined. However we resolved on the meeting—nor were our hopes a little nourished on finding the impression on the public mind in relation to the levy, to be so deep a character. This was a most successful hit, as we then tho't, and the signs of these times were highly auspicious and flattering. Our hopes were nourished from another quarter.—The expedition against New Orleans had appeared, and its extent was so great, that we fully calculated on an immediate reduction of that place, and of a consequent disaffection of the western people towards the government. In truth, we were so confident of such a result, that we gave out its capture; and stated that government had received the official account of the capture of that important post, but, from considerations of policy, kept it secret. We resolved to take advantage of this state of things, and determined to select a committee to wait upon the President, which committee we intended should arrive at about the period of his greatest embarrassment—which had not been a little increased by our overturning the plan of a National Bank—an establishment that would certainly have given the government as much money as it wanted—and with money, we know troops could be had. These were our wild friends, Mr. O. Mr. S. and Mr. P. Before they arrived, however, news was received that Jackson had skirmished successfully with the advance of the British at Orleans—but still he had not beaten them. News was received by the next mail, that they had attempted to storm his lines, but were repulsed.—We now began to fear our prophecy was not fulfilled, and apprehended we had given our assurance of the fall of Orleans prematurely. News came again, that Jackson had beaten the whole British army, with great slaughter! Our hopes were bit as with frost. There was something in this event that augured favorably towards the administration. We saw in this thing something like a fall of our party.—We felt queer.—And, indeed, my Lord, considering the nature of our service—the native ardor and patriotism of a great body of the American people—and that the indefatigable Monroe, had put his healing hand to the War Department, organizing & giving it vigor, there will exist no wonder that we should feel queer.

We had, however, overcome many obstacles—we had done wonders.—& we still hoped that some entangling affair might happen at Washington, produced by the ingenuity of our friends, who were now on their way to demand "a redress of grievances, &c. &c. &c."

We looked to the system of taxation—we dwelt upon it.—We recurred to the public debt—and we deprecated it. We denounced it as the creation of a weak & a wicked administration—as a burden, which the people could not, nay, ought not to bear.

Under these last vestiges of hopes—or hopes rather that were brightening, our friends arrived at Washington, when, lo! the news of peace reached the capitol the very evening they did!

I cannot add the reflections which grow out of this event. We are prostrate—our hopes are dead. But surely, my Lord, on a revival of our proceedings, you will do the whole British party in America the justice to say of them, they have been true to their undertakings.

I have not time to say any more—nor even to correct and tender this hasty scrawl. I have written sometimes in the singular and sometime in the plural. Excuse blunders.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, your lordship's Most obt. humble serv't,

P. S. A letter has just been handed to me by a friend who says the treaty is of a nature which may be worked upon to the disadvantage of the administration.—I hope in God it may be so. It will at least keep us from sinking.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Evening Post, May 5—Noon. Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, March 7.

Colonial Department, March 9. Downing st. March 8, 1815.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have this day been received by Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, Maj. Gen. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in front of the Enemy's Lines, below N. Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815.

My Lord,

It becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship, the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Maj. Gen. the hon. Sir E. M. Packenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice Admiral the hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The report which I enclose from Maj. Gen. Keane, will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Maj. Gen. the hon. Sir E. Packenham to assume the command; from that period I send an extract of a journal of Maj. Forrest, Assistant Quarter Master General, up to the time of joining the troops (which sailed on the 26th of Oct. last under my command) and which was on the 6th of January; and from that period, I shall detail, as well as I am able the subsequent events.

I found the army in position in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right; and open to its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems Sir E. Packenham had waited for the arrival of the Fusiliers and 43d Regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th the army was formed for that object.

In order to give your Lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the River it was simply a straight line of about a front of 1000 yards with a parapet, the right resting on the River, & the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass.—This line was strengthened by *works*, and had a canal of about 4 feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards their left; about 8 heavy guns were in a position on this line.—The Mississippi is here about eight hundred yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of 12 guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side by very considerable labor to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows: a corps consisting of the 85th light infantry, 200 seamen and 400 marines, the 5th West India Regiment, and 4 pieces of artillery, under the command of Col. Thornton, of the 85th was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side; which it had orders to carry.

The assaulting of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st and 44th Regiments, with three companies of the 98th, under Maj. Gen. Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the Fusiliers, and 43d under Maj. Gen. Keane, some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Maj. Gen. Gibbs; the 1st brigade, consisting of the Fusiliers & 43d formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders and rafts; the whole to be at their stations before day light. An advanced battery in our front of six 18 pounders, was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked for difficulties increased by the falling of the River, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Col. Thornton's corps, by which 4 or 5 hours were lost, and it was not until past 5 in the morning, that the 1st division, consisting of 500 men, were over.—The ensemble of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the River, altho' Col. Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending his corps occasioned some on the left bank, and

the attack did not take place until we were discernable from the enemy's line at more than 200 yards distance, as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave commander of the forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honor, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance he galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen with hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis; it was there (almost at the same time) that he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was instantly fatal, in the body: he fell in the arms of Maj. M'Dougall, his aid-de-camp.

The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Maj. Gen. Gibbs and Maj. Gen. Keane being borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the rescue, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, and though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could only be done by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, tho' not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished commander of the forces that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflection I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day.—At 10 o'clock I learnt of the success of Col. Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Col. Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than 2000 men, I consequently ordered Lieut. Col. Gubbins on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded) to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18lb. battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army & navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Packenham, Commander in Chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known that I have only in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come peculiarly home to me.

Major General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major General Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say Maj. Gen. Keane is doing well.

Capt. Wylly, of the Fusiliers, Military Secretary to the late Commander of the forces, will have the honor of the delivering to your Lordship these despatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his company, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late General, and to recommend him to your Lordship's protection. I have, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT, Major Gen. Commanding.

[Here follows the reports from Major Gen. Keane and Colonel Thornton, and the extract from the journal of Maj. Forrest, which detail subordinate circumstances.]

Return of casualties on the 8th January, 1815.

Total—1 rank and file killed, 1 Lieut. sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Return of the ordnance taken from the enemy by a detachment of the army acting on the right bank of the Mississippi, under the command of Colonel Thornton.

Redoubt, right bank of the Mississippi Jan. 8, 1815.

1 brass 10 inch howitzer, 2 brass 4-lb. field pieces, 3 24-pounders, 3 12-pounders, 6 9-pounders, 1 12-lb. canonade not mounted.

On the howitzer is inscribed—"Taken at the surrender of York-Town, 1781."

(Signed) J. MITCHELL, Capt. R. A.

The return of the killed and wounded in the action of the Gun-Boats, given 17 of the former, and 77 of the latter.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

We find in one of our London papers a particular detail of the proceedings of the mobs, which assembled to oppose the Corn Bill. On the evening of March 6, while the Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, a crowd assembled about the entrance to the House of Commons, which by 10 o'clock, amounted to 10,000 persons. Many of the members were collared, questioned what vote they intended to give, and insulted, as they were proceeding to the House.—Mr. Croker had his carriage door broken open, was seized by the mob, and escaped only from their quarrelling among themselves. Sir R. Heron stated to the House that he was assaulted by the mob, and buffeted about by them like a shuttlecock between two battledores. At the request of the Speaker, two detachments of Horse Guards were ordered to the spot, and the mob was dispersed before 11 o'clock, without any material injury being done.

But they immediately after collected to the number of 7 or 800, in Burlington street, entered the house of Mr. Robinson, the proposer of the Corn Bill, and destroyed all his furniture, books and papers, and broke all the windows.—Thence they proceeded to the house of Lord Darnley, in Berkley square, & Mr. Yorke, in Burton street, of which they broke the windows and demolished the doors. They assaulted the house of Lord Ellenborough; but his Lordship presented himself at the door, addressed them in a few words, when they cheered him and went off. Soon after on the appearance of the Guards, the mob dispersed.

On the night following, March 7, the mob again assembled in different parts of the town and made several attempts on different houses but were prevented from doing much injury, by the military.—During a renewed attack on Mr. Robinson's house, a few shots were fired by the soldiers, and 1 man and 1 woman were killed.

On Wednesday night the outrages of the populace were repeated, in different parts of the town. They assaulted many houses but were generally dispersed or driven away before any considerable damage was done. During these transactions several corps of troops were ordered in from the country. On Thursday, there were several disorderly collections of people, but little damage was done, or this or any subsequent day.

Extract of a letter from an officer at New Orleans to his friend in Charleston, dated 24th March, 1815.

"I have had a most pleasing jaunt down to Dauphin Island, about 150 miles from this place, where the English army are encamped, and where their fleet lay. I had the honor of carrying down Major Woodruff, (of the U. States' army) bearer of despatches from Gen. Jackson to the English commander, General Lambert. We went down in a 16 oared barge, and had several respectable young gentlemen of this City with us and a band of music furnished by them. We arrived at Dauphin Island in 3 days, and anchored abreast of their camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and fired a salute, while the band played our favourite tunes of *Hail Columbia* & *Tankre Doodle*. The shore was lined with hundreds of Englishmen, cheering over and over, as they knew by the flag at our mast head, that we brought them the welcome news of Peace. We remained on the island 3 days, and were treated with every mark of attention and respect by all of them, and then proceeded on to Mobile to inform our army there of the news of peace. On our return we stopped again at Dauphin Island and took several English officers on board and brought them up to town. All these officers have the greatest desire to see this City and our lines on the battle ground, where we beat them so handsomely. We run them very hard about it, which they took in good humor, and they candidly acknowledged, that they had fought many hard battles in France, Spain, &c. but never met with such play as they received from us Yankees!"

"After their retreat from before New Orleans, they landed on Dauphin Island, which then was a desolate place, but now it looks like a complete town. They have about 8000 men there, who are now supplying them with provisions at every kind."

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 9.

The following extracts from letters addressed to the Secretary of War, and which we have obtained permission to publish, depict in lively colours traits of individual heroism, which shed a lustre on the national military character.

Ant. Intel.

Extract of a letter from Col. WILLIAM M'KEE to Major General WISFIELD SCOTT, dated

New York, 9th April, 1815.

SIR,

If any apology could be tho't necessary for this letter, you, I have no doubt, will find one in the subject of it.

I am anxious to interest you in behalf of a brave and O'Fling of the 11th infantry, who wishes to procure a Cadet's warrant for his brother Edmund O'Fling, a lad 14 years old, and now a private of the 23d regiment.

Ed O'Fling was wounded by a cannon ball in the battle of the Falls of Niagara, and joined the army during the siege of Fort Erie, immediately on his recovery. In the sortie on the 17th of September, he solicited, and obtained the command of the 1st company of the 1st brigade under Gen. Miller; of 24 men, of which it consisted, 20 were killed and wounded. After receiving the enemy's fire and passing the centre of their entrenchments, he advanced with his little party against a block-house containing 36 men of De Watteville's regiment and captured it. Nearly at the same time his brother, Ensign T. E. O'Fling, of the 23d infantry, with Ensign Grant of the same Regiment, stormed and carried a large block-house on the right of the trenches, defended by sixty men. Ensign O'Fling received a wound while standing on the top of the building, of which he died the next day.

That these block-houses were taken at the sortie, has been publicly made known—but the manner of the achievement, and by whom, does not appear. The youth Edmund O'Fling, for whom the appointment of Cadet is requested, has already proved that he shares with his brothers that gallantry of spirit which seems a family inheritance. On the night of the 23d of July he was so fortunate as to rescue, without assistance, Lieutenant Tappan of the 23d Regiment from the hands of a British officer.

A plain recital of such conduct convey the best eulogium (within my knowledge) of those who perform it. I have doubt nothing more.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. WISFIELD SCOTT to the Secretary of War, dated

Washington, April 16th, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Col. M'Kee to the Engineers, on a subject as highly interesting as any that occurred during the late war. Let me request that you will oblige me by looking over it at a moment of leisure.

Most of the facts narrated by the Colonel are known to me personally, and I could add many others of the same character.

Lieutenant Patrick O'Fling, his three brothers and father, entered the army on the same day, in 1812, all five years. In the father (a sentinel before his door) a soldier who had served under him with credit during the revolutionary war.

About the same time Mrs. O'Fling, a most respectable matron, came to Fort George on a visit to her husband and four sons. Patrick, the son, then about 18, was sick in the hospital. I prevailed on Gen. Dearborn to discharge him from the service, that he might return with his mother. In April, 1814, Patrick (now Lt. O'Fling) raised a company of volunteers, marched to Buffalo, and requested to be attached to my brigade. The handsome department of the young Captain and his little band, induced me to consent; and soon after, I procured him a commission in the 9th Regt. belonging to my brigade.

Col. M'Kee has already narrated some of the enterprises in which this young hero was engaged; a little volume might be filled with his deeds of gallantry, for such they appear to the whole army, who took an active interest in his career.

I beg leave to make you several little requests in behalf of the survivors of this family.

A Cadet's warrant for Edm'd O'Fling, mentioned by Col. M'Kee; an honorable discharge for Patrick O'Fling (the father) and a like discharge for Charles W. House (the half brother) both of the 23d Regiment.

The O'Flings are from Balavia, New York. It is unnecessary to add, that every thing which has been asked for this family, has been granted by the Secretary of War.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Mortier, who adhered to Louis some time, appears to have gone over to Bonaparte.

The bronze bust of Napoleon has been replaced over the Museum, at Paris. Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Paris 3 days after his brother. Will he try Spain again?

Dunkirk is said to have been taken possession of by British troops.

Masena is said to have arrived at Pisa, adhering to Bonaparte.

The British, Spanish, Swedish, and Russian ambassadors remained at Paris after Bonaparte's arrival, no having passports.

Caufourc, Duke of Vicoenza, had been sent to Vienna for Maria Louisa.

Louis 18th and his suite, in retreating from Paris, have been treated very respectfully by the soldiers and Bonaparte's partisans, whom they encountered on the way.

The foreign Ambassadors at Paris were sedulous in the most delicate and obliging attentions to Louis XVIII, on the approach of Bonaparte towards Paris.

After the resignation of Soult, (Duke of Dalmatia) as Minister of War to Louis XVIII, Gen. Clarke, (Duke of Feltre) was appointed. After Louis left Paris, Gen'l. Clarke went to England on business with the Prince Regent, and remained there at the latest date. It is said Soult was not suspected of being a tool of Bonaparte; but his soldiers complained loudly of the rigor of his system, and he resigned.

An insurrection, which the military were scarcely able to suppress, is said to have broken out lately in Catalonia, Spain.

The restrictions of the Bank of England, not to pay specie, are continued to July 1816.

The Alien Law is again enforced in England as to Frenchmen.

Colonial produce fell in price greatly in England in consequence of the news from France. The value of gold has risen.

The Alexander from the East Indies, was wrecked on the coast of England, March 26, and all on board are said to have perished, except four Lascars and a woman.

The Court of Madrid has issued an edict, imposing a duty on English woolen goods, amounting almost to a prohibition. The duty on all kinds of cloth, per yard, was 1-1-3 dollars—it is now about one dollar and a half, or about 1s. 8d. per yard in addition. The duty on baize, before the edict was six dollars per piece; it is now increased to ten dollars per piece, or about 18s. additional per piece.

Charles Emanuel, the king of Sardinia, has devoted himself to religious exercises for the rest of his life.

The British Minister at the Brazils, and Adm. Dixon, are said to have apologized to the Portuguese government for the capture, by the British frigates Niger and Laurel, of the Portuguese brig Boa Uniao, from Africa for Rio Janeiro, with slaves. The British frigates kept up American colors. The Portuguese captain re-took his vessel.

The number of petitioners in England, against the Corn Bill was near 2,000,000—in its favor 10,000.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council, May 1815.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Peregrine Veazy, adjutant 49th regt. Cavalry.

Wm. Pinkney, jun. captain of a rifle company, Baltimore.

George Bral, captain of a company 34th regt. Prince Georges.

Thomas Shepherd, major, vice T. Tennant promoted, 6th regt. Balt.

Matthew Tilghman and George Spry, majors, 23d regt. Kent.

Henry Richardson, lieutenant, and Greenbury Carman ensign of Capt. Lowman's company, 35th regt. Queen Ann's.

Lev Woodall, ensign of capt. Hargues' company, do.

Joseph P. W. Richardson, cornet of capt. Slaughter's troop 10th regimental cavalry, district.

John S. Hollins, captain; Jas. Barroll, 1st lieutenant; Samuel McClelland, 2d lieutenant; Samuel Hollingsworth, cornet of a troop of horse attached to the 5th regimental cavalry district.

William Gwynn, paymaster 27th regt. Baltimore.

William Belt, 2d lieutenant; Henry Barthesides, cornet of a troop of horse commanded by capt. Windsor, Montgomery county.

Thomas D. Clagett, captain; Edward Fenwick, lieutenant; George Gant, ensign of a company 43d regiment Charles county.

George Robertson, lieutenant; Samuel Hanson, jun. ensign of capt. Dent's company, do.

Seth Took's ensign of captain Took's company, 37th regt. Worcester county.

Levin Holland ensign of capt. Dennis's company, do.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas Buchanan, Associate Judge of the 5th Judicial District, vice R. Nelson, appointed clerk of Frederick county court.

Henry Steiner, Register of Wills, Frederick county.

John Grahame, Judge of the Orphans Court, Frederick county, vice H. Steiner, appointed Register of Wills.

William Brown, Examiner General of the Western Shore, vice J. Hatherly, dead.

Edward Arprie, Judge of the Levy Court of St. Mary's, vice J. W. Williams, dead.

Joseph Shammell, Inspector of Tobacco at Chaptico Warehouse; Henry Ford, Inspector of Tobacco at Leonard town; Thomas Grahmer at Elwellinsburgh, St. Mary's.

Geo. Gray, Inspector at Lower Marlboro; James Hollandshead at the Cliffs Warehouse, Calvert.

Walter W. Hamon at Pomonkey; Zachariah Soteron at Benedict, Charles county; Robert John, Coroner of Cecil.

Sam'l. West, Justice of the Levy Court, Cecil county, vice A. Crow, removed to Delaware.

Math. Pearce, Justice of the Orphans Court, Cecil county.

Robt. C. Luby, Sheriff of Cecil county, vice George W. Lightner, resigned.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 16th March, to a friend in this country.

"The English are inexpressibly mortified at the news from New Orleans, and the American character, I am happy to say, is exalted very much in the eyes of Europe, by the bravery and humanity with which the army and navy have conducted themselves during the whole of the war—indeed the name of an American is highly considered, and all now agree that it has been much undervalued. I heard Gen. Riall say, they were as fine a population as any in the world, and would do more in a few hours to strengthen a position than any other set of troops."

Fed Gazette.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1815.

The Democratic Republican Citizens will have a meeting at CHURCH HILL, on SATURDAY, the 23th of May inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. when it is expected that a general meeting from the several districts of the county will take place.

Queen Ann's, May 6, 1815

The British accounts of the abortion of their attempts against New Orleans, will be read with much interest. Though there is an event connected with the fact and file loss, the letters of Gen. Lambert contain more truth than we have been accustomed to find in British official letters, and were calculated to give the heart ache to the ministry who planned the expedition, and had calculated on its entire success. The melancholy tale did not produce as strong a sensation in England as was anticipated, owing to the magnitude of the events then passing in Europe, to which even the slaughter of their troops before New Orleans was secondary importance. But the series of successes on our part cannot fail of their ultimate effect; and whenever in their public assemblies, or in their public prints, the American army and navy shall be mentioned, as they were generally before the war, in disrespectful and degrading terms, the words Niagara, New Orleans, Erie, and Champlain, will compose a charm of power to silence such impudence.

"Though you may acquire no territory by the war," said a British naval officer to one of our military heroes, "you have greatly gained by it; you have acquired a character by the exploits of your army and navy, which alone is worth more than all it has cost you." The British officer expressed only a sentiment which is common to all the world; with which every arrival informs us all the nations of Europe are deeply impressed.

Aut. Intel.

VIRGINIA. The following gentlemen compose the representation of Virginia in the fourteenth congress.

Peterson Goodwin Wm. H. Roane Thomas Gholson H. St. G. Tucker Thomas Newton Matthew Clay Wm. A. Burwell Bernard Smith John Clayton Burwell Bassett P. P. Barbour Maguire Tate Avelar Hawes Joseph Lewis John G. Jackson James Breckenridge John P. Johnson John P. Underford Wm. McCoy Daniel Sheffy Hugh Neilson John Rancouph. James Pleasant

TAX ON NEWSPAPERS, and a payable hint to Subscribers. There is one branch of the Mechanic Arts, which we are proud to see disdains to murmur at the burthen imposed on it. We mean the Printers of Newspapers. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that though they abstain from complaint, they are more heavily taxed than any other trade, whilst their profits, are, generally, proportioned to their labor, much less. The tax on manufactures being added to the cost of the article, is, in every instance, eventually paid by the consumer, except in the case of the tax on paper. The Printer cannot add three per cent to the price of his newspaper, to compensate him for the tax he pays on paper. His newspaper has a fixed annual price, always too low, which he cannot advance without the hazard of total ruin to his business. The whole tax on the paper he consumes falls therefore on his pocket, not on that of the paper manufacturer, nor on that of the printer's patrons. The proportion of the tax which the Editors of this paper pay, may be about four hundred dollars per annum, at a low estimate, for which they receive no equivalent any way—at the same time the tax on postage operates on their business with disproportionate severity. There is only the case of all other newspapers printed. We cannot be mistaken, then, in saying that the tax already levied on the printer of newspapers is of greater amount than is paid by any other citizen, and may be allowed to claim some credit to the profession for the equanimity with which it is borne.

Let it not be supposed that we are indifferent to this tax, because we pay it without repining. It is a grievous burthen, on a business of more pains and fewer pleasures than any other, a business that affords no profit commensurate with the endless and almost sleepless labors of it, which none but those engaged in it know how to estimate. We desire to see the tax repealed. We know it will be repealed, with all the taxes of the same character, whenever it can be dispensed with. Until it can, we desire no exemption from the common lot.

With much deference, we would recommend to manufacturers, generally, the example of the printers—the same considerate respect for the necessities of the state, the same willingness to bear their part of the common burthen. A contrary course will not relieve them from their burthen, though it may embarrass the government, which they, above every other class of the community, ought to aid and support.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION. The election having terminated, and returns having been received from all the districts, it is ascertained that the republican party has, contrary to all expectation, a net gain of two members on the next congress, having elected republicans from two districts lately federal, and lost only one. This result is highly honorable to the patriotism and disinterestedness of the ancient dominion. With our happy people, no state has suffered so much, during the war, with as little gain to counterpoise it, as Virginia. Her militia in constant requisition, her harbors hermetically sealed, her shores continually harassed by the enemy, neither her agriculture, nor her commerce could flourish. Yet has she borne the privations and sufferings of war almost without a murmur. Whilst those who suffered infinitely less have disgraced themselves, even in their own eyes, by their factious proceedings. And having always driven the enemy from their soil, wherever he has attempted invasion, Virginia has, on the return of peace, shown a magnanimous disposition to yield to

the pressure of taxes, operating on her with peculiar severity, which it was positively predicted would throw that important state into the arms of federalism.

MATTHEW CLAY is again elected to congress, of which he has before been many years a member, from Kentucky district, which was in the last congress represented by Mr. Kent. Ibid.

The Library, recently purchased by the government from Thomas Jefferson, arrived in this city yesterday. Much gratification is anticipated by literary men, from the privilege of referring to the scarce and valuable books, of which it is composed, to which it is hoped the congress will add a more free accession in future. Lian has heretofore been allowed to their Library. Ibid.

GOT OFF AT LAST. In the schooner Claspew, Capt. CLARK, arrived here from Jamaica, came passenger, HIRAM THAYER, fourteen years in the British service, imprisoned, and refused to be given up off New London, during the war, altho' recognized by his father in presence of British officers.

Balt. Patriot.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The result of the Election, says the New York Columbian, with scarcely a single member resting on doct. Majority, is 65 Republicans and 61 Federalists—Republican majority 4. But in the Advocate we find the following—

Various and contradictory statements of the result of the Election are still in circulation. The Columbian of last evening gives to the Republican side of the House 63 votes, and 61 to the Federal side. The Evening Post asserts, that West Chester has returned two federal members, and one republican member, in which case, if the statement of the Columbian is otherwise correct, will make the House equally divided, 63 and 63.

The following Consular Appointments, we learn, have recently been made by the President: Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL, of the army, to be Consul at London. THOMAS JACOB LEWIS, to be Consul at Malta. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, to be Consul at Tunis.

The comedy of *Man and Boy* was lately performed in London, the principal parts by Thomas Coutts, Esq. an eminent banker worth four millions of dollars, and Miss Adlam, of the theatre Drury Lane, with accompaniments as expressed in her bills—being for the benefit of Miss Adlam, whose last appearance was in the play of *How to grow Rich*, with the aid of the piece of Fortune's Frolic.

N. Y. Col.

For State Law, see last page.

DIED, last week, Mr. Edward Paine, and his wife, within a few days of each other, of the prevailing epidemic.

Thomas Wright, (of Sol.) Esq. of Queen Ann's county.

PUBLIC SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.

Will be offered at public sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's tavern in Easton, a variety of

BRITISH PIECE GOODS, &c.

CONSISTING OF Cambric Muslins, Calicoes, Fancy Shawls, Ladies' Fancy Bonnets and Caps, Children's Morocco Caps, Cotton-Thread, &c.

—ALSO—A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF Corn Hoes, Grain & Grass Scythes.

A FEW HANDSOME TOILET LOOKING GLASSES, TWENTY DOZEN WHIP THONGS, AND TWO ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES.

After which will be sold a most valuable collection of BOOKS.

may 16 1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold, by virtue of a writ, fa. to mediet, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. one House and Lot, situated lying and being in Talbot county, at Wye Mill, the property of James Elliott, taken by virtue of the aforesaid writ, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Samuel Black against said Elliott, and sold for said Black's use. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, on the premises, and attendance given by

Thomas Stevens, sh'ff. of Talbot county.

may 16 2

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, 2d May, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d July next, at 9 in the morning, and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board—R. Higginbotham, cash'r.

NOTICE. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment, to

R. H. Gaskier.

may 16 6

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Nicholson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

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

Centreville, may 16 4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Burdison, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Hannah Burniston, adm'r. of Wm. Burdison, dec'd.

may 16 3

TALEOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1815.

On application of Noah Manship, executor of John Fargason, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—Jas. Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Fargason, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 18th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1815.

Noah Manship, ex'or of J. Fargason, dec'd.

may 16 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted to the estate of Mary Denny, deceased, that the subscriber has received instructions to collect the several debts due in order to be paid over to the guardian now appointed. He therefore expects to be in Talbot county towards the end of the present month, and requests the several persons indebted to this estate to prepare accordingly.

Thos. Norris, (of Thos.) adm'r of Mary Denny, dec'd.

Baltimore, 5th mo 16 4

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1815.

On application of JOHN ROCHE, of Kent county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And he having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors:

It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said John Roche be discharged from his confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" for four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of November term next; and also that he cause a bill of notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the county aforesaid, at twelve 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 John Roche should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.

Attest—Benj. Chambers, Clk.

may 16 4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1815.

The creditors of ISAAC RIDOUT, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Ridout to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October, next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Ridout should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—Thos. Richardson, Clk.

may 16 3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1815.

The creditors of ASABURY UPTON, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Asbury Upton to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October, next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Asbury Upton should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—Thos. Richardson, Clk.

may 16 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Charles Smith.

may 16 3

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

[DECEMBER SESSION, 1815.]

A further supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned."

[Passed Jan. 26, 1815.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the 31st of January, 1816, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state: Provided, The person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained, shall come before any one of the judges of the judicial district within which such person or persons respectively reside, or before any two of the justices of the peace, or before one justice of the peace, on a judgment rendered by a justice of the peace, in which such person shall respectively reside, and, together with not less than two other persons, such as the said judge, justices or justice (as the case may be) shall approve of, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed; which confession shall be in manner and form following: "You, A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of ———— and ———— costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the ———— day of ————, in the year one thousand ————, in the ———— court, or (as the case may be) before ————, Esq. one of the justices of the peace in and for ———— county; the said sum of money, and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, for the use of the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon"—which confession shall be signed by the judge, justices or justice, before whom the same shall be made, and he or they (as the case may be) shall immediately on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hand and seal, to the party confessing the judgment; such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable (as the case may be) to forbear serving the execution on the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements of the person so obtaining such certificate. And be it enacted, That if any person now in execution, or who hereafter shall be taken into execution, or whose goods or chattels, lands or tenements are now, or hereafter shall be taken into execution, before the 31st day of January, 1816, shall confess judgment in manner and form above directed, and shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate so obtained and delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable (as the case may be) shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable (as the case may be) to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or restore and deliver the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable (as the case may be) sufficient security for the poundage or other fees due upon any such execution: And provided, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable (as the case may be). And be it enacted, That the judge, or justices, (as the case may be) before whom any judgment shall be confessed as aforesaid, shall, within sixty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect, after the expiration of the said sixty days, return the same to the clerk or register (as the case may be) of the respective courts where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded; and in case the confession of judgment under this act be on a judgment affirmed in the court of appeals of either shore, it shall be returned to the court of the county where the said judgment was originally obtained, upon which process of execution may be issued by the clerk of such court returnable to the same, as upon other judgments rendered therein; for which recording such clerk or register shall receive as a fee eight cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That from and after the 31st day of January, 1816, and at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, to sue out execution on judgment so as aforesaid confessed, or judgment so as aforesaid superseded, without suing out a scire facias, or being subject to further delay against the principal, his securities, or either of them, in any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property has been or shall be obtained in any court of law or equity, or before any justice of the peace within this state, No sale shall take place before the 31st day of January, 1816: Provided, That the mortgagee or mortgagees, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or each of them as are of full age, shall

annually, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee or mortgagees, his, her or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities to be approved by the chancellor, one of the judges of the judicial district, or two justices of the peace of the county, wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for one year's interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage; which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, that a bond shall likewise be given, with security to be approved of as aforesaid, in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any further order of said court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of any such creditor, shall conceive himself or herself in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of any security so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of and under this act, he, she or they may apply to the judge, justice or justices (as the case may be) before whom the said confession was made, or in case of the death, removal, resignation or disqualification of such judge, justices or justice, or either of the said justices, then to any other judge of the judicial district, or justices aforesaid, and if it shall appear to the said judge, justices or justice, that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him, her or them within a fixed reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities, to be approved of by the said judge, justices or justice (as the case may be) and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the requisition in such summons contained, the said judge, justices or justice (as the case may be) upon proof of the serving of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk or register of the court where such confession was returned, or to a justice of the peace of the county where such judgment was superseded, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment, his or their executors or administrators, may have & use the same proceedings thereon which might or could have been had if this act had never passed: Provided always, That if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into, and a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force and operation as it would have had under this act, if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made; and the confession of judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as are hereinbefore prescribed.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained, have superseded, or shall supersede the same in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons to supersede the original judgment or decree in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution, as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former confession.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any judgment or decree as aforesaid, for a sum certain, which doth not purport to carry interest on the money or tobacco for which the same was obtained, shall be stayed by reason of any confession as aforesaid, such sum shall bear interest from the date of such confession; and it shall and may be lawful for the party who may hereafter sue out execution on said confession of judgment, or the original judgment on which such confession was made, to compel payment of interest on the said sum of money or tobacco, from the date of the said confession, by endorsing on the execution his claim of interest from the time when the said confession was entered into; and the sheriff, coroner or constable, (as the case may be) shall levy such interest accordingly.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That no distress for rent shall be made until the expiration of the thirty first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen: Provided, The tenant or tenants enter into bond to the landlord or landlords, his, her, or their executors or administrators, with such security, and in such penalty, as two justices of the peace of the county wherein the lands or tenements, for which said rent may have accrued are situated, shall approve of, conditioned for the payment of the sum due on the thirty first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, with interest thereon, from the time the said rent became due, and the said bond, so as aforesaid taken, shall be retained by the justices of the peace taking the same, to be by them delivered to the person or persons to whom the rent is, or may be so as aforesaid due; and in case any distress for rent shall be made before the thirty first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, if the person or persons so as aforesaid dis-

tressed shall enter into bond in manner aforesaid, the justices so as aforesaid taking the said bond shall grant a certificate thereof to the person or persons so as aforesaid distressed; and the said certificate being delivered to the officer making the distress, on his being paid, or security given for the fees incurred by the said distress, the officer making the said distress, shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed to return and deliver the goods and chattels to the person or persons so distressed:—Provided always, That when the rent reserved and contracted to be paid, by the terms of the contract, shall consist of a specific proportion or share of the growth or product of the land or other thing rented to, and occupied by such tenant, such contract, rent or tenant shall not be considered as coming within the purview of this act, or be in any manner operated upon by the same.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That if any person or the executors or administrators of any person, to whom any such bond shall be executed, shall conceive himself, her, or themselves in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of security in such bond, it shall and may be lawful for him, her or them, to apply to the two justices of the peace, before whom the said bond was executed, or upon the death, removal, or disqualification of the said justices, or either of them, then to any other two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, who may, if they deem the said application well founded, cause a notice, under their hands and seals to be served upon the person or persons, their executors or administrators, by whom the said bond was given, or left at his, her or their last place of abode, requiring him, her, or them, within a fixed reasonable time thereafter, to enter into a new bond, with other security, to be approved of by said justices; and upon neglect or failure to comply with the said requisition, then it shall and may be lawful for the said person, or his executors or administrators, to whom the said bond was executed, to sue immediately on the said bond, and to distress for the rent for which the same was given, in the same manner as she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That in case of a judgment, on which execution has been stayed, under any former law of this State, the original defendant or defendants shall enter into bond with sufficient security, to be approved of by the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, to indemnify the securities under such former supersedeas; provided always that this provision shall not extend to any case where said defendant or defendants shall produce to the judge, justices or justice, as the case may be, the assent in writing of the securities on the former supersedeas, their executors or administrators to the said defendants entering into a new supersedeas under this act, and in any case of a bond entered into under any former law of this State to stay proceedings under a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property, and in any case of a bond heretofore entered into to stay proceedings under a distress for rent, the mortgagee his heirs, executors or administrators, or the tenant or tenants, their executors or administrators shall not be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act without the assent in writing first had and obtained of the mortgagee his executors, administrators or assigns, or of the landlord, his executors or administrators, as the case may be, unless the securities under any former bond entered into are indemnified with security to be approved of by the chancellor, judge or justices, as the case may be.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That if after the thirty first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the tenant or tenants, or any person claiming by, thro' or under him, her or them, shall hold and occupy the lands or tenements for the rent due for the occupation whereof bond hath been given as aforesaid, that then and in that case the landlord or landlords, his, her or their executors or administrators, may proceed to distress for the same, in the same manner that he, she or they might or could have done before the passage of this act.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the following fees shall be allowed to each of the said justices for services performed under this act: for taking bond twelve and a half cents; for issuing summons, six and one fourth cents; for supersedeas, twelve and a half cents; for every certificate, six and one fourth cents.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That no attorney shall be entitled to collect by execution any fee or fees now due, or that may hereafter become due, during the continuance of this act: Provided, The same shall be superseded in the same manner that judgments and decrees are to be superseded by this act.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be taken or understood to prevent persons from superseding of judgments in conformity to pre-existing laws of the State if they shall prefer so to do.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That the act entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating the mode of staying executions and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, passed December session, 1815, be and the same is hereby repealed.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A well-disposed BLACK MAN, for the remainder of the present year. One who is accustomed to farming will receive liberal wages by applying to

James C. Wheeler.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business; Hoping from his own attention, and bar keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

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

Richard Barrow.

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

Easton, January 3, 1815.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Adam Mattee, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day of October next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1815.

Thomas Still, adm'r.

of Adam Mattee, dec'd.

may 2 3

U. S. APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Albany, 31st March, 1815

Surgeons and mates, or other officers attached to the United States' or State's service, or all the persons holding supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States' army, are hereby required to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my Assistants at the following stations, viz: Burlington, [Vt.] Williamsville and Brownsville, [N. Y.] Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [Va.] Charleston, [S. C.] and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicine and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, or equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories: receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor for further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the quartermaster's department, such accounts being previously certified by myself or either of my Assistants.

Francis Le Baron,

U. S. Apoth. Gen.

†The printers employed to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the quartermaster general's department for payment.

april 18 6

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1815

On application of GEORGE A. SMITH, administrator of BENNETT WHEARET, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1815.

Test—

John Young, Reg.

Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, For the creditors of BENNETT WHEARET, late of Caroline county, dead to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 11th day of December next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.—All persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Geo. A. Smith, adm'r

of B. Whearet, dec'd

may 2 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Easton, on Sunday the 23d of April, a negro woman and child—the woman's name is SOPHIA, who call herself Sophia Robertson, about 23 years of age, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high—She is very black, walks very quick, and very talkative; she has very thick lips, and has a gap in her upper teeth, and very weak eyes—her clothing not known. Her child is a very bright mulatto, about 18 months old, and very handsome. Whoever will apprehend said woman and child, and secure them so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this county ten dollars, if in this state twenty dollars, if out of the state the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

Richard Ozman.

may 9 3

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Joseph Martin.

Talbot county, April 18

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOE—supposed to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth great coat, black velvet pantaloons, Ozonaburg shirt, good shoes and stockings; has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Jacob Rohrer, living about three miles from Hagerstown, Washington county, in the State of Maryland. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff

Frederick county, Maryland.

may 24, 1815 (23) 3

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th inst., viz:

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper coloured negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.

WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferent clothing.

Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.

Thos. Stevens, sheriff

of Talbot county

Easton, Talbot county, } april 18

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Sunday the 23d day of October last, a negro man named "LEPHIN", about twenty five or six years old, five feet and an half inch high, very large thick lips, rather simple in his manner, with his teeth very wide apart—he chewed tobacco rather awkwardly—stout and well made—very large feet. He had on when he went away, blue and white striped over jacket, striped waistcoat, a pair of grey shambray pantaloons, a white linen shirt, a pair thin leather shoes bound, and a pair black yarn stockings footed this fall—with sundry other clothing not recollected.

Any person taking up said runaway, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Joshua Parker.

november 1

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cry, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLORA, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sickly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.

This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Kidout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Jun. and is also now advertised.—Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim about 40.—They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cat and horse, loaded with various articles. She had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—30 dollars and like charges paid, if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.

Anthony Ross.

Talbot county, Md. august 16

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 25th February last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself Charles Anderson; is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on when committed, a blue cloth round about, coarse shirt, grey coating pantaloons, and wool hat, &c. He has a pleasing countenance, and very talkative: Says he belongs to his father Samuel Anderson, living at Mount Vernon; also says his father bought him of Thomas Peter, Esq. and bound him to Thomas Braddock, (a black man) of Alexandria. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Arnold T. Winsor, Sh'ff

Montgomery county, Md.

march 23 9

NOTICE.

The editors of the Baltimore American & Eastern Star will publish the above daily for two months, and send their accounts to me for payment.

A. T. W.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 8th March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself BILL, alias FREDERICK. He is supposed to be about 25 years of age, stout and well made, five feet five inches high, his clothing when committed were an olive coloured velvet round about, striped Bennett's cord vest, blue and white shambray pantaloons, and a tow linen shirt—has two scars on his left arm, which he says were caused by the bite of a dog. Says he belongs to Mr. Peter Le-nox, city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff

Frederick county, Md.

march 23 (ap. 4) 8

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 26th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself SAM, alias RICHARD. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a striped cotton coat, pantaloons and vest, and homemade linen shirt. Has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Stephen McCormack, living about seven miles from Parquhar Court House, in the State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, Sh'ff

Frederick county, Maryland.

april 5 (18) 8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, from 15 to 18 years of age, that can be well recommended. Apply at the Star Office.



[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23. 1815

[No. 37.....810.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BYThomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the arrearage is paid for.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed out of Talbot county court, against Thomas Weyman, viz: one at James Weyman, administrator of Richard Larrimore, one other at Perry Spencer, one other at Lambert W. Spencer, one other at Jacob Gibson, one other at James B. Ringgold.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY the 25th of May inst. at 4 o'clock, at the court house door in Easton, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Weyman in and to a tract or parcel of Land called "Chance Re-enters" containing about 110 acres, more or less, situate in the county aforesaid, near an creek called the Royal Oak, and on one of the prongs of Broad Creek. The above Land will be sold for cash, to satisfy the debts, damages and costs due on the aforesaid fieri facias according to their seniority.

Thomas Stevens, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold, by virtue of a writ fa to me directed out of the premises, on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. one House and Lot, situate, lying and being in Talbot county, at Wye Mill, the property of James Elliott, taken by virtue of the above writ, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Samuel Black against said Elliott, and sold for said Black's use. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock, on the premises, and attendance given by

Thomas Stevens, sh'ff of Talbot county.

NOTICE.

By virtue of two several writs of venditioni exponas, directed out of Talbot county court, each at the suit of James B. Ringgold, against James W. Mitchell, will be sold at public sale and sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 27th day of May inst. all the right, title and interest of the said James W. Mitchell in and to a tract or parcel of Land called "Chance Re-enters" containing about 110 acres, more or less, situate in the county aforesaid, near an creek called the Royal Oak, and on one of the prongs of Broad Creek. The above Land will be sold for cash, to satisfy the debts, damages and costs due on the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas.

J. Bennett, late sh'ff of Talbot county

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at private sale, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, being the property of Edward Needles, and is next adjoining the house of James Rice, and at present occupied by him. The Lot fronts 24 1/2 feet on Washington street, and extends back to West street; and is held on a permanent lease, subject to a ground rent of \$15 per annum. If the above property is not sold before the 30th inst. it will then be exposed to public sale. For terms apply to

Peter Harris, Agent for E. Needles.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the supplement to the act incorporating the "Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester", will be sold at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on the 31st day of May next, TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK, or the purpose of establishing a Branch Bank in the town of Salisbury.

Per order—John P. Duffield, cashier.

april 18

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
25th April 1815

GENERAL ORDER.

Information having been given to the War Department that many persons have purchased from soldiers their claims for bounty lands, it is therefore deemed proper to publish, as a general caution, the following extract of the act of congress entitled "An act for designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands," passed May 6th, 1812, by which all sales of military land bounties, before patents from the War Department have been granted, are declared to be null and void, viz:—Sec. 21. The Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall from time to time issue warrants for military land bounties, to persons entitled thereto.

Provided always, that such warrants shall be used only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

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

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

NOTE. Printers of newspapers employed to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above order in their respective gazettes.

may 9

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Apprentice to the Printing Business, from 15 to 18 years of age, that can be well recommended. Apply at the Star Office.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

9th May, 1815

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d July next, at 9 in the morning, and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board—R. Higginbotham, cash'r.

§7-N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

§8-The editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment, to

R. H. Cashier.

may 16

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby informed that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay street, on the 1st Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. Sterrett, Cash'r.

The following extract from the Charter is published for the information of stockholders:

"All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from the said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."

may 9

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

James Clayland.

april 4

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, april 18

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

april 18

WANTED TO HIRE.

A well fitted BLACK MAN, for the remainder of the present year. One who is accustomed to farming will receive liberal wages by applying to

James G. Wheeler.

may 2—3

FROM THE AURORA.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

No. V.

From Les Etats Unis et L'Angleterre.

THE OBJECT OF EACH OF THE TWO NATIONS IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Continued from the Star of the 9th inst.

What has been already said, renders it unnecessary to enter upon long details in this article. The causes of the war are explained clearly enough already.

England arrogates to herself the right of searching American vessels, whenever she thinks it convenient to her purposes; because by these means she shackles a commerce which excites her jealousy, and exercises a despotism that is in the nature of her policy.

She attributes to herself the right of impressing our seamen, because it paralyzes both our navigation, and procures men of experience for them, whom they are in want of to support their enormous military and merchant marine.

England uses the ocean as her exclusive property, prescribes conditions to those who sail on that great highway of nations, and forces them to pay tribute.

They pursue the same practice with Americans on the high seas, which they affect to discountenance as unchristian in Africa.

They go greater lengths, & their pretensions are extended from the ocean to

those inland seas which the God of the universe has destined for the United States.

They wish to divest us of the right to have ships on our own lakes—forts on our own shores—and they even require that we not only cede to them part of our territory; but that we make them a highway to attack us in our homes, at our firesides.

Behold for what they make war—see upon what conditions they propose to make peace—

The U. States demand nothing but exact justice; they wish neither to aggrandize nor enrich themselves—neither to extend their own rights, nor surrender them to others.

They wish to be masters of their own country; they wish to arrest the pillage of their ships, which they consider as a moderate wish—and this is what they would call justice.

They wish to determine what is intended by blockade, and to fix the rights of neutrals; to maintain that the seas are free for all; and to indemnify for all captures contrary to the right and laws of nations.

This is what they constantly demand—what they demand and must even insist on. It is to obtain that which they could not refuse, that they have taken up arms; which they are ready to lay down as soon as they have obtained those objects; and which they must and will obtain at no very remote day, however high the crest of England is elevated at this moment.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EFFECTS WHICH WOULD BE PRODUCED IN EUROPE, BY THE DEBARMENT OR ADVANTAGE OF OTHER NATIONS.

To settle this point, it will be proper to take a coup d'oeil of the situation of the United States, and enquire to whom the augmentation of their dominions would be dangerous.

ENGLAND.

England and Ireland contains about 15,600,000 inhabitants.

The number of slaves in the West Indies, form 90,000 whites, and 500,000 men of color.

The inhabitants of Canada, and Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the control of England, amount to 625,000 whites, and 10,000 men of color.

They have in the East Indies about seven millions subjects—[above seventy millions.]

The whole population governed by England, goes to seventy-seven millions one hundred and fifty thousand men—[86,000,000.]

This result will appear incredible, but nevertheless it is exactly conformable to truth.

Behold this population: see now her geographical position.

England is every where, and every where she is mistress.

They possess Malta, by which they protect their commerce to the Levant, and to the exclusion of other people, and particularly France.—They possess also Gibraltar, and by the means of these two places, she commands the Mediterranean, and the navigation of this sea is under her jurisdiction.

They possess the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isle of France; they dispose of the sovereignty of the Indian seas. To them belong the spices of Ceylon and Sumatra, the drugs of Arabia, the coffee of Java, and all the productions of the Asiatic territory.

The colonies of Newfoundland, of Canada, of Nova Scotia, of Labrador, give to them the fisheries and the free trade. St. Lucie, Tobago, & the establishments of Trinidad, and the Dutch colonies on terra firma, give them the means of commanding the commerce of the windward islands and the Spanish main.—They found in Bermuda an asylum for the pirates they employed to control the commerce of Europeans between the two continents.

Cape de Verdes and the Azores, they hold the first of these two possessions, facilitates the means of their traffic on the coast of Africa.

She is mistress of Madeira—she governs by her policy, Portugal & Holland, and looks with hope to the government of Spain.

The western colonies united with those they have torn from the Dutch; a people whom they have made their dupes; and whose colonies are in a perfect state of prosperity and cultivation.

Take from Europe the commerce of the United States—and what remains? NOTHING!

France had colonies; one part is restored, but in what condition? The greater part were deprived of their labourers who cultivated them, by the machinations of English incendiaries, & without those they could not support themselves: time and patient labor alone could retrieve them: England knew this, and it was at this moment she chose to make a brilliant display of her philanthropy, under the affectation of humanity for the negroes—she flattered France with a belief that she was under an obligation—and in the end, by a series of delays, the only boon

bestowed is the conviction, that the ruin accomplished by England in the French colonies is so complete as to render a restoration remote or desperate.

The Americans understand and respect the laws of humanity. The cruel trade in men had devolved upon them from England, long before England had discovered that pity for the blacks and that sympathy for Africa which has in latter years become the instrument of her policy.—But they remembered that the cause of these unfortunates had been a long time pleaded by men who made an union of politics and fanaticism a species of trade, such as Wilberforce and Reeves. Above all, Fox, whose generous and sincere eloquence, did not obtain the success their hearts wished. They foresaw the extraordinary change produced at the moment of the abolition of the black code in the French colonies, and when England might dispense with it, without suffering any inconvenience, her colonies being sufficiently popular. And while they held in India, sixty millions of slaves which they could dispose of to fill up their population, they considered England purely as performing an act of humanity.

Such is the character of this despotic nation. On examination, I ask what becomes of the balance of power, the object of so much discussion and negotiation in Europe? The answer is mournful—it exists only in name!

In this curious state of things, the revival of the projects of England against the U. States, will be the last effort against the freedom of commerce and the liberty of the seas.

All nations, particularly those she has subsidized for twenty years, at length acknowledge that the humiliation of England is necessary to the security and repose of the world—the augmentation of her power already so colossal, & so murderous, the only source of prosperity which remains, to concentrate all in her dangerous hands.

There is nothing in what I have been saying, not one fact that can be denied, not one consequence that is forced—and now we will finish with regard to England.

THE UNITED STATES.

I have already said, that the American people have no motive to be either ambitious or warlike. It is social industry, agriculture and commerce, & under their flourishes, advantageous without being dangerous to any.

From the first establishment, her tranquil industry has made the most useful progress. At the time of the embargo, 20,000 sailors, and merchant vessels amounting to two millions six hundred thousand tons left her harbors to support and enrich the world.

The U. States and their marine are as free and independent as they ought to be.—Behold at this moment, the immense trade opened to France and other nations for the productions of their soil and manufactures, and a sure gain to them at last, in the chief articles furnished them by America.—The prosperity of this nation will be the augmentation of the resources of others, without any possibility of danger; their subjection or debasement would complete the triumph of a people already too powerful, and lead to the ruin of all other independent nations.

But, in considering the character of the two people as actually engaged in the war, their political character, their objects in conducting the struggle, & the efforts that would be produced by its result, it is clear that Europe is substantially interested in the success of the American arms.

* The writer appears to know very little of British politicians; perhaps no history can produce so profound an impostor as this Wilberforce.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide a library room, and for transporting the library lately purchased.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause a proper apartment to be immediately selected and prepared for a library room, and to cause the library lately purchased from Thomas Jefferson, to be placed therein during the ensuing recess of congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the account of the expenditures incurred under this act; and that the amount so settled shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Anacosta Bridge Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby directed to audit and settle the claim of the Anacosta Bridge Company, on account of the injury sustained by them in the destruction of their bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained, the value of the injury thereof, at the time of such destruction, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may embrace the merits of their claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of such valuation, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said company, or their agent legally authorized, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon such company, or owners, releasing to the United States, all claim on account of the injury aforesaid, and that the same be applied to the purpose of re-building or repairing the said bridge.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, on account of the injury done their bridge, by an order from the navy department, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained, the value of such injury, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be just and reasonable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the president and directors of the said company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the repairing or re-building of the said bridge.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William P. Bennet of the State of New York.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to discharge from his imprisonment, William P. Bennet, of Seneca county, in the State of New York: Provided however, That the said Bennet shall, previous to obtaining such discharge, comply with the provisions of the act, entitled "an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States."

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage, between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the U. States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed; so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ships or vessels may belong. Such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation, whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countersailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished.

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

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AMERICA.

PEACE being now happily concluded with the country of freedom, it will not be necessary for me to occupy so large a portion of the Register, as I lately have, with observations relating to it. But, still this country, now nearly as much above all others in military and naval prowess as she is, and long has been in civil, religious, and political liberty; still this favored country, this asylum and example to the oppressed of all other nations, must continue to be a deeply interesting object with every one, whom I wish to see amongst my readers. I shall, therefore, in future, write of the affairs of America under one general rule, numbering the several articles from No. 1. onwards. Previous to the war, I wrote several articles, under the form of *Letters*, and otherwise; during the war a great many more. And, I am of opinion, if all these were collected together, from the month of July, 1810, to the 14th of this present month of January, 1815, they would be found to contain as good a history of this important struggle, as is likely to appear in any other shape. The rise, the progress, the termination, are all here to be found very amply detailed. The views on both sides; the passions, the prejudices; the means made use of to delude the people of England. The effect of the result of the contest on men's mind. All will here be found to have been faithfully recorded; that is to say, as far as I have dared to go; and for the restraint, which I have been under, and for which no human ingenuity could have compensated, the judicious and impartial reader will make a suitable allowance. This, however, is only said as to our side of the water; for, in the country of freedom, the naked truth will be told. There every man will write and publish what he pleases; the discussions will be really free; there no man will tremble while he writes; & there truth must & will prevail. It is often observed, that history, to be impartial, must be written long after the date of the events of which it is a record. This is a strange notion. It is so contrary to every rule of common life, that it naturally staggers one. If we want to keep our accounts, or the records of any proceedings in life, accurately, we never lose a moment in minutely the facts down as they occur. If evidence is given from a written paper, it must, to make the evidence good, have been written at the moment that the facts occurred. How strange, then is it, that, for history to be true, that it must be written a century, or two after the period to which it relates; that is to say, that to come at the real truth of any national occurrence, in order to arrive at a just decision upon the conduct of a nation, you must enter upon the enquiry after all the witnesses are dead, and after all the springs, hidden from common eyes, an account of the proceedings is long forgotten, and sunk, for ever, out of sight. It is said, that, at the time when the events occur, the historian is too near to the passions and prejudices of the times, and is too likely to partake of them. But, at a hundred years after the events, what has he to refer to but *writings of the times*; and how then is he more likely to get at the truth? We suppose the historian to seek earnestly for truth; and is he more likely to get at it, when all the springs are forgotten and all the witnesses dead, than when he has access to them all? The real state of the case is this: the historian DARES NOT write a true history of present events, and a true description of the character of public institutions, establishments, laws, and men, in any country except America. Truth, in England, may be a LIBEL; libels are punished more severely than the greatest part of felonies, as my Lord Folkestone shewed, in the House of Commons, from an examination of the Newgate Calendar; and, it is well known, that in answering a charge of libel, the truth of what you have written or published, is not allowed EVEN to be given in evidence. This is the real, and the only ground for pretending, that history ought to be written long after the period to which it relates. But, how are you bettered by length of time?—It is a libel here to speak evil of the dead. The dead villain must not, if it give offence to certain persons, be truly characterized; and, remember, that the sources, to which the historian has to refer, are precisely those which have been created under this law of libel.

In the great republic of America, the case is wholly different. There any man may publish any thing that he pleases of public measures or public men, provided that he confine himself to truth in what he asserts to be facts. There any opinions may be published; but, here even opinions expose writers, printers & publishers to punishment; and, observe, that that which a man may say in a private letter, is held to be published, and if determined to be libellous, liable to punishment. Well may we hold it to be a maxim, that the writing of history ought to be delayed until a remote period; but it would be a much more sensible maxim, that no history, written under such circumstances, (with a law that punishes libels on the dead) ought ever to be regarded as any thing better than a sort of political romance. There is no reason, however, why a history of this war should not immediately be written, and published in the republic, with whom, thank the ministers, and the president, & the brave republicans, we are now at peace. From that country we may now receive such a

history. It might be a little too strong to be published here; or even to be sold here. But those who wished for copies might get them thro' private channels; though, I ought to observe, for the good of the unwary, that to lend a book, or, to show a book to another person, is to publish a book in the eye of our sharp sighted libel law.

Nevertheless, if some able and animated pen, set to work on this fine subject, a subject so closely connected with the cause of freedom all over the world, there is no doubt of its obtaining circulation, even in England; and while it would be sure, by means of a French translation, to be read all over the continent, where it must produce a prodigious effect. But I hope to see nothing of the maudling kind; nothing of the milk and water; nothing of the "gentlemanly" sort; no mincing of the matter. But, a real, true history, applying to persons and acts the appellations which justice assigns them. If such a work were published, rather than not possess a copy, I would make one of my sons traverse the Atlantic, expressly to fetch it to me. I hope, however, that some man in America, who feels upon the subject as I feel, will take the trouble to convey to me by a safe hand, (not through the post office) a copy or two of the first work of the above description that shall appear. But mind, I should despise any history which should not speak of ALL the actors on both sides, without the smallest regard of the humbug and palaver of the day, applying to their actions and characters, and their motives, the plainest as well as the truest of epithets and terms. I am not much disposed to be unhappy. I never will meet calamity half way.

But really, such a work—the reading of such a work, and hearing my children read it, would make up for years of misery, if I had passed such—and it would be much more than a compensation for all the sufferings of my life. In short, I have set my heart on this thing, and, if I am disappointed, I shall be grieved more than I ever yet have been; ten thousand times more than I was when I heard the sentence of Judge Chase on one of two years imprisonment in Newgate, a thousand pounds fine to the king, and seven years bound to good behavior afterwards, in bonds of 5000 pounds, for having written about the flogging of English local militia at Ely, and about German dragoons. But, why should I be disappointed? Have I not, if one will take up the pen, a son to take it up in the cause of truth and liberty?—The world is wide; and now it is open. In the mean while let us not neglect that which is yet within our own power. We ought to keep the republic constantly before our eyes. Though we make her less the subject of observation than we have done for some time past, we ought never to lose sight of her. The enemies of liberty are always on the watch to assail, through her sides, the object of their mortal hatred; and, therefore, we ought to be on our guard against them. In order to facilitate reference, and to give something of uniformity of arrangement to the matter in the Register, relating to America, I intend to insert, under one general head, all such matter of my own writing, and to mention under that general head the several topics treated of, in the following manner.

NO. I.

Mr. HUNT's motion, and Sir John Cox HARRIS's speech, respecting America.

At a meeting of the county of Somerset, on the 9th inst. a curious occurrence took place with regard to the peace with America. I will first give the account of it from the Times newspaper of the 16th inst. and make on it such observations as most naturally present themselves. The reader should fix it in his mind, however, that the meeting was held for the purpose of discussing a petition to parliament against the property tax, or tax upon income, which tax ought by law to expire in a few months, but which tax it is supposed the government means to propose the continuation, or revival. The following is the report of the Times:

"On Monday last, at a meeting of the freeholders, &c. holden at Wells, to petition parliament for the repeal of the property tax, after the business of the day was disposed of, (an account of which has already appeared in this paper.) Mr. HUNT remarked, that the meeting should not disperse without expressing its thankfulness to those by whose efforts peace had been made between us and America. He therefore read a resolution which he submitted for their approbation: 'That the thanks of this meeting be due to those by whose exertions peace with the Americans, the only free remaining people in the world, has been restored to this country.' Sir J. C. HARRIS could see no reason whatever for calling the Americans the only free people in the world, and should certainly divide the meeting if the motion were persisted in. It was a LIBEL on our own country; for his part he HATED THE AMERICANS. They were a set of slaves to the government of France, and (some expressions of disapprobation arose)—when Mr. DICKINSON said, that he certainly must join in deprecating the resolution. He hoped the meeting would not consent to compliment any nation at the expense of our own, and of every other in the globe. He had considerable reason for believing that the congress at Vienna was now employed in endeavoring to unravel the chains of the suffering Africans; and engaged, as the powers of Europe were, in so sacred a cause, he

could not consent that any aspersion, direct or indirect, should be cast upon them. Mr. HUNT then requested the sheriff to put the resolution, which, upon the shew of hands, was negatived by a considerable majority."

Whether there be any free country in the world, still remaining, besides the republic of America, is a question that I do not choose to decide, or to give an opinion upon. But, I cannot help observing, that the question was decided in the negative by a meeting of the county of Somerset, only by a considerable majority; and, I must further observe, that the report of this "considerable majority" comes to us through the Times newspaper, that channel of skunk-like abuse of America and all that is American. Let it be remembered, too, that the power of deciding who had the majority, lay wholly and absolutely with the sheriff, who is an officer appointed by the crown. This being the case, the words "considerable majority" will be pretty well understood to mean any thing but a large majority; and, perhaps, some people may doubt whether there was any majority at all. At any rate, the county of Somerset divided upon the question of, whether America was, or was not, the only free country left in the world. This was, at last, a question for which many were in the affirmative. It was received and put to the vote without any marks of disapprobation; while, on the other hand, he was harrassed, who said that he hated the Americans, and who called them the slaves of the French government. And what, good Sir John, do you hate the Americans? What have they done to you? You say that they are the slaves of the government of France; but you do not find it convenient to produce any proof of what you say.

This, Sir John, is one of the old stale falsehoods of the Times newspaper, which you are retailing at second hand like a Gosh street pedlar. You are, in this instance, a poor crawling imitator of a wretched ginder of paid-for paragraphs. Prove, or attempt to prove, what you say. Attempt, at least, to prove, that the Americans are the slaves, or have been the slaves, of the French; or, you must be content to go about saddled with the charge of having made an assertion, that the Americans were not, in any shape or degree, subservient to France. I assert that they all along acted the part of a nation truly independent. I assert that they, in no case, showed a partiality for the government of Napoleon. If any proof were wanted of their having placed no reliance upon France, we have it in the fact, the fact so undeniable, so glorious to them, and so unfortunate to us; I mean the fact of their continuing the contest after Napoleon was put down, and still as firmly as before, refusing to give up to us one single point, though they saw us allied with all Europe, and though they saw the whole of our monstrous force directed against them, having no other enemy to contend with. This proves that they placed no reliance upon France. When they declared war, they saw us with a powerful enemy in Europe.

Upon that circumstance they, of course, calculated, as they had a right to do; but, when that enemy, contrary to their expectation, was put down all of a sudden, and the whole of our enormous force was bent against America, she was not intimidated. She still set us at defiance; she faced us; she fought us; and, at the end of a few months, instead of receiving a *viceroy* at Washington, as we had been told she would, she brought us to make peace with her without her giving up to us one single point of any sort. Deny this, if you can, Sir John; and, if you cannot, answer to the people of Somerset for the speech, which the Times has published as yours. But, Sir John, why do you hate the Americans?—You cannot, surely, hate them because they pay their President only about six thousand pounds a year, not half so much as our APOTHECARY GENERAL receives. You, surely, cannot hate them because they do not pay in the gross amount of their taxes as much as we pay for the mere collection and management of ours. You, surely, cannot hate them because they keep no sinecure placemen, and no pensioners, except to such as have actually rendered them services, and to them grant pensions only by vote of their real representatives. You, surely, cannot hate them because, in their country, the press is really free, and truth cannot be a libel. You, surely, cannot hate them because they have shown that a cheap government is, in fact, the strongest of all governments, standing in no need of the troops or of treason-laws to defend it in times even of actual invasion.

You may, indeed, pity them, because they are destitute of the honor of being governed by some illustrious family; because they are destitute of dukes, royal and others, of most noble marquises, of earls, viscounts and barons; because they are destitute of knights of the garter, thistle and bath, grand crosses, commanders and companions; because they are, in spite of the efforts of the Massachusetts intriguers, still destitute of illustrious highnesses, right honorables, honorables, and esquires; because they are destitute of long robes and big wigs, and see their lawyers, of all ranks, in plain coats of grey, brown, or blue, as chance may determine; because they are destitute of a church established by law and of tythes; you may, indeed, pity the republicans on these accounts; but, Sir John, it would be cruel to hate them. To hate is not the act of a christian, and very illly becomes a man like yourself, who has been a hero, a perfect dragon, in combating the anti-christian principles

of the French revolution. Pity the Americans, Sir John. Forgive them, Sir John. Pray for them, Sir John. But do not hate them, thou life-and-fortune defender of our holy religion. Pray that they may speedily have a king and royal family, with a commander in chief and field marshals; that they may have a civil list & sinecures; that they may have lords, dukes, grand crosses, clergy, regular army, and tythes; pray for these things, in their behalf, as long as you please; pray that the Americans may have as good a government as we have; but, because they have it not, do not hate them.

I was really very happy to believe, that you were harrassed for this sentiment, at the county meeting. I was happy to perceive it, because it was a sign, that the people of England are coming to their senses upon this the most important of all subjects. Why could you not have expressed yourself in no less hostile to every generous and humane feeling? I confess, that Mr. Hunt's motion, tho' it be tho't true, he was right in making it, might fairly be objected to by any one who thought differently. But, you might have reprobated the endeavor to describe England as not free, (if you regarded her as being free) without saying that you hated the Americans. This it was, that shocked the meeting, and, accordingly it booted you, as appears from the report, as published even by the Times newspaper. Every effort ought now to be made to produce reconciliation with America; and, you appear to have done all that you were able to do, to perpetuate the animosities engendered by the war. Mr. Dickinson managed his opposition to the motion more adroitly. He observed that the holy war powers, now in congress at Vienna, we are, "he had considerable reason to believe," engaged in an effort to unravel the chains of the African slaves; and, therefore, he could not consent to a motion that might seem to glance at their people being free. So Mr. Dickinson concluded, it seems, that if the "sacred cause" powers should settle upon some general prohibition against the increase of slaves in the West Indies, there cannot possibly remain any thing like slavery in Russia, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Rumania, Transylvania, Servantia, Italy, Spain or Portugal.

I should like to have heard the chain of argument through which this member for Somerset arrived at such a conclusion from such premises. I suppose that it must have been something in this way: That the "sacred cause" powers are all perfectly sincere in their professions; that, being so, it is impossible, to believe, that they would shew so much anxiety for the freeing of the Africans, while they held their own subjects in slavery; and that, therefore, it is impossible to believe, that the people of Russia, Germany, and Hungary are not perfectly free. I dare say, that Mr. Dickinson said a great deal more upon the subject, & produced facts as well as arguments to prove, that Mr. Hunt's motion was an unjust attack upon those powers; and I confess, that it would be a great treat to me to see those facts upon paper.

BALTIMORE, MAY 15.

FROM FRANCE.

Translations from French papers received at the Patriot office, per the MAILBUS, Captain Young, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Bordeaux.

Paris, April 1.

The police have arrested M. Morel and Stevenot, whom the late government released from prison, the 19th ult. The first had undertaken to destroy Napoleon, Joseph and Jerome, and to carry off the King of Rome. He, in company with one Daries, on the road to Orleans, at Tournay, fell in with the Queen of Westphalia, on the 19th April, 1814, and robbed her of her diamonds and other valuables, which was the cause of first arrest. He says he was employed by Labric, secretary of the provisional government, was to be made Duke if he succeeded, with a pension of 200,000 francs, and had a company of Mamelukes with a Lieut. at his command. Stevenot is charged with recruiting braves to assassinate in their dwellings, all those distinguished by their independence, or who were conspicuous in the revolution. These men will be tried by the Imperial Court, and the Public Debates will show the intentions of that paternal Government, which promised with such GOOD FAITH to forget the past.

By an Imperial Decree, the Count de Chaptal is named Director of Commerce and Manufactures, and the Count Bize de Premaur, Director General of the "Cultes." Other decrees annul the organization of the Marine Department, as established by acts of the 22d of May and 18th of June last. The Count Lacépède is appointed Grand Master of the University, Villaret Chancellor, and Delambre treasurer. The stamp duty is revised.

The Minister of War has, it is said, issued orders for 2000 rations to be prepared on the road which the Empress will take.

An Imperial Decree of the twenty-eighth ult. prohibits the exportation of fire arms.

The Marshal Duke of Treviso, has announced that the Prince of Wagram has not gone to England, as was reported, but would ask for his discharge from the King on his arrival at Menin, and would afterwards repair to Bamberg in search of his wife and children.

A German Gazette mentions, that the Count de Lille is at Frankfurt on the Mein.

Gen. Grouchy, it is said, is Governor of Lyons.

The Marshal de Camp Lellement is made Lieutenant Gen. by an Imperial Decree.

Mr. Leroi is Prefect of the Upper Alps.

Mr. Chailon is Prefect of the Creuse.

A great number of invalids had been turned out of their hotel, by the late government with a promise of a pension, never granted. The Emperor has ordered them to be restored.

Austria, March 21.

We are assured that prior to the recent event in France, it was proposed to the King of Naples to abdicate his throne. Since the return of Napoleon to France, we are anxious to know what part he will take.

The King of Saxony, before signing the Treaty, ordered by the Congress, wishes to see the result of Napoleon's return. As he had antecedently accepted what was left him of his kingdom, and now shews openly that he counts on his powerful ally, it is possible that he may compromise the whole of his kingdom.

Augsburg, March 22.

The military chiefs of the Milanese government are excessively alarmed at the unexpected debarkment of Napoleon near their coast. New arrests have taken place, and 18 carriages (to be followed by others) with about 40 prisoners of state have been conducted to the Fortress of Mantua.

Letters from Italy announce that the English troops in the Genoese territory have orders to advance towards Nice, to occupy that frontier. The Piedmontese are to act in concert.

Siracusa, March 27.

The Prince of Moscow is expected here to-morrow, to take command of the army of observation in Alsace. The Duke of Albufera, (Suchet) has left us to-day for Paris. Before his departure he expressed, in general orders, his approbation of the garrison and national guard.

Lisle, March 26.

A te-de-um has been sung to celebrate the return of the Great Napoleon.

Colmar, March 24.

In all parts of Alsace the cries of long live Napoleon, abound; the fidelity of this part of the Empire ought never to have been doubted.

Paris, March 23.

The Commission charged with drafting a new Constitution, ranks Mr. Casimir among its members.

A camp of 40,000 men is about to be formed near Beauvais.

The equipages of the Empress left Versailles the 27th inst.

The precipitate flight of the late Government, did not prevent their agents from committing depredations of every kind. Valuable furniture, silver, diamonds, &c. belonging to the State, were taken away. A sequestration will be placed on the property of culpable agents, who have participated in the spoils, and of those who having the power to prevent it, did not exercise it.

Marshal Ney left Paris 3 days since, to inspect and take command of the frontiers of Flanders.

At Valenciennes and Lisle the tricoloured flag waves at every corner; the best dispositions prevail in both those Cities.

Valenciennes, March 26.

The communication with Brussels appears to be interrupted. The Hanoverians who are on the lines, permit Frenchmen to pass in, but will not allow them to return. The Generals do not appear to rely on the Belgians; they place them in the rear, and put the Hanoverians in front.

All the Belgians who have served with the French army, retain their ancient attachment to the Emperor. Long live Napoleon is heard in all the villages, and many have already joined the French advanced posts.

Fordaux, March 23.

Madame, the Duchess Angoulême, embarked at Pauillac yesterday, the 23d instant.

London, March 25.

It is confidently asserted, that Louis XVIIIth formally requested, two months since, that his residence at Hartwell should not be rented.

The Princess Talleyrand has taken lodgings at Richmond.

The Duke of Feltre (Clarke) had an interview, this morning, with the Duke of York and Lord Palmerston. It is stated that his baggage which contained many valuable documents, was seized at Calais, with that of the Royal Family.

It is absurd to make any speculations on the line of conduct which the Allied Powers will adopt in consequence of the restoration of Napoleon. In fact, the wisest statesmen have been astounded by a change so unexpected. No one point can have been yet decided, for the best of all reasons—the necessary time has not yet elapsed to communicate their different sentiments and opinions since Napoleon has reascended the throne. It does not follow, of course, that war may be considered as already decided on. The Allied Powers will not inconsiderately embark in an enterprise attended with such important results.

The abdication of the King of Saxony is considered certain. His majesty will not consent to recognize the Treaty by which his estates are divided.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French; we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. From the date of the publication of the present decree, the slave

trade is abolished; there shall not be granted any clearance for this commerce in the ports of France or her Colonies.

Art. 21. There shall not be imported for sale, in our Colonies, any blacks obtained by the aforementioned traffic, either by Frenchmen or foreigners.

Art. 23. The violation of the present Decree shall be punished by the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, judgment to be produced by our courts and tribunals.

Art. 4th. Nevertheless, merchants who have fitted out vessels for this trade before the publication of the present Decree, shall be allowed to dispose of their cargoes in our Colonies.

Art. 5th. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

NAPOLEON.

The Minister Sec. of State,
Duke of Bassano.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

Mr. Editor,

In a late report of the British Board of Admiralty, to the Parliament, that honorable board, in the true spirit of British official veracity, states the captures made from this country during the late war as follows, viz:

42 public vessels of war,
225 private armed vessels, and
1407 merchant vessels.

This statement is so palpably false, that it must excite the contempt of the whole world, when the facts are known. The British ministry, as well as their officers, naval and military, have in their official accounts, relative to American affairs, exhibited such an utter contempt for veracity, that when taken in connection with the writings of Asher, Weld, Parkinson, Sir Robert Wilson and Robert Kerr Porter, we may without hesitation pronounce them a nation in whom the sentiment of truth is totally extinct.

With regard to this statement, we have no doubt it can be shown, by actual demonstration, that they have not taken one half the number of public and private armed vessels stated, and that including wood craft, ferry boats and oyster boats, they have not captured 500 merchantmen during the war. They feloniously and piratically robbed us of 917 before the war, which it is probable they have included in the above statement. The following is a complete list of the public vessels taken, with their forces.

(American public vessels destroyed.)

1. President	44	8 Wasp	18
2. Chesapeake	38	9 Arctus	76
3. Essex (burnt on the stocks)	44	11 Rattlesnake	11
4. Essex	32	12 Viper	12
5. Adams	24	13 Vixen	12
6. Argus (burnt at Washington)	18	14 Nautilus	12
7. Frolic	8	15 Caroline	10

The above are all the public vessels captured or destroyed on the ocean, or on the rivers leading to the ocean. On the lakes, they have taken 7 vessels, 1 of 10 guns, the rest from 1 to 6 guns each, all of which except two have been retaken.

Of private armed vessels, I suppose they have captured from 60 to 100 sail; the real number could be ascertained, I have no doubt, with ease, by some person whose time would permit, by looking over Niles' Register, and naming the privateers in their order.

To set off John Bull's statement, I send you the following list of British public vessels captured & destroyed; I give you the names, which will speak for themselves.

On the Ocean.

1. Gueriere	33	11. Levant	28
2. Macedonian	38	12. Alert	16
3. Java	38	13. Boxer	16
4. Cyane	34	14. St. Lawrence	12
5. Hermes	28	15. Highflyer	11
6. Frolic	18	16. Dominica	12
7. Peacock	18	17. Bithoon	8
8. Epervier	18	18. Whiting	4
9. Avon	18	19. Landraile	4
10. Reindeer	18		

On the Lakes.

20. Constance	39	27. Hunter	10
21. Burnt at York	33	28. Beresford	14
22. Detroit	20	29. Duke of Gloucester	14
23. Lady Prevost	19		
24. Linnet	16	30. Chippewa	14
25. On Lake Champlain	11	31. Nancy	2
26. (Ditto)	11	32. Little Belt	2

Of Packets, which are King's vessels, generally first rate vessels, from 200 to 400 tons burthen, armed with 10 guns, we have captured the following, viz:

1. Ann	11	Necton	
2. Carteret	12	Prince Adolphus	
3. Duke of Montrose	13	Prince Amelia	
4. Express	14	Princess Elizabeth	
5. Fox	15	Princess Elizabeth	
6. Francis Freeling	16	Saxlow	
7. Lapwing	17	Townsend	
8. Mary Ann	18	Lady Mary Pembam	
9. Manchester	19	Windsor Castle	
10. Morgiana			

The preceding are public vessels; of private vessels, Niles' last list is 1551, which have been bro't safe into port or destroyed. Including the recaptures, it may be safely stated that we have taken at least 3000 vessels from the enemy.

VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 15.

Captain Bourne, of the schr. Ida, who arrived here yesterday in 18 days from Curacao, informs, that a large Spanish force had arrived on the Maine, from Cadix, consisting of 10 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and from sixty to seventy sail of transports, with nine or ten thousand troops, who had landed on the Island of Margareto, where the Patriots capitulated, and the army proceeded to Lagui-
ta.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Capt. Jones, dropped out of the navy yard yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the East River.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Stewart to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Frigate Constitution,
May —, 1815.

SIR—On the 20th of Feb. last, the Island of Madeira bearing about W.S.W. distant 60 leagues, we fell in with his Britannic majesty's two ships of war, the Cyane and Levant, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which after a spirited engagement of 40 minutes, surrendered to the ship under my command.

Considering the advantages derived by the enemy, from a divided and more active force, as also their superiority in the weight and number of guns, I deem the speedy and decisive result of this action, the strongest assurance which can be given to the government, that all under my command did their duty, and gallantly supported the reputation of American seamanship.

Enclosed you will receive the minutes of the action, and a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship; also inclosed you will receive for your information, a statement of the actual force of the enemy, and the number killed and wounded on board their ships as near as could be ascertained.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obt. serv't,

CHAS. STEWART.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of the killed and wounded on board the United States frigate Constitution, of 44 guns, (mounting 32 24-pounders and 20 32-lb. carronades) on the 20th Feb. 1815, in action with his B. M. ships Cyane and Levant.

KILLED.

John Fullington, ordinary seaman; Antonio Farrow, marine; Wm. Harral, do.

WOUNDED.

David Quill, gr. master; Jas. Jackson, seaman, severely; Tobias Fernald, seaman, (since dead); Benj. Thomas, ditto, severely; Benj. Venderford, do. slightly; Vincent Marks, do. severely; John Lancy, ordinary, do. (since dead); Thos. Tessenenden, do. (since dead); Benj. Norekross, sergt. marines, severely; Patrick Cain, marine, severely; Wm. Holmes, do. severely; Andrew Chambers, ditto, slightly. Killed 3—wounded 12. Total 15.

Statement of the actual force of H. B. M. ships Levant, Capt. the hon. George Douglas, commander; and Cyane, capt. Gordon Falcon, commanders, with the number killed and wounded on board each ship, on the 20th Feb. 1815, as near as could be ascertained, while engaged with the U. S. frigate Constitution.

LEVANT.

18 32-pounders, carronades
1 12 do. do.
2 9 do. long guns.

21 guns, 156 officers, seamen & mar.

Prisoners, 133 officers, seamen & mar.

Killed 23—wounded 16—total killed and wounded 39.

CYANE.

22 32-pounders, carronades
10 18 do. do.
2 12 do. long guns.

34 guns, 180 officers, seamen & mar.
2 brass swivels.

Prisoners, 168 officers, seamen & mar.

Killed 12—wounded 26—total killed and wounded 38.

Minutes of the action between the U. S. frigate Constitution, and H. M. ships Cyane and Levant, on the 20th Feb'y. 1815.

Commences with light breezes from the east, and cloudy weather.—At 1 discovered a sail two points on the larboard bow—hauled up and made sail in chase.—At 1-4 past one made the sail to be a ship; at 3-4 past one, discovered another sail ahead; made them out at 2 P. M. to be both ships, standing close hauled, with their starboard tacks on board; at 4 P. M. the weathermost ship made signals, and bore up for her consort, then about ten miles to leeward; we bore up after her, and set lower, topmast, topgallant, and royal studding sails in chase; at 1-2 past 4, carried away our main royal mast; took in the sails & got another prepared; at 5 P. M. commenced firing on the chase from our two larboard bow guns; our shot falling short, ceased firing; at 1-2 past 5, finding it impossible to prevent their junction, cleared ship for action, then about 4 miles from the two ships; at 40 minutes after 5, they passed within half of each other, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack, hauled up their courses, and prepared to receive us; at 45 minutes past five, they made all sail close hauled by the wind, in hopes of getting to windward of us; at 55 minutes past 5, finding themselves disappointed in their object, and we were closing with them fast, they shortened sail, and formed on a line of wind, about half a cable's length from each other.—At 6 P. M. having then under command of our battery, hoisted our colors, which was answered by both ships hoisting English ensigns; at 5 minutes past 6, ranged up on the starboard side of the sternmost ship, about 300 yards distant, and commenced the action by broadsides, both ships returning our fire with great spirit for about 15 minutes, when the fire of the enemy beginning to slacken, and the great column of smoke collected under our lee induced us to cease our fire to ascertain their positions and conditions; in about 2 minutes the smoke cleared

away, we found ourselves abreast of the headmost ship, the sternmost ship luffing up for our larboard quarter; we poured a broadside into the headmost ship, and then braced about our main and mizen topsails, and backed astern under cover of the smoke, abreast of the sternmost ship, when the action was continued with spirit and considerable effect, until 35 minutes past 6, when the enemy's fire again slackened, and we discovered the headmost braving up; filled our topsails, shot ahead, and gave her two stern rakes; we then discovered the sternmost ship veering also; wore ship immediately after her, and gave her a stern rake, she luffing too on our starboard bows, and giving us her larboard broadside; we ranged upon her larboard quarter, within hail, and was about to give her our starboard broadside when she struck her colors, fired a lee gun and yielded. At 50 m. past 6, took possession of H. M. S. Cyane, Capt. Gordon Falcon, mounting 34 guns. At 8 P. M. filled away after her consort, which was still in sight to leeward. At 1-2 past 3, found her standing towards us, with her starboard tacks close hauled, with topgallant sails set and jibs flying. At 50 m. past 3, ranged close along side to windward of her, on opposite tacks, & exchanged broadsides—wore immediately under her stern and raked her with a broadside; she then then crowded all sail, and endeavored to escape by running—hauled on board our tacks, set spanker, & flying jib in chase. At half past 9, commenced firing on her from our starboard bow chaser; gave her several shot, which cut her spars and rigging considerably. At 10 P. M. finding they could not escape, fired a gun, struck her colors and yielded. We immediately took possession of H. M. S. Levant, Honorable Captain George Douglas, mounting 21 guns. At 1 A. M. the damages of our rigging was repaired, sails shifted, and the ship in fighting condition.

Minutes of the chase of the U. S. frigate Constitution, by an English squadron of three ships from out of the harbor of Port Praya, Island of St. Jago:

Commences with fresh breezes and thick foggy weather.—At 5 minutes past 12, discovered a large ship through the fog standing in for Port Praya. At 8 minutes past 12, discovered two other large ships astern of her, also standing in for port. From their general appearance, supposed them to be one of the enemy's squadron, and from the little respect hitherto paid by them to neutral waters, I deemed it most prudent to put to sea.—The signal was made to the Cyane and Levant to get under weigh. At 12 after meridian, with our topsails set, we cut our cable and got under weigh, (when the Portuguese opened a fire on us from several of their batteries on shore) the prize ships following our motions, and stood out of the harbor of Port Praya, close under East Point, passing the enemy's squadron about gun shot to windward of them; crossed our topgallant yards and set foresail, mainsail, spanker, flying jib and opgallant sails. The enemy seeing us under weigh, tacked ship and made all sail in chase of us. As far as we could judge of their rates, from the thickness of the weather, supposed them two ships of the line and one frigate. At half past meridian cut away the boats towing a stern, first cutter and gig. At 1 P. M. found our sailing about equal with the ships on our lee quarter, but the frigate luffing up gaining our wake and rather dropping astern of us, finding the Cyane dropping astern and to leeward; and the frigate gaining on her fast, I found it impossible to save her if she continued on the same course, without having the Constitution brought to action by their whole force. I made the signal at 10 minutes past 1 P. M. to her to tack ship, which was complied with.—This manoeuvre, I conceived, would detach one of the enemy's ships in pursuit of her, while at the same time, from her position, she would be enabled to reach the anchorage at Port Praya, before the detached ship could come up with her; but if they did not tack after her, it would afford her an opportunity to double their rear, and make her escape before the wind. They all continued in full chase of the Levant and this ship;—the ship on our lee quarter firing, by divisions, broadsides, her shot falling short of us. At 3 P. M. by our having dropped the Levant considerably, her situation became (from the position of the enemy's frigate) similar to the Cyane. It became necessary to separate also from the Levant, or risk this ship being brought to action to cover her. I made the signal at 5 minutes past 3 for her to tack, which was complied with. At 12 minutes past 3 the whole of the enemy's squadron tacked in pursuit of the Levant and gave up the pursuit of this ship. This sacrifice of the Levant became necessary for the preservation of the Constitution. Sailing Master Nixon, Midshipman Varnum, 1 boatswain's mate and 12 men were absent on duty in the 5th cutter to bring the cartel brig under our stern.

FROM EUROPE.

The Isabel, arrived at Boston, has bro't London papers to April 4. The London Times of April 3, says: It is officially announced that Louis XVIII. is at Ghent—that the garrison of Lille has declared for Bonaparte; and that Bonaparte is sending all his disposable force towards Belgium. The Monitor observes, that the Emperor had left the army and returned to Paris. Lord Wellington had arrived in Belgium, where he was to take command of the Dutch, Hanoverian, Belgian and English troops, with

the addition of 20,000 Russians, placed under his charge by the Emperor Alexander;—forming an army of 150,000 men.

Prince Schwartzburg was to command the Russian and Austrian armies.—Blucher the Prussian; part of the latter had crossed the Rhine. Marshal Augereau, for whose head Bonaparte offered a price, had joined the Emperor. The Duke D'Angoulême was at Marseilles, which city still held out for the Bourbons. Dieppe was declared a free port for the English.

Balt. Pat.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the British snow Victoria, 40 days from London, with a full and valuable cargo of dry goods. Passengers, M. C. Ralston, G. Morrison and T. Paxson.

By this arrival London dates to the 6th April have been received. The principal part of their contents have been anticipated by recent arrivals from France and England.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1815.

The Democratic Citizens of Queen Ann's County are respectfully invited to attend an adjourned meeting at Centreville, on the SECOND SATURDAY of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Church Hill, May 20, 1815.

New York, May 17.

We understand the United States' squadron, under the command of Com. Decatur, destined for the Mediterranean, are ready for sea, and detained only by a head wind, which prevailed yesterday, but will sail the first favourable moment.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Massachusetts, and British brig Sarah, both from Liverpool, with valuable cargoes. They sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of April, and being papers that date which are received at this office. Having had later intelligence from England, via Boston, those papers contain nothing of interest.

Boston, May 15.

Capt. Luce, late commander of the private armed schooner Sine Qua Non, captured and sent into Gibraltar, arrived in town this morning via Halifax, and reports that Aim. Flemming had addressed a note to him and others, stating that an Algerinesquid was out of the straits—that there was an arrival at Halifax, bringing late London dates and news of great importance, which he could not deliver; but that he learned that it stated the arrival in England of Louis 18th, and the declaration of war between England and France.

The anniversary of the birth of the immortal Washington, was celebrated at Paris, on the 22d February, by a numerous body of American citizens. The dinner was attended by Messrs. BAYARD, CLAY and RUSSELL. Mr. CRAWFORD was prevented from attending, by indisposition.

Balt. Pat.

JAMES KIRKP PAULDING, Esq. of New York is appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of the Navy.

THE LOAN.

We have heard that of the Loan recently advertised, proposals for a considerable portion have been accepted at 95 for 100 dollars, and that there is no doubt but the whole will be taken at that rate or on terms even more advantageous to the United States.

The secret of the treasury deserves the thanks of his country for having defeated the views of the Eastern Brokers, who depreciated the value of treasury notes and embarrassed their circulation, in order to make a profit by the purchase of them. Their wretched disappointment is betrayed by their groans vented thro' the columns of the factious prints.

The stock of the United States and treasury notes, now rapidly advancing in the market, will soon command a premium. This is as it should be, under a vigorous administration of our fiscal concerns, with the advantages accruing to the treasury, from the return of peace.

Nat. Intel.

We shall hear more frequently from Cobbett, the great English writer, probably, when the packets begin to run regularly between this country and Britain. We offer one of his articles to-day. There is no man living whose writings are so obnoxious to the violent men of our federal party as Cobbett. Their hatred of him displays itself not only in the vilest abuse, in this man whom, in their golden days of power, they closely hugged to their bosoms; but in the most low bred and contemptible ribaldry applied to those in this country who republish his articles. It is a pity the federal party is disgraced by editors who pursue this line of conduct, so injudicious as well as foolish. You may safely set it down that a man is vanquished in argument when he begins to call names. The only way in which the federal editors rebuke Cobbett's sharp argument against the policy of his government and its adherents here, is to assert and to endeavor to prove that he is unprincipled, because he has abandoned the principles he now so ably combats, which they say he once professed. If they cannot prove that he is now entirely wrong, he certainly proves that he has discovered and abjured errors, in which they have the merit of persisting. Instead of calling Cobbett a scoundrel and knave, let them show that he does not tell the truth: instead of abusing him for deserting the party he once adhered to, let them show that he acted either unwisely or unrighteously in so doing. They will be more puzzled to do this, than to call the dictionary for vulgar epithets.

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Hartford county, as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, a negro man who calls himself CHARLES SMITH—about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4-1/2 inches high; he has a short broad nose, round head, short chin—his clothing a light colored round about jacket, striped waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, tow linen shirt, and a pair of shoes. Says he belongs to James Smith, near New Castle, in the State of Delaware. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sh'ff
Hartford county.

may 23 8

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on MONDAY 5th of June next, at Cambridge, Duchesne county, one half of the schooner JANE, on she lies, with sails, rigging and equipments, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock and attendance given by

William E. Cannon.

may 23 3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, 6th of June next, on the court house green, in Easton, a NEGRO WOMAN and two CHIL- DREN—one a boy five years old. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance given by

Rigby Hopkins, adm'r
of Robert Collison.

may 23 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at the Trappe, below Easton,

On Saturday, the 10th day of June next, one sixteenth of the Farm where John Norris now lives, lying on the west side of Dividing Creek. A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Wm. Jenkins, trustee.

may 23 3

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer the whole of the remaining part of the above named Farm, containing about one hundred and sixty three acres and one half more. The soil is beautiful, situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, adjoining the lands of Mr. Joseph Martin. The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, and a good proportion of woodland. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a handsome situation on the sale, is invited to go and view the premises, previous to the day of sale. Mr. John Norris, the present tenant, will shew it to any person wishing to view it. A liberal credit will be given, and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

Thomas Martin.

may 23 3

NOTICE TO MASONS.

The Constitution of a Temple for Somerset Lodge, No. 49, will be laid on the first Monday in June next.

The procession will form at 10 A. M.—The several Lodges of the peninsula, and all out Brothers, are respectfully invited to witness the solemn occasion.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Two Tylers with drawn swords,
Tyler of the oldest Lodge with drawn sword,
Entered apprentices, two and two,
Fellow crafts, two and two,
Master masons, two and two,
Deacons with black rods,
Secretaries with their pens,
Treasurers with their keys,
Wardens with their emblems,
Postmasters.

Royal arch masons,
Master,
Grand master,
Music,

A brother with aaxe of containing corn,
A brother with a vessel containing wine,
A brother with a vessel containing oil,
Architect with square, level & plumb,
Bible, square and compass carried by a master, supported by two apprentices,
Chaplain.

Magistrates of the place, two and two,
3 lights borne by 3 masters of the Lodge,
Master of the oldest Lodge bearing the book of constitution on a velvet cushion,
Sword of state, with drawn sword,
Two ex-worsh with white rods.

No salaries to be worn, except by officers and royal arch masons.

A triumphal arch with appropriate decorations will be erected on the east side situated for the temple.

A masonic address and a divine discourse will be delivered.

An ode will be sung.

Seats will be prepared for the accommodation of the ladies and aged persons.

J. F. COWSWELL,
J. C. WILSON,
I. D. TEACOCK,
I. R. KING,
L. AILES,
Committee of arrangement.

Princess Anne, 10th May, 1815.

TOP GALLANT.

Top Gallant's produce, from one to as many as any gentleman or gentleman may deem proper, shall run (at two or three years old) the produce of any stallion on the peninsula, for \$500 or \$1000 a match. The matches to be run at the Eastern Jockey Club Course.—Should gentlemen incline to match on those terms, the public would have an opportunity of judging of the superiority and excellence of stallions—which we claim in the horse Top Gallant.

By authority—

Corbin Lee.

may 23

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1815.

On application of JOHN GRIFITH, LEVIN CALDER, and WILLIAM REDGRAVE, of Kent county, severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications:—and having also given security for their personal appearance at September term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors:

It is therefore hereby ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said John Griffith, Levin Calder and William Redgrave be respectively discharged from their confinement, and that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months previous to the first Saturday of September term next; and also that they cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to be and appear before the said court, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of attending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Griffith, Levin Calder and William Redgrave shall not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.

Attest—

Ben. Chambers, Clk.

may 23 4

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—The Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 150 feet; subject to a small incumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garcey.

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Still Wares and Goss-Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Wares, or to any other articles of the above mentioned wares. Persons who wish to employ him in any of the branches of his business, will call with out delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.

F. D. MALLETT

Has the honor to present his respects and thanks to the different families of Easton and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage and preference which they have shown him again this summer in his present occupation of life—he will ever be mindful of their friend ship.

F. D. MALLETT is sorry that previous engagements will not permit him to continue his address this season; but he flatters himself next summer to resume his school at Easton.

EAGLE TAVERN.

The subscriber will dispose of the unexpired term of his lease of the EAGLE TAVERN, in Ches. Town, with all the furniture and household goods, two stages and horses, with the mail contract.

The terms will be made accommodating—Any person wishing to purchase will apply to John Campbell.

may 9 3

N. B. Possession can be had immediately.

NEW SHOES.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and now offers for sale at his shop near the Market.

A large and general assortment of Ladies' Morocco Kid and Leather Shoes of assorted colors, Misses' and Children's do. Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Servants' Shoes—Also a complete assortment of Materials with good workmen, which will enable him to execute orders in his line in the best manner, at the shortest notice—all of which he promises to do on terms satisfactory to a generous public.

Henry Wilks.

may 9 3

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No. 256, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale TEA and GROCERY Business. He has now in store, and intends keeping, a large, general and choice assortment of OLD WINES and LIQUORS, TEAS and GROCERIES—His present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for Cash. He therefore, particularly and respectfully invites merchants and the heads of private families and public houses, to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. It is his determination to sell his goods at small profits, and to do a CASH business. He pledges himself to sell his Wines and Liquors genuine as imported.

Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so securely packed as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods liable to be returned, if on trial they are not found as recommended.

Wm. Norris, jun.

Baltimore, April 25 79

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH,

No. 81, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with genteel board, by the day, week, month or year.

may 9 79

GROCERIES.

JAMES C. WILSON,

AT THE LOWER END OF CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE, Has for sale at reduced price for Cash, the following GOODS; and intends, as soon as they can be procured, to keep a general assortment of Groceries, which he will always dispose of on reasonable terms.

On hand,

W. I. Rum, Sugar, 1st and 2d quality, Green Coffee, White do. Whiskey, old and common, Hops, Hyson, and Young Hyson Teas, Lard, Sugar, Molasses, Gin, Apple Brand, Soap and Candles, Chocolate, Peppercorns, Alum, Spice, Noodle Candles, Tobacco, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

may 2 4

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business.

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

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

Richard Barrow.

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

Easton, January 3, 1815

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.

may 10

Mary Tripp.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

April Term, A. D. 1815.

On application of Noah Manshup, executor of John Farguson, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—

Ja: Price, Reg'r of

Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Farguson, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of November next—They may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1815.

Noah Manshup, ex'or

of J. Farguson, dec'd

may 16 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William B. Nicholson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Mary E. Nicholson, adm'x

of Wm. B. Nicholson, dec'd.

Centreville, May 16 4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William B. Nicholson, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Hannah Burniston, adm'x

of Wm. Burniston, dec'd

may 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted to the estate of Mary Denny, deceased, that the subscriber has received instructions to collect the several debts due in order to be paid over to the guardian now appointed. He therefore expects to be in Talbot county towards the end of the present month, and requests the several persons indebted to the estate to prepare accordingly.

Thos. Norris, (of Thos.)

adm'r of Mary Denny, dec'd

Baltimore, 5th mo. 16

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against William Bryan, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate—And those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given. Given under my hand this 1st day of May, 1815.

Charles Hobbes, ex'or

of Wm. Bryan, dec'd

may 9 3q

U.S. APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Albany, 31st March, 1815

Surgeons and mates, or other officers attached to the United States' or State's service, or all other persons holding supplies of any description who are, belonging to the United States' army, are hereby required to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my Assistants at the following stations, viz: Burlington, [V.] Williamsville and Brownsville, [N. Y.] Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [Va.] Charleston, [S. C.] and New Orleans. Each article of medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicine and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding, or equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forth with returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories; receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor for further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the quarter-master's department, such accounts being previously certified by myself or either of my Assistants.

Francis Le Baron,

U. S. Apoth. Gen.

The printers employed to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the quarter-master general's department for payment.

april 18 6

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Clack Stone.

may 9

OSCAR

Will cover mares the ensuing season, at Church Hill on Saturdays and Mondays, at Chester Town on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at or near the Trappe, in Kent county, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September next, eight dollars will be received in full.

Oscar is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, elegantly formed, and of great bone and sinew. The following evidence of his pedigree and performances places him in the first rank in the annals of the turf.

He was got by the imported horse Gabriel, (sire of Post Boy and Harequin); his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley, grand dam Colonel Taylor's Penelope, by Old Yorkick; great grand dam by Banter; great great grand dam by Old Gift.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory,) was got by Dorchester; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare, (the dam of Chalk Stone, his Spinks, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Ginerack, (the Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda, (the sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, by Snap; grand dam Miss Cleward, by Regulus; great grand dam Midge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Hattery's Arabians; great great great grand dam by Boney's Arabians, out of the dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been bred into it; and this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, I was king's plate, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not only a chance horse, his dam having produced but 1 foal; 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at four year old, Oscar won with ease the 3 M. H. race next week after, over the Washington course he won the City and Town race, two mile heats, beating Old Taylor's Cleward, by Snap, Eagle, Mr. Lufborough's Napoleon, by Pomeroy, a capital horse, a bay gelding of Dr. Elisha, and others.

On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating Riggle's Levania, Mr. Duckett's Democritus, & Mr. Lloyd's Dab.

That day week he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, being Mr. Allen's famous horse Sir Solomon, Dr. Elisha's celebrated mare Fieretta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others. The first heat of this race (the course measuring 3 1/2 mile) was run in 2 m. 2 s.—the 2d heat in 2 m. 1 s.—the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s.—Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806 Mr. Bond's horse First Cut challenged the colt, Oscar, and was taken up by Oscar, to run at Baltimore on the 10th of Oct. the 4 mile heat, 22,000 a side. Oscar won a grand prize, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equaled, except by Flying Childers, who ran the Beacon course at New Market in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at 3 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Elisha's Fieretta, Oscar being 2d, beating beside Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Gallant and Mr. Brown's Nancey, by Soredale Eagle.

The same fall Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the last day's purse with greatest ease, beating Mr. Bond's Solon by Punch and five others.

may 28 co

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1815.

On application of John Roche, of Kent county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1810, and the several supplements thereto, on the testimony of the said John Roche, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And he having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors:

It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said John Roche be discharged from his confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" for four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next; and also that he cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the county aforesaid, at twelve 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 John Roche should not have the benefit of the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed for.

Attest—

may 16 4

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 26th February last, as a runaway, a negro lad who calls himself Charles Anderson; is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on when committed, a blue cloth round about, coarse shirt, grey coating pants, and wool hat, &c. He has a pleasing countenance, and very talkative. Says he belongs to his father Samuel Anderson, living at Mount Vernon; also says his father bought him of Thomas Peter, Esq. and bound him to Thomas Bradock, (a black man) of Alexandria. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.

Arnold T. Winsor, Sh'ff

Montgomery county, Md

may 16 4

The editors of the Baltimore American & Eastern Star will publish the above daily for two months, and send their accounts to me for payment.

may 16 4

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.

may 16 4

TOP GALLANT ARRIVED.

Arrived at his stand, on the Eastern Jockey Club race ground, the horse Top Gallant, by Diomed, his dam by Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great grand dam by Mark Anthony, his great great grand dam by Old Jams, his great great great grand dam by Old Jams.

Harris's Eclipse was by old (imported) Fear, brought out of the imported Shakes care mare, Fear brought by Regions—Regulus, the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus was seven times champion in one year, and was never beaten. Mark Anthony was by Spectator, out of the dam of High Flyer, who was by Blank, Regulus, &c. &c. Old Jams was the best bred horse that ever came to America—he was full brother to Blank and Old England—all out of the little Hartley mare, gotten by the Godolphin Arabian.

Col. Tom Goode, who owned Diomed, Shark, Jams, and very many others of the finest horses in the world, once while exhibiting old Diomed to the inspection of some gentlemen, said, that he had never seen but one perfect horse—it was immediately led him, what horse that was: he replied, Old Jams—and added, that he was in all respects without fault. It seems quite probable that such another will never come to this country. It is believed that the world never produced the below to Jams. Fearful and Top Gallant are the only two horses of celebrity now in the world, who have Shark mothers; the Shark mares being extinct, one excepted (Vixen). Gentlemen sportsmen, who know the two horses, believe it to be owing to the deep crosses in the Shark and Jams stock, which give such extra ordinary fleetness to Top Gallant and Fearful. They are exactly alike, except the colour. It may not be improper to remark here, that Shark was brother to Eclipse, both by Mark. Shark won more of the king's money than any horse in England—He won a valuable 20,000 guineas of the king's money before he was shipped for America.

Top Gallant stands at Mr. James Edmundson's, at the low price of \$15 the season, due on the first of Oct. and \$30 to ensure—50 cents to the groom. As a stallion he is very certain; and though sometimes exactly like his brother Vixen, he is sweet in his temper, elegant in his gait, and pleases in his habits.

\$250 per cent. will be deducted if paid by the 1st of August next—and 33 1/3 per cent. deduction for cash, for the season.

PERFORMANCE.

Top Gallant at three years old (when Mr. Taylor purchased him) won the prize stakes at Broad Rock, which entitles him to the greatest celebrity. The week following he won the sweepstakes at Petersburg, many colts starting for it. Spring four years old, he won 1700 dollars sweepstakes at Richmond; beating easily, Mr. Mosby's Aminda, and distancing Col. Belton's Levania. Full four years old, he won the Jockey Club purse of four mile heats at Richmond, beating Mark and others. At five years old, he won the Handy Capper's Broad Rock, and the Jockey Club purse at Richmond, of four mile heats, beating Col. Coles' Mountaineer, and several others; and then travelled to Charleston, South Carolina, where he won one of the Jockey Club purses; beating Gen. M. Pearson's celebrated imported filly Psyche, (by Sir Peter Teazle). He won there the four mile heat—the last race. Full when six years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse at Richmond four mile heats, beating Mosby's very fast horse Monticello, Hyperion, young PLACER MAKER and Cannon, and the last spring, he ran the hardest four mile heat ever seen in Virginia, beating one of the three best was run, and lost the last only by four inches, having run against a combination of four or five horses; carrying 30 pounds more than any of the others. There were many gentlemen who declared on the race field that he won the race; though it was given against him by the judges, and therefore he does not claim it.

Corbin Lee.

His credentials are in my hands, fairly attested.

C. LEE

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1815.

The creditors of ISAAC RIDOUT, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Ridout to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Ridout should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

may 16 3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1815.

The creditors of ASBURY UPTON, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Asbury Upton to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Asbury Upton should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—

may 16 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Easton, on Sunday the 23d of April, a negro woman and child—the woman's name B SOPHIA, who calls herself Sophia Robertson, about 25 years of age, about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high—She is very black, walks very quick, and very talkative; she has very thick lips, and has a gap in her upper teeth, and very weak eyes—her clothing not known. Her child is a very bright mulatto, a boy about 18 months old, and very handsome. Who ever will apprehend said woman and child, and secure them so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this county ten dollars, if in this state twenty dollars, if out of the state the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

Richard Ozman.

may 9 3

FOR RENT,

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post office. For terms apply at the Star Office.

may 9 3

RATRAY,

(Commonly called Rat.)

The celebrated high bred horse Ratray, who covers mares the ensuing season, at the rate of twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September, it will stand at the Head of Chester on Saturdays and Mondays, at Edward Simms's on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the Head of Sassafras on Thursdays and Fridays.

Ratray is rising thirteen years old, a dark chestnut color, upward of fifteen hands high, perfectly sound, elegant and active. He was got by the imported horse Clifton, his dam by Elizabeth, sister of Avonina, who was got by Ratray, out of Mr. Peyton Randolph's celebrated mare, Lovely Lass.

His pedigree is given by Col. Miles Seldon and Wade Mosby, Esq. of Virginia. Mr. Mosby, his late owner, says in his certificate that his performances on the turf are too well known to need any eulogy, having won seventeen or eighteen races; but as he did not keep a stud book, he could not give the particulars: And since Mr. Mosby sold him to Mr. Badger, he has won several races. He has won upward of twenty prizes—Clifton, the sire of Ratray, was a fine imported horse, and the same horse that ran the great match race against Dragoon, in England—Clifton was rode by Sir John Liddell, and Dragoon by the Duke of Bedford.

James Parker.

Ed. Chester, march 28 co

* Mr. Allen says, I am confident Rat has been the best runner of his size I ever knew.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, on the 31st of January night last, 12th ult. viz:—

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper colored negro, rather a round face and bony, tall slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEFEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about



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EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30. 1815

[No. 38.....811.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS.

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Cents per square.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at private sale, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, being the property of Edward Needles, and is next adjoining the house of James Rue, and at present occupied by him. The lot fronts 21 1/2 feet on Washington street, and extends back to West street; is well held on a permanent lease, subject to a ground rent of \$15 per annum. If the above property is not sold before the 30th inst. it will then be exposed to public sale. For terms apply to

Peter Harris,
Agent for E. Needles.

may 9

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on MONDAY the 5th of June next, at Cambridge, Dorchester county, one half of the schooner JANE, as she lies, with sails, rigging and equipment, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the date. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock and attendance given by

William E. Cannon.

may 23

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, 5th of June next, on the east house green, in E. as a NEGRO WOMAN and two CHILDREN—one a boy five years old. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and good security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Attendance given by

Rigby Hopkins, adm'r
of Robert Collison

may 23

CHANCERY SALE.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at the Trappe, below Easton.

On Saturday, the 10th day of June next, One sixth of the Farm where John Norris now lives, lying on the west side of Thidonia Creek. A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Wm. Jenkins, trustee.

may 23

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer the whole of the remaining part of the above named Farm, containing about one hundred and sixty three acres and one half acre. The said farm is beautifully situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Joseph Martin. The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, and a good proportion of woodland. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a handsome situation on the estate, is invited to go and view the premises, previous to the day of sale. Mr. John Norris, the present tenant, will show it to any person wishing to view it. A liberal credit will be given, and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

Thomas Martin.

may 23

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expense of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and eighteen thousand and four dollars.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress, fifty two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks & persons employed in that department, including a clerk on old records, and a clerk and messenger in the patent office, fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in said department, not exceeding fifteen per centum, on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand and seventy two dollars and fifty cents.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the third session of the thirteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the cost of a thousand copies of a new edition of the laws of the United States as authorized by the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including an additional volume to be comprised in the said edition, eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expense of reprinting five hundred and sixteen copies of the laws of the first and second sessions of the thirteenth Congress, captured by the enemy, seven hundred and seventy four dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including one thousand dollars for an additional clerk, authorized by the act of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety nine dollars and eighty one cents.

For expense of translating foreign language, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and seal-letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty nine dollars for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty one dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the auditor's office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, seven thousand two hundred & twenty seven dollars and forty five cents.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses in the Treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, thirteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the general land office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the revenue office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred & six, seventeen thousand and fifty two dollars and two cents.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Treasury Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate & fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," six thousand six hundred thirty four dollars and nine cents.

For compensation to the messenger of the register's office, for stamping and arranging ship's registers, ninety dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing and contingent expenses of the register's office, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, including rent of the houses occupied by the said department during a part of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the whole of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and compensation of a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings, six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of a fire engine and fire buckets for the treasury department, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts for the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the sum of three hundred for assistant messengers, twenty thousand five hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing, fuel, and other contingencies, in the office of the secretary of war, including office rent, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty five thousand eight hundred and thirty five dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the war department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act, entitled "an act to regulate & fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," two thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, clerks and persons employed in his office, fifteen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the paymaster of the army, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent general of military supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the superintendent general of military supplies, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the adjutant and inspector general's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary general of purchases and the clerks in his office, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the commissary general of purchases, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars, for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, eleven thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, including office rent, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of three thousand dollars for compensation of his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, thirteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, including office rent, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the Navy Department, not exceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "an act to regulate & fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster general, assistant postmasters general, clerks and persons employed in the general post office, including the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars for compensation to the clerks in the general post office, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the twenty first of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, twenty two thousand and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of the general post office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the general post office, not ex-

ceeding fifteen per centum on the sum allowed by the act entitled "an act to regulate & fix the compensation of clerks, and to authorize the laying out certain public roads, and for other purposes," one thousand four hundred and one dollar and seventy five cents.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain commissioners of loans in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, including a sum of three thousand dollars in addition to the amount heretofore allowed by law, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan officers, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, ten thousand one hundred dollars.

For wages to the persons employed in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of iron and machinery, rent, and other contingent expenses of the mint, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowances for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationery, office rent, & other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, and the attorney general; and also including the sum of one thousand dollars, short, appropriated in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for the salary of the district judge of Louisiana, sixty four thousand dollars.

For the compensations of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred & fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, ninety eighty thousand dollars.

For the relief and payment of sick and disabled seamen, in addition to the funds already appropriated by law, twenty thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars and shoals, including repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, twenty four thousand two hundred & ninety nine dollars and eleven cents.

For the support and safe keeping of prisoners of war, five hundred thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana, eight thousand dollars.

For the salaries, allowances and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and secretaries of legation, one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, ten thousand dollars.

For the relief & protection of distressed American seamen, in foreign countries, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of agents at Paris and Copenhagen, in relation to prize causes and captures of American vessels, four thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

For a paying to Augustus McKenney and Layzell Bancroft the amount of a judgment remitted by act of Congress, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the board of commissioners appointed to carry into effect the act of the thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for indemnifying certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory, six thousand dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of the last mentioned board of commissioners, a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars.

For the discharge of the claim of Farrington Barklow granted him by act of Congress for his relief, one thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars and twenty five cents.

For the compensation of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

February 16, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
May 17th, 1815.

The act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, declares "That the military peace establishment of the United States, shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men, as the President of the United States shall judge proper; that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained; that the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several corps of troops in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same, the corps authorized by this act; and that he cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May next, or as soon as circumstances may permit."

The President of the U. States having performed the duty which the law assigned to him, directed that the organization of the military peace establishment be announced in general orders; and that the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, be discharged from the service of the United States, as soon as the circumstances, which are necessary for the payment and discharge of the troops will permit.

But on this important and interesting occasion, the President of the U. States is aware, that he owes to the feelings of the nation, as well as to his own feelings, an expression of the high sense entertained of the service of the American army. Leaving the scenes of private life, the citizens became the soldiers of the United States; the spirit of a genuine patriotism quickly pervaded the military establishment; and the events of the war have conspicuously developed the moral as well as the physical character of an army in which every man seems to have deemed himself the chosen champion of his country.

The pacific policy of the American government, the domestic habits of the people, and a long sequestration from the use of arms, will justly account for the want of warlike preparation, for an imperfect state of discipline, and for various

other sources of embarrassment, or disaster, which existed at the commencement of hostilities: but to account for the achievements of the American army, in all their splendor, and for its efficient acquirements in every important branch of the military art, during a war of little more than two years continuance; it is necessary to resort to that principle of action, which, in a free country, identifies the citizen with his government; impels each individual to seek the knowledge that is requisite for the performance of his duty; and renders every soldier, in effect, a combatant of his own cause.

The President of the U. States anticipated from their career in an army thus constituted, all the glory and the fruits of victory; and it has been his happiness to see a just war terminated by an honorable peace, after such demonstrations of valor, genius, and enterprise, as secure for the land and naval forces of the U. States an imperishable renown; for the citizens, the best prospect of an undisturbed enjoyment of their rights; and for the government, the respect and confidence of the world.

To the American army, which has so nobly contributed to these results, the President of the United States presents this public testimonial of approbation and applause, at the moment when many of its gallant officers and men, must, unavoidably, be separated from the standard of their country. Under all governments, & especially under all free governments, the restoration of peace has uniformly produced a reduction of the military establishment. The U. States disbanded in 1800 the troops which had been raised on account of the differences with France; and the memorable peace of 1783, was followed by a discharge of the illustrious army of the Revolution. The frequency, or the necessity, of the occurrence does not, however, deprive it of its interest; and the dispersion of the military family, at this juncture, under circumstances peculiarly affecting, cannot fail to awaken all the sympathies of the generous and just.

The difficulty of accomplishing a satisfactory organization of the military peace establishment, has been anxiously felt. The act of Congress contemplates a small, but an effective force, and, consequently, the honorable men, whose years, or infirmities, or wounds, render them incapable of further service, in active warfare, are necessarily excluded from the establishment. The act contemplates a reduction of the army from many, to a few regiments; and, consequently, a long list of meritorious officers must, inevitably, be laid aside. But the attempt has been assiduously made to collect authentic information from every source, as a foundation for an impartial judgment on the various claims to attention; and even while a decision is pronounced, the President of the U. States desires it may be distinctly understood, that from the designation of the officers who are retained in service, nothing more is to be inferred, than his approbation of the designated individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the fame and worth of those, whose lot it is to retire.

The American army of the war of 1812 has hitherto successfully emulated the patriotism and the valor of the army of the war of 1776. The closing scene of the example remains alone to be performed. Having established the independence of their country, the revolutionary warriors cheerfully returned to the walks of civil life; many of them became the benefactors and ornaments of society, in the prosecution of various arts and professions; and all of them, as well as the veteran few who survive the lapse of time, have been the objects of grateful recollection, and constant regard. It is for the American army, now dissolved, to pursue the same honorable course, in order to enjoy the same inestimable reward. The hope may be respectfully indulged, that the beneficence of the legislative authority will beam upon suffering merit; an admiring nation will unite the civic with the martial honors, which adorn its heroes, and posterity, in its theme of gratitude will indiscriminately praise the protectors and the founders of American Independence.

By order of the president of the United States.

A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Secretary of War.

[Here follow several orders from the War Department to the Board of War, assembled at Washington for the purpose of organizing the Peace Establishment which are omitted from their length.]

ARMY REGISTER.

GENERAL STAFF.

JACOB BROWN, Maj. Gen. 24th Jan. 1814; division of the north.
ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. 1st May; division of the south.
ALEXANDER MACOMB, Brig. Gen'l. 24th Jan. 1814, 11th Sept. 1814, Maj. Gen. 1st May.
EDMUND P. GAINES, Brig. Gen'l. 9th March—15th August, 1814, Maj. Gen. 1st May.
WINFIELD SCOTT, Brig. Gen. 9th March—25th July, 1814, Maj. Gen'l. 1st May.
ELEAZER W. RIPLEY, Brig. Gen'l. 15th April—15th July, 1814, Maj. Gen'l. 1st May.
DANIEL PARKER, adjutant & inspector gen. 22d Nov 1814, brig gen brevet. Robert Butler, adjt gen'l 5th March, col brevet—division of the south. Arthur P. Mayne, adjt gen 13th April, colonel

—division of the north. Robt Swartwout, quar mas gen 21st March, 1813, brig gen'l brevet.—S. Champlain, dep quar mas gen 1st March, maj brevet—division of the south. Samuel Brown, dep quar mas gen 28th March, major brevet, division of the north—provisionally retained.
[Four brigade inspectors and four brigade quarter masters to be taken from the line.]

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Decius Wadsworth, col brevet. George Bombard, lt col brevet. John Morton, captain brevet. Abraham B Woolley, do. John H Margart do. James Dalby do. Thos L Campbell do. Edwin Tyler do. R D Richardson do. Geo Talcott jr do. J H Rees do. Wm Wade, 1st lieutenant, Rufus L Baker do. Wm C Lyman, do G Larned do. Nehemiah Baden do. Christopher Keiser do. L T Hawkins do. James Baker do. J Livingston do. James Wilson 2d lieutenant brevet, Ebenezer M'Donald do. R C Pomeroy do. Charles F Morton do. William F Rigal, third lieutenant, brevet, Jas Simonson, do. John Hills do. Simon Wallard do. John Simington do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Francis Le Ba on, apothecary gen provisionally retained, Christopher Backus, assistant apothecary do. Jas. Cutbush, do. David C Kerr, hospital surgeon, Benjamin C Waterhouse do. James C. Bronough, do Joseph Lovell do. Arnold Elzey do. Jas Stevenson, hospital surgeon's mate, J B Whiteridge do. Edward Purcell do. Wm W Hazard do. Wm Jones do. Joseph Wallace do. Wm Williams do. William Stewart do. Wm Marshall do. Joseph Eaton do. Robt Archer do. Hugh F Rose do. Jas Trimble do. Thos Russell do. Donaldson Yates do. Foster Swift, garrison surgeon, provisionally retained. Jas. H M'Culloch do. John F Heileman, garrison surgeon's mate do. Chas Shaugen do. do. Lemuel B Clark do. do. Wm T Davidson do. do. Jonathan S. Cool do. do. Alexander Wolcott do. do. Wm Turner do. do. Wm M Scott do. do. Wm C Lane do. do.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Robert Beant, paymaster of the army, Washington Lee, dep. do. gen. Jonathan Bell, assist. dep do gen provisionally retained.—Ambrose Whitlock depy. paym. gen provisionally retained as assist dep do.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Callender Irvine, com gen of purchases, provisionally retained as assist com and storekeeper.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

James T Dent, Henry Wheaton.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Senior officer of engineers, superintendent mil. academy, Jared Mansfield, pro nat and exper philosophy, D B Douglass, assist do do Andrew Ellicott, pro mathematics, J. Wright assistant do. Alden Partridge, pre art engineering, William Evelyn, assist do Samuel Walsh surgeon, Adam Empe, chaplain and proethics, Claudius Beraud, teacher of French language, C E Zesler, teacher of drawing, Pere Thomas, sword master.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COL—Jos G Swift, brig gen brevet. Lt. COL—Walker K Armistead. MAJORS—Geo Bomford, lt col brevet, Wm M'Ree, col brevet. CAPTAINS—Chas Gratiot, A Partridge J G Totten, lieutenant col brevet, Saml Babcock, Sylv Thayer, maj brevet, Wm Cutbush.

1st LIEUTS—Ed De Russey, captain brevet, Fred Lewis, James Gasden, T W Maurice, Hippolite Dumas, D B Douglass, capt brevet.

2d LIEUTS—Geo. Trescott, 1st lieutenant, J L Smith, Horace C Story, 1st lieutenant, John Wright, S H Long, Henry Middleton.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

COLONEL—Moses Porter, brig gen'l brevet.

Lt. COL—J. R. Fenwick, col staff and brevet.

MAJOR—Abraham Eustis, lt col brevet.

CAPTAINS—Aw. M'Dowell, Nathan Towson, lt col brevet, Saml D Harris, major brevet, Arthur W Thornton, Gabriel H Manigault, major staff, Arnis. Irvine Francis Stribbling, John S. Peyton, Henry K Craig, John R Bell, col. staff.

1st LIEUTS—William F Hobart, maj staff, George W Hight, maj staff, G N Morris, J H Wilkins, John Gates junior Nels Freeland, Wm Lyman J T M'Kinney, S M Mackay, Fred Kinloch.

2d LIEUTS—G E Wells, E Lyon, S Washburn, H Stanton, capt staff, R W Field, P Drane, W Smith, H F Evans, R F Massie, W Wells.

SURGEON—Lewis Dunham.

SURGEON'S-MATE—W H Livingston.

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Lt. COLS—G E Mitchell, col by brevet, James House, Wm Lindsay, Wm Macrae.

MAJORS—G Armistead, lt col brevet, Jas B Many, J Hindman lt col brevet, W H Overton.

CAPTAINS—Chas Wollstonecraft, maj brevet, J B Walbash, col staff maj brevet, William Wilson, E Humphreys maj brevet, J Reed, J B Crane, maj bvt Roger Jones, lt col brevet, J H Boyle maj brevet, A S Brooks maj brevet, S B Archer, maj brevet, J B P'oh, Th Biddle jun maj brevet, J T B Romayne, maj staff, Wm O Allen, Th Murray, Wm Gates, A C W Fanning maj brevet, G H Richards, I Roach, jun J F Hellman, Th Bennet, A W Odell, maj brevet, R G Hite maj staff, S Churchill maj staff, J D Howell, B K Pierce, John Biddle, G P Peters,

maj staff, H H Villard, H J Blake, Nath'l N Hall, major brevet, M P Lomax, maj staff.

1st LIEUTS—Milo Mason, C Van De Venter, major staff, J L Tracy, Wm M Reed, Harold Smyth, capt brevet, Wm L Cowan, maj staff, Jno Fontaine, L Brown, Luther Scott, capt brevet, R R Ruffin, J H Daring, J Erving, jun maj staff, A L Sands, Richard A Zanzinger, capt brevet, T Randall, capt. brevet, W R Duncan, Chester Root, capt. brevet, J L Edwards, Gus Leonis, captain staff, P D Spencer, major staff, J Mountford, captain brevet, F Whiting, Edwin Sharp, G. Dearborn, Felix Alert, Jacob Warley, S Spotts, L Whiting, B B White, Lewis Morgan, William H Nicholl, John Ruffin.

2d LIEUTS—J W Kinkaid, Rt Goode, Francis O'Byrd 1st lt brevet, J J Cromwell 1st lt brevet, J W Lent jun, Th Chrystie, major staff, S Rockwell, C D Cooper, Rich Bache, 1st lt brevet, P I Nevill, M S Massey, E P Woolsey, Ch Anthony, W M'Clintock, L H Osgood, P Melendy, E Kirby, R M Kirby, capt brevet, H M Campbell, capt brevet, Robert Beall, W I Sevier, I G Bostwick, John A Dix, R Lyman, Wm B Howell, I L Gardner, Jas C Pickett, T I Harrison, I Watmaug, 1st lt brevet, C Newkirk, G W Gardner, C S Merchant, Nath G Dana, John Monroe, J S Allanson, L G De Russey, Thos Childs, Saml L Dana, Jas Schmucke, 1st lt brevet, Thomas V. Earle, Chas Mellon, Geo H Britz, At ord. John S Pierce, Allen Lowd, G S Wilkins, Jas Scallan, P A Dennis, J Ripley, John Grayson, D Turner, Isaac E. Craig, C M Thurston, H W Finsburg, Jacob Davis, T T Stephenson, At ord. E Humphrey, S Whitmore, T B Guy, D S Andrews, N G Wilkison, Joseph Buckley, At ord. A C Towler, Robert Call.

3d LIEUTS—R H Lee, 1st lt. brevet, Rice L Stuart, W L Booth, T J Baird, J Parkhurst, R L Armstrong, Jas Badolet, G W Gardner, B S A Lowe, Th R Boome, Patrick Galt, Upton S Frazier, N G Pendleton, B H Rutledge, John R Sloan, Hen Griswold, Jas Monroe, Robt Brent, Abr Wendell, G A Washington, Robert J Scott, Alon Brewer, F N Barrier, George Cooper, Hen Smith, A F Cochrane, M F Van De Venter, Milo Johnson, Aaron G Gano, Robert M Forsyth, Thomas W Lendrum, Henry R Dulany.

FIRST INFANTRY.

COL—Dan Bissel, brig gen brevet. Lt. COL—Geo Croghan, brevet. MAJOR—Thos S Jessup, colonel brevet.

CAPTAINS—Isaac L Baker, William O Butler, John Jones, James Davis, Henry Chotard, major staff, William Laval, Anatole Peychaud, Ferdinand L Amelung, Wm Christian, John Read.

1st LIEUTS—Saml Farrow, jun Thos Doggett, John C Kouns, Jno P Thibault, Wm Gibbs, John Tarrant, Archimedes Donoho, Tilman Tuner, Richard K Call, Guy Smith.

2d LIEUTS—Geo Watts, 1st lt brevet, Rt H Briggs, Rt L Coomb, R B Hyde, Geo W Boyd, W Christie, Chas Cooper, Trueman Cross, Samuel Huston, T C Hindman.

SURGEON—Edward Scull.

SURGEON'S-MATES—W. S. Madison, Henry Hield.

SECOND INFANTRY.

COL—Hugh Brady.

LIEUT. COLONEL—Ninian Pinkney col staff.

MAJOR—Henry Levenworth, col brevet.

CAPTAINS—John Sproul, maj brevet, Stephen W Kearney, Peter B Van Beuren, Abner P Spencer, Henry Shell, Alexander R Thompson, G D Smith, major brevet, Richard Goodell, William J Worth, major brevet, Henry Whiting.

1st LIEUTS—Charles J Nourse, major staff, W Browning, capt brevet, William Hoffman, B A Boynton, Owen Ranson, John Kirby, James Young, William G Belknap, S B Griswold, Walter Bicker, junior.

2d LIEUTS—N N Robinson, James Palmer, 1st lieutenant, John Wood, Joseph Hopkins, R M Harrison, Thomas Chittenden, Seth Johnson, Joshua Brant, John Clitz, 1st lieutenant, Siedman Van Wyck.

SURGEON—Franklin Bache.

SURGEON'S-MATES—W W Southall, C Edmonds.

THIRD INFANTRY.

COL—John Miller.

Lt. COL—Matthew Arbuckle.

MAJOR—Charles K Gardner, colonel staff.

CAPTAINS—Wm Taylor, Wm J Adair, Robert Desha, maj brevet, John T Chunn, maj brevet, William Whistler, George Stockton, T L Butler, Hez Bradley, Lewis Bissel, W M'Donald, major brevet.

1st LIEUTS—Jas Hackley, jun Thos Mountjoy, John Garland, Reasin H Gist, Rt Sturgus, Dan Curtis, Henry Conway, Lawr Talliaferro, Yurley F Thomas, Collin M'Cloud.

2d LIEUTS—Ash Phillips, Wm Baylor, John B Clarke, Ed E Brooks, Robt Davis, Raimcy G Saunders, Cy Saunders, John Saunders, Gab J Floyd, Chas Cisna.

SURGEON—A G Goodlet.

SURGEON'S-MATES—James B. Hill, Richard F Hall.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

COL—Wm King, col staff.

Lt. COL—Duncan L Clinch.

MAJOR—Geo M Brook, col brevet.

CAPTAINS—Jas Bankhead, col staff & major brevet, Enos Cutler, maj staff bvt James Dinkin, maj brevet, A Cummings, T M Nelson, major brevet, Jno M Burt major brevet, Thomas Sangster, A L

Madison, Bernard Peyton, Reuben Gilder.

1st LIEUT—F S Belton, major staff, John Beckett, Wm F Pendleton, Wm Neilson, Oth C Callis, J M Gavoock, jr Jas H Gale, J M Ghassel, Wm Merrick, E B Randolph.

2d LIEUTS—H K Mullen, 1st lt brevet, F H Lissenhoff, C Comegys jr John Strother, F L Dale, Philip Ager, J Shommo, C Wright, J P Dieterich, 1st lieutenant brevet, Patrick O'Fling, first lieutenant.

SURGEON—M C Buck.

SURGEON'S-MATES—W J Cocke, Jas Bates.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

COL—James Miller, brig. gen. brevet. Lt. COL—Joseph L Smith.

MAJOR—J M'Neal, jr. col brevet.

CAPTAINS—Josiah H Vose, maj bvt S Burbank, maj brevet, Geo Bender, M. Marston, maj brevet, L Foster, Peter Pelham, J Fowl, jr E Childs, Dav Perry, James Pratt.

1st LIEUTS—H Whiting, Eliphalet Ipley, I Plymton, D handler, J illy, captain brevet, J Ingersoll, Otis Fisher, Jos Gleson, captain brevet, J W Holding, captain brevet, B F Larned, captain brevet.

2d LIEUTS—Nath lark, Sam Keeler, Sam Robinson, J raig, G H Balding, J K Jacobs, G W Jacobs, Arn B Dake, P Green, Blake.

SURGEON—Sylvester Day.

SURGEON'S-MATES—Elish L Allen, J P Russell.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

COLONEL—H Atkinson, col staff.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL—J Snelling, col staff.

MAJOR—John E Wool, lieutenant col brevet.

CAPTAINS—Thomas Stockton, major brevet, William S Foster, major brevet, John B Murdock, maj brevet John Bliss, capt staff, B Watson, maj brevet, Danl Ketchum, maj brevet, Edw J lite, Thos Seymour, D rawford, Newman S lark, capt brevet.

1st LIEUTS—William Hale, Ephraim Shaylor, George M' hain, Frederick A Sawyer, J P Livingston, captain brevet, Samuel Tappan, Alphonso estmore, Hen de Witt, Thos Stamford, Delafayette Wilcox.

2d LIEUTS—Talbot Pechlin, Samuel Holcomb, Thos Tupper, alch B ampbell, Hazen Bedel, P Andrews, H ebster, Benjamin Fitch, Jac Brown, Ezra Dean.

SURGEON—Th G Mower.

SURGEON'S-MATES—Charles Loring, Wm Sterne.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COL—Jas M'Donald.

LIEUT. COL—William R Boote, col. staff.

MAJOR—Danl Appling, lt col brevet, and col brevet.

CAPTAINS—John Machesney, major brevet, d hortonby, maj brevet, Zach Taylor, major brevet, hisholm, Ed B Duval, ich H Bell, George Vashon, J Robinson, Elisha Montgomery, J S Allison.

1st LIEUTS—Geo urch, J H Mallory, Wm ee, jun m Irvine, J J linch, Jno Hays, S C Prestman, T blackstone, A Boss, J Taylor.

2d LIEUTS—G R Bridges, F S Gray, J. Allston, H L Oncale, i H Goodwyn, George rent, F E Hedges, J. cftwich, R W Scott, Lewis awshe.

SURGEON—Thos Lawson.

SURGEON'S-MATES—R C Walmsey, Asahel Hall.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COL—Nicholas.

Lt. COL—W A Trimble, lt col brevet.

MAJOR—W Lawrence, lieutenant colonel, brevet.

CAPTAINS—I Dorman major brevet, Danl Baker, maj brevet, White Youngs, maj brevet, C Larabee, major staff, Davenport, Willis Foulk, Mangle M Quackenbos, Austin, maj brevet, R H Grosvenor, John Greene.

1st LIEUTS—Dav Hiddle, maj brevet, A Goodwin, jun J Culberson, Charles Hopkins, Charles Fidler, D Frazier, Th Waight, Wm igiton, John R Guy, Saml Brady.

2d LIEUTS—J B Stewart, 1st lt brevet, Henry crown, l uther Hand, Thos Hunt, Hector Burns, Floreat Meline, Nath Young, G R Horter, Jno Brady, M Thomas, 1st lt brevet.

SURGEON—P Woodbury.

SURGEON'S-MATES—A. Beaumont, Clajon Keily.

RIFLE REGIMENT.

COLONEL—Th A Smith, brig gen brevet.

Lt. COL—W S Hamilton.

MAJOR—Talbot chambers, lieutenant col brevet.

CAPTAINS—Willoughby Morgan, maj brevet, Joseph Selden, maj brevet, Wm Bradford, major brevet, Joseph Kean, Benjamin Birdsall, John O'Fallan, major brevet, Henry V Swearingen, Edmond Shipp, W L Dufphey, A Trimble.

1st LIEUTS—Louis Laval, J Calhoun jun J H Ballard, E I angham, Lewellen Hickman, Stoughton Gantt, J M'Gunnegle, David B Suth, Samuel V Hamilton, John Heddelston.

2d LIEUTS—W. Armstrong, W. J. Gordon, Th Griffith, Jno Hollingsworth, Bennet Wiley, N Bryan, W Markle, Jas S Gray, Chas I. Harrison, Overton W rockett.

SURGEON—Lewis L Near.

SURGEON'S-MATES—Samuel P Hugo, W H Henning.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. & Insp. Gen'l. Office,
May 17, 1815.

FROM THE SARATOGA PATRIOT.

If the federalists will estimate every thing by dollars and cents, why not count the costs of the revolution in the same way—a reference to Marshall's Life of Washington, and Ramsey's History, will show them the following losses and disasters, among many not enumerated; In 1775—the war commenced, and in the first battle at Lexington the Americans were defeated.

So in the second, the same year, were driven from the heights of Bunker Hill.

In this year Falmouth, in Maine, was burnt by the British—and our army was defeated before Quebec, and Gen. Montgomery killed.

So much was lost in the first year of the war.

In 1776—the rich and flourishing town of Norfolk in Virginia, was burnt by the British, and property destroyed to the amount of one million three hundred thousand dollars.

The American army was defeated on Long Island, with the loss of 3 thousand killed, prisoners, &c. and driven from the Island.

The city of N. York was taken immediately after by the British.

Fort Washington, with 2 thousand prisoners, taken.

Fort Lee surrendered to them also.

All these losses the second year.

In 1777, the British army burnt and destroyed almost every thing that came in their way in the south part of Connecticut, Danbury, &c. Esopus burnt, and Ticonderoga surrounded. America was defeated at Brandywine, and Philadelphia taken by the British.

Our army again defeated at Germantown. So much for the losses of the third year of that war.

In the whole of 1778 we were generally successful.

In 1779, the British took Savannah, and almost the whole of the state of Georgia.

The American army under Gen. Nash, in Georgia, defeated by Gen. Prevost, who lately left Plattsburg in something of a hurry.

The British in this year burnt East Haven, Fairfield, and plundered New Haven.

In 1780, the city of Charleston, South Carolina, was taken, and our garrison of near three thousand surrendered prisoners.

Our army in the southern states under General Gates was totally defeated.

In 1783, Cornwallis again defeated our army under Gen. Green, in North Carolina.

Gen'l. Green was again defeated the same year in that quarter.

And in this year Arnold, who was the first that ever spoke of French influence, burnt New London, &c.

In 1783, a treaty of peace was signed.

Now federalists, what did we gain by the revolutionary war? Surely in point of destruction of property, &c. we lost ten times as much as in the second war—by which you say we have "gained nothing."

A highly interesting incident is mentioned in the Mississippi papers, as having occurred during a day's sojourn of Gen. Jackson at Washington, M. T. where a public dinner was given him. Just before sitting down to dinner, a deputation of two youths from the seminary was introduced, & delivered a brief address to the General, of which, and his reply, the following are copies. The address and answer deserve to be recorded. Though not as imposing, perhaps, as the more formal act of a legislative body. The address of these youths cannot but have been truly grateful to any man of that generous feeling which shines thro' all gen. Jackson's conduct. It presents a beautiful picture of the efficacy of history & example, in inspiring youth with wisdom and generous ardor, in the cause of their country, not unworthy of their grey-headed sires.

NAT. INTEL.

Washington, April 22, 1815.

TO MAJ. GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

SIR,

While the general voice of a grateful people hails your return from scenes of triumph and glory, permit the students of Washington Academy, to add their tribute of congratulation.

Deputed by our fellow pupils, it is with heartfelt pleasure we tender their & our own respects to a character whom their country delights to honor.

Struck with the brilliancy of the heroic achievements, recorded in our classic authors, our young minds have glowed with a love of country. The scenes at New Orleans have cherished the sentiment.—Our own country has become the theatre of valour and patriotism.

Yes, sir, if Rome has boasted of her Fabius—if Greece has celebrated her Leonidas, we also can boast. America has her Brown and her Jackson. The pass of Thermopylae and the defence of N. Orleans will equally adorn the pages of the historian.

That the laurels you have so honorably acquired, may flourish, accompany you home, and remain unwithered, while our country preserves a name among the nations, is, sir, the fervent wish of your respectful obedient servants,

LEVIN COVINGTON,
GEORGE FERGUSON,

THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

Washington, April 22, 1815.

Young Gentlemen,

The respects you present, I receive with great sensibility.

If in your own country, during its late contest with G. Britain, examples have been furnished to cherish that love of country, excited by "the brilliancy of heroic achievements, recorded in your classic authors," the war, amidst all its train of evils, has been productive of one essential good.

In a little while young gentlemen, you must take the place of those who have furnished these examples; may you in some future period, by continuing to foster the sentiments they have inspired, enhance the glory of our beloved country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the students of
Washington College.

NEW YORK, May 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the Russian ship Prince Michael, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 12th of April, from which extracts follow.

DISTURBANCES AT DARTMOOR PRISON.

Friday last a most serious affray took place at Dartmoor prison, where the American prisoners of war were confined. It appears that the unfortunate prisoners who amount to 5 or 6000, had recently become extremely impatient to be set at liberty, and ascribed their detention to M. Beazley, their countryman, who is agent for American prisoners of war in London. This person they burnt in effigy on Friday, & then proceeded to force their way out of the confines of the prison. Capt. Shortland, resident British agent, went in among them alone and unarmed, to endeavor to pacify them—But a pistol was snapped at him, and therefore the soldiers fired among the insurgents, when about 12 were killed and 30 wounded. A musket ball grazed Capt. Shortland's cheek—The prompt interference of the military quelled the insurrection, and tranquility was restored. One hundred additional soldiers marched from Plymouth to Dartmoor in the course of Friday, to reinforce the guard.

Amsterdam, April 6.

Letter from Vienna March 27.—The armaments are continued on all sides with double activity.—The Austrians send 150,000 men to the Rhine and Switzerland, and a great army to Italy to support the king of Sardinia, and be prepared to oppose the king of Naples, who has assumed a hostile position towards Austria. The Russians send 4 corps to Germany, in all 180,000 men and 60,000 horses. The whole force of Prussia is partly already assembled beyond the Rhine partly on the march, as well as all the German allies; the most of these forces are to be collected by the 1st of May.—It is said the diplomatic union of the allied powers will become a military one, and take the name of head-quarters of the Allies.

Paris, April 7.

An article in the *moniteur* dated Lyons, the 4th of April, states, that about 500 marseillais, with two regiments of the line, the 85th and 83d, having advanced on the side of Grenoble, they were met by Gen. Chabert, and put to flight, and the two regiments with their officers joined the troops of the Emperor.

It adds that at the same time another column of equal force with the 10th regiment infantry under the command of the Duke d'Angoulême, advanced upon Montelimar.—It was met by Gen. Debelle, with six hundred national guards, a battle ensued, and the rebels were defeated with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, & the 10th Regiment joined the Emperor's troops.

Brussels, April 5.

The Prussian troops which have crossed over from the right bank of the Rhine, to repair along the Meuse to the French frontiers have taken up their position in the environs of Manho, 8 leagues from Namur, where the head quarters are at present. This is a very fine corps, has a numerous artillery, and very excellent cavalry—it will be increased by the Saxons under Gen. Thielman, by the German legion, by four regts. of cavalry and some infantry, by which it will amount to about fifty thousand men.—This corps will make the left wing of the grand army under the immediate command of the Duke of Wellington, and be taken into English pay. Generals Kliest and Bulow are here to concert with the Duke.

The household troops of the King of France which followed him to Belgium increase daily. Some emissaries of Bonaparte have been discovered among the faithful servants of the King—some have been arrested and escorted to the frontiers. Within these two days two generals, several colonels, and fifty or sixty officers have joined Louis XVIII, at Ghent. Louis has sent dispatches to Vienna, and as we learn has received very satisfactory accounts from his ministers there.

[The Courier of the 7th observes, that in the House of Lords the preceding day, Lords Grenville and Grey approved of the message generally.—In the House of Commons Mr. Whitbread conceived it to be expressed in equivocal terms.]

Detention of ships.—In the House of Lords April 7, the marquis of Lansdowne wished, before the order of the day was read, that the noble lord opposite (Melville) or some other of the prince regent's ministers would give some explanation on a subject nearly connected with it—It alluded to the alleged detention of

French ships by our cruisers.—There were two questions which required an answer—First, whether any ships had been so detained?—Second, whether, if they had been so detained, the detention was authorized by government?

Lore Melville replied, that the detention had occurred only in one or two instances—and certainly they had not been authorized by the government.

London, April 9.

A Brussels paper of the 6th contains an article from Geneva which affords a most satisfactory confirmation of the insurrection in the south of France. Montpelier, Nismes, Marseilles and Avignon had united against the usurper.—The royalists had formed a camp near the Durance, and their corps had disarmed some regiments of the line, and shut up others. We have given copious extracts from these papers, which contain numerous notices of the assemblage & march of the troops of the Allied Powers towards Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c. It is expected that the French military will not long refrain from some aggression. One of their reconnoissances was recently pushed on the side of Furnes, and did not retire until a flag of truce had been dispatched to the commandant.

Another set of Brussels and Frankfurt papers have just arrived. The military preparations proceeded on the side of Belgium with activity. The sentinels on both sides are within sight of each other, and the patrols of cavalry approach within a short distance. Luxembourg and other fortresses have been declared in a state of siege.—The French garrison of Landau have already been guilty of some excesses.—It is not possible for hostilities to be long protracted. The head quarters of the allied army in Belgium was to be removed to Sens.

Brussels, April 1.

The French troops in the departments of the North and the Pas de Calais, have received considerable reinforcements in the course of the present week.—In Lille, Douay and Valenciennes, some regiments are arrived. Orchies, an open town three leagues from Tournay, is occupied by a regiment of cavalry. The French have placed along the frontiers a chain of posts. On our side the same is done, so that the sentinels stand in sight of each other, and the patrols of cavalry approach within a very short distance; for the rest all is quiet; our forces increase hourly. The Prussian troops between Luxembourg and the Meuse are already estimated at 60,000 men, and their numbers increase daily by the numerous reinforcements which are on their march.

The fine weather highly favors the arrival of transports and the landing of British troops at Ostend. The number of troops expected from England amount to 30,000, including 10 regiment of cavalry; besides we expect two more regiments of Hanoverian hussars, 10 battalions of infant y and a corps of artillery. The Dutch are in full march to the frontiers.—Since the 30th of march till 10 this morning 22 couriers have arrived from London to Vienna, and from Vienna, Genoa, Palermo & Naples to London. Gen. Bulow who is here has sent one of his aids du camp with most important dispatches to Gov'r Gen'l Sacken at Aix la Chapelle.

SECOND EDITION

The following accounts of the royalists in the south of France have been received.—Their numbers amounted to 25,000 men, about 15,000 of which were tolerable and the remainder but indifferent armed.—They acted in small corps in the different departments, to distract & divide the attention of the usurper.

The force at Corps amounted to 7000 men—they expected to receive succor from the allies and meditated carrying Grenoble by a coup de main.—The formidable appearance which they had assumed and the strong positions they occupied alarmed the usurper, who was apprehensive their different corps might simultaneously move upon Lyons & Grenoble.

It was these fears that had compelled him to dispatch a large force from Paris to Grouchy.—The royalists had formed several flying camps and were joined by more persons than they could find arms for.

Bonaparte had but a small force in the south; it was shut up in garrison.

A counter revolution or some very sanguinary scene will take place in Paris.—This belief is founded upon the following postscript of a letter dated at five in the evening of the 5th inst.—It is advisable that women and children and people who have no urgent business here should get out of the way, as some terrible scene will shortly take place.

London, April 8.

The duke of Wellington is arrived at Brussels, and the troops of all the allies are marching from every point to the French frontiers.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, May 24.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig monkey, 40 days from Bordeaux, which port she left on the 12th of April, at which time all was quiet there. The military and civil officers, and the populace, were devoted to the Emperor Napoleon.

An English 74, a frigate and a brig of war were cruising of the Cordovan.—Several French coasters had been captured, and a blockade of the coast was daily expected: an embargo was also talked of. The monkey was chased, but escaped by superior sailing.

By the above arrival, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a

file of Bordeaux papers to the 10th of April, from which the following translations were made.

Paris, April 5.

His excellency Gen'l Clausel, governor of the 11th military district, has received official news, that nayenne, Trades and Pau have hoisted the tricolor flag, together with Montauban and Agen, on the 3d April; Marseilles did the same on the 1st April, and all the principal places in France.

Lyon, April 1.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil here.

Milan, March 22.

Field marshal Count Bubwa, arrived the day before yesterday; 30,000 Austrians are now coming from the Tyrol, to reinforce the army of Italy, which it is said will amount to one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Nantz, March 28.

The famous Charette presented himself in the district of the lower Loire in order to recruit, but the inhabitants being tired of war stoned him away.

From our Correspondent at N. York.
Office of the Evening Post,
May 25—Noon

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived the brig monkey, in 42 days from Bordeaux. A gentleman passenger in her informs us that he left the town on the 8th April and the Cordovan on the 12th. The tricolor flag was hoisted at Bordeaux on Saturday evening the 1st April. Consternation and distress were strongly marked on the countenances of the better orders of society, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every member of the community, who were willing to owe their subsistence to their own industry, appeared strongly to deprecate the change of government. Individual credit was for a few days at a stand so much that the most wealthy and respectable merchants were unable to meet their engagements, all seeming to anticipate a renewal of those scenes of misery and oppression from which they had been so lately released. The city was surrendered to about 200 of Gen'l Clausel's advanced guard, little resistance was made or rather the *show* of it only, for opposition would have been unavailing where treachery provided the very core of the military. No disturbance or confusion took place on the day of surrender but every thing was conducted with the utmost tranquility, the inhabitants looked on with that kind of torpid indifference resulting from a long experience of hopeless misery. On the second the only vessels in port who displayed the colors in honor of the event were the Americans (with the exception of the brig monkey). Their exultation at the event was hardly consistent with the principles of *Republican Americans*, nor had they been treated with so much respect and justice by the tyrant when in power, that in the exuberance of their gratitude they should lose sight of decorum or respect to the feelings of the public. It is however a most mortifying truth that (if their own words are to be taken for it) Bonaparte had no warmer partisans in the wide extent of his usurped dominions than most of the Americans then in Bordeaux.

Translated for the Evening Post.

Barcelona, March 15.
We had the day before yesterday a dreadful day. The annals of this city will preserve the horrible remembrance of it. Early in the morning, groups of ill looking men ran through the streets uttering savage yells. Very soon pillage and assassinations commenced. At 11 in pursuance of orders from the government the French families quitted the city, in order to leave the Spanish territory. The populace massacred about 30 victims. The number of houses pillaged is not yet ascertained. Several priests are among the number assassinated. The king's lieutenant colonel Velarde, was poignarded, and was caught in the snare that he himself had laid, for it is impossible not to perceive in this affair the secret hand of the Spanish government.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 18.

The village of Cote sans Densien, (on the Missouri) burnt, and the inhabitants massacred!!!

Three men arrived here last night from the above mentioned place, and state, that for some time they were apprehensive of a visit from the Indians, that they built two block houses as a place of safety for the women and children in case of attack, that on the 3d inst. they had sent out 12 men as spies, a few miles from the village, where they observed Indian signs, they had proceeded on their search the next day when they heard a heavy firing at the village and observed a thick smoke in that direction; anxious for the safety of their families, they immediately returned, & found near the first house the bodies of old Lacroix and his son, their heads nearly cut off.—All the houses were in flames, the place full of Indians, butchering all the inhabitants, whose shrieks could be distinctly heard amidst the horrid yells of the savages.

The village of Cote sans Densien contained about 200 souls.

We have had boats, men and officers to station at proper positions on the Missouri and Mississippi, but nothing has yet been done.

[The Illinois Herald, printed at Kaskaskia, says that accounts had been received there, stating that only five of the inhabitants were killed, while seven or eight of the Indians were killed, two by women.]

CHARLESTON, May 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The British ship Neva, at anchor off the Bar, sailed from Cork on the 7th of April. Capt Roxbury informs, that Lord Wellington was in Belgium at the head of an army of 120,000 British, Dutch and Hanoverian troops; that the Prussians had crossed the Rhine, 80,000 strong; & that Russian troops were advancing towards the frontiers of France from all quarters.

Col. Kershaw of South Carolina; Col. Barnett of Georgia; and the honorable John Sevier—have been appointed Commissioners to run out & mark the boundaries between the U. States and Creek nation, as agreed upon in Treaty with Gen'l Jackson. It is proposed to commence about the first of May, and continue until the work shall be completed.

Nashville Paper.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1815.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A public dinner was given to the brave Lieut. Col. HINDMAN, by a considerable portion of his fellow citizens of Queen Ann's county, at Samuel Chaplin's hotel in Centreville, on the 24th inst. Major James Bruff presided, and John Browne, Esq officiated as vice president. The following toasts were given, expressing the sentiments of the company:

1. The constitution of the United States.—It has survived the tempest of war, and is safely anchored in the Haven of peace.

2. The memory of Gen. George Washington.—The first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen.

3. The memory of Gen. Greene and the other heroes of the revolution.

4. The President of the United States.—The inflexible patriot and distinguished statesman.

5. The army of the United States.—It has evinced to the world that republicans require discipline only to vanquish the veterans of Europe.

6. The navy of the United States.—It has torn from the bow of England, the laurel which she had proudly worn for ages.

7. Major Gen. Andrew Jackson.

8. Major Gen. Jacob Brown.

9. Major Gen. Winfield Scott.

10. Major Gen. M'Comb.

11. Major Gen. Ripley.

12. Major Gen. Gaines.

13. Our distinguished guest Col. Hindman, as brave in battles as unassuming in private life.

14. Free trade and sailors' rights—more strongly secured by the valor of freemen, than any guarantee on parchment.

15. The newly adopted States—with pride we recognize them as legitimate sisters of the union.

16. The people of Massachusetts.—Their dependence on the southern and middle states for commerce, will convince them they have been disastrously duped by traitors.

17. The memory of the departed heroes who fell in the late war—ungrateful will be their country, if ever it ceases to cherish with the most lively recollection, their patriotism and bravery.

18. The American flag—may they bestow their smiles on those who are willing to defend them.

Extract of a letter from one of the Editors of the Balt. American, now at Washington, dated May 22.

"For the information of merchants trading to New Orleans, it may be well to state, that Barataria has again become a scene of pillage and smuggling;—but the moment intelligence of the fact reached government, and even before orders were given for the naval force on that station to lend its vigorous aid towards the effectual execution of the revenue laws. Those piratical ingrates, who have been once forgiven by the Executive—who, in truth, fought themselves in to labor, will assuredly receive a condign punishment for the repetition of their nefarious practices.

"Great attention is paid at the treasury to the protection of the honest and fair trader, by inculcating a spirit of vigilance in the suppression of smuggling and other illicit proceedings on the part of dishonest men, and by a uniform system, now progressing, aided by the Navy Board, of revenue cutters, and conducted in the fiercest manner.

"Offers of money to the loan, at 95, have become more lively, and the whole of it will soon be taken at this rate or higher. Nearly two millions, I understand, were taken this day. Baltimore comes in for a large share. The Boston folks may continue their abuse of Mr. Dallas; but he is too inflexible, and too much devoted to the public interests at large, to sacrifice these interests to the clamor of a faction of northern speculators. He will succeed, too, in his correct & patriotic course.

We understand, says the Enquirer, from a gentleman from Buckingham, that it is said, upon respectable authority, that Mr. Eppes, after deducting the bad votes, is fairly elected. It is added that Eppes has determined to purge the polls and contest Mr. Randolph's election.

The Secretary of State, we omitted to state at the time of his departure, left this city for Virginia about a week ago. He expects to be absent for two or three weeks, as we learn.

Nat. Intel.

Com. CHANCEY, of the Navy, has been in this city for several days past.

Ibid.

It appears, after all the federal humbug on the occasion, that the next house of assembly of New York is equally divided—63 republicans and 63 federalists are ascertained to be elected.—In the senate, however, there is a republican majority of 20.

ENGLISH LIBERTY AND NO CONSCRIPTION.

London, March 18.

There was so strong a press yesterday in the vicinity of this city, that every person with the appearance of a seafaring man, was taken on board a tender, lying off the tower.

A London paper mentions the receipt of information that the hydrophobia prevailed to a very alarming degree among the dogs at Newfoundland, which are large and numerous.

Advertising customers are requested to hand their favors in early on the day of Monday.

The Democratic Citizens of Queen Ann's County are respectfully invited to attend an adjourned meeting at Centreville, on the SECOND SATURDAY of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Church Hill, May 20, 1815.

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

John W. Price.

may 30 14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the Tax of said county.

J. Loockerman, clk.

may 30 3

DOCTOR THOMPSON

Having settled in St. Michaels, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

may 30 34

FARM FOR SALE.

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

may 30

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

William Chambers,

Agent for the heirs.

may 30

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, sewing, and common house work, and a good hand at a farm. She will not be sold out of the State.—For particulars enquire of

George A. Smith.

Denton, may 30

NORRIS & MARTIN,

TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS,

No. 66, Market St Baltimore,

Offer the following articles, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for Cash, or approved drafts at short dates:—

Gunpowder,	Coppers
Imperial,	Brusento
Hyson,	Cheese
Young Hyson,	Wax
Hyson Skin,	Spermaceti
Souchong	Morind and dipped Candies
Madeira,	Castile, white and brown Soap
Port,	Bengal & Spanish stout
Champagne,	Indigo
Sherry,	Fig Blue
Lisbon,	Starth
Vidonia,	Powder and shot
Teneriffe, &	Window Glass
Malaga	Molasses
Cognac Brandy	Madder
Real Holland Gin	Mustard
Jamaica,	Almonds
Antigua, &	Prunes
St. Croix	Spermaceti & sweet Oil by the gallon
Old Irish & American Whiskey	Writing & wrapping paper
Peach & Apple Brandy	Paste Boards
Country Gin	Rice
Cherry Bounce	Brown Muscovado do
Loaf & Lump Sugar	Prime Green & St. Do
Brown Muscovado do	Sago, Cinnamon, Macis,
Prime Green & St. Do	gingo Coffee
Old Bouillon Coffee, in Pepper	Nutmegs & Cloves
matts of about 100 wt. Allspice	
each—particularly re Ginger	
commended for fami—Salt Petre	
ly use,	Large and small twist
Maceohey and Scotch Tobacco	
Snuff	Castor Oil
Allum	Juniper Berries, &c.

Private families, merchants and those keeping public houses, are respectfully solicited for their commands, assuring them that the utmost attention to moderate prices, and good order of the articles shall be particularly observed. All articles sold by us, returnable at our expense, if not found on trial as represented.

may 30 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To alter and establish certain post roads.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be, and the same are hereby discontinued, that is to say: From Columbia, by Shelbyville and Winchester, to Fayetteville, in Tennessee. From Tellico, in Tennessee, by Amory river, Valsaton and Tuckeytown, to Fort Stoddard, in Mississippi territory; and from Tuckabatchy, by Tensaw and Fort Stoddard, to Pascagoula river, in Mississippi territory. From Cynthia to Georgetown, in Kentucky. In North Carolina, from Washington to Lake Landing, on Matamoras. From Concord by Loudon, Gilman, Meredith, New-Holderness, to Plymouth; thence by New Hampton, Sanborn, Northfield and Canterbury, to Concord.
 Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following be established post roads, that is to say:

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 From Concord by Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Bridgewater, Plymouth, thence by New Halderness, New Hampton, Sanborn, Salisbury, to Concord. From Concord, to Fiebergin, Maine. From Exeter, by Brentwood, Poplin-Raymond, Candia, and Pembroke, to Concord.

IN VERMONT.
 From Chester South village, by Andover, Weston, Land Grove, and Peru, to Manchester. From Salem, New York, by Rupert, Paulet, Middleton, and Ira, to Rutland.

IN MAINE.
 From Kennebunk to Alfred. From Prospect, by Mount Ephraim, to Frankfort.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.
 From Hosack, New York, by Pawna, Vermont, to Williamstown. From Northampton, by Hadley, Sunderland & Montague, to Northfield. From Foxborough, by Mansfield & Norton, to Taunton.

IN CONNECTICUT.
 That the post road from Norwalk, by Reading, to Danbury, pass through Saugatuck, and by the town house in Reading.

IN NEW YORK.
 From Hadley Landing, in Saratoga, to Luzern, in Warren county. From Hamilton Village, by Guiderland, Berne, Scholharie court house, the brick church, in Cobleskill, Colonel I. Stewart's, and Maryland, to Millford. From West Point to Haverstraw. From Burrage Mills, in Coventry, to Oxford. That the mail from Huntington be carried by the north road to Smithtown, instead of the south road. From Stillwater, by Daning street in Malta, and the south end of Saratoga Lake, to Ballstown Springs, thence by the north end of Saratoga Lake, and by Rogers' mills to Stillwater. From Manlius, in Onondaga county, to Elbridge, in Camillus, thence to Auburn, in Cayuga county. From Bambridge through Coventry to Green.

IN NEW JERSEY.
 From Newark, by Orange Dale and Hanover, to Morristown. From Asbury in Mansfield township, by Hackett's town, Greenville, Newtown, and Frankford, to Deckerstown.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.
 From Huntingdon, by Woodcock Valley, Bedford, and Cumberland Valley, to Cumberland, in Maryland. From Mercer to New Castle. From Lancaster to Lebanon. From York, by Dover, Ross Town, Lewisburg, and Lisburn, to Carlisle.

IN OHIO.
 From Zanesville to Coshocton. From Wheeling, in Virginia, to Stephen Scott's at the mouth of Fishing Creek, to Marietta. From Delaware, in Ohio, by Norton, Upper Sandusky, and Lower Sandusky, to Fort Meigs. From Lebanon to Hamilton.

IN MARYLAND.
 From Baltimore, by Queen's-town, Hillsborough, and Denton, to Millford. From Westminster, in Frederick county, through Union Town, Middleburgh, Greenham, Mechanick's Town, and Cave Town, to Hagers Town. From Elkton by Sabinton to Georgetown cross roads.

IN VIRGINIA.
 From Lindsay's Store, by Barboursville and Stanardsville to Harrisonburg. From Richmond to Lindsay's store, in Albemarle county. From Coleville, in Chesterfield county, by Halcumb's and Dennis's to Amelia court house; in lieu of the present route from Coleville to Amelia court house. From Parkersburg, in Wood county, to Point Pleasant; that the route from Hopkins's tavern to Powhatan court house, pass by way of Genito Bridge. That the post master general be authorized to send a mail from Port Tobacco in Maryland, to Hanover town, so long as the stage shall run on that route. From the town of Petersburg, Virginia, by the Double Bridges and John Key's tavern, in the county of Lunenburg, to Charlotte court house. From Williamsburg, in Charlotte county, by doctor Sneed's in Halifax county, to Cunningham's store in Person county, North Carolina.

IN KENTUCKY.
 From Cynthia, by Paris and Winchester, to Richmond. From Iselville to Clarksville, Tennessee. From Lexington to Georgetown. From Cincinnati, by Kennedy's, Gaines's and Arnold's on the ridge road, to Georgetown. From Glassgow to Allen court house, and from Allen

court house to Bowling Green. From Middletown to Westport.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.
 From Washington, by Bath, John Adams's the Log House Landing, on Pungo river, and Germantown, to the Lake Landing, in Matakusket. From Tarborough to Cobb's Bridge, in Edgecom county. From Bryant's Cross Roads to Windor. From Tarborough to Scotland Neck. From Pittsborough, by Liberty, and Gardner's Store, to Lexington.

IN TENNESSEE.
 From Nashville, by Harpeth settlement, and Shelbyville, to Fayetteville. From Rhea court house, by Highwasy Garrison, Ross Fort and Fort Jackson, to Fort S. Stephens.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
 From Marion court house, by Harleysville, to Marlborough, to return by Brownsville to Marion court house. From Chaw court house, by the Burnt Saw Mills, on Lynch's creek, Williamsburg court house, and Murrey's Ferry, on Santee, to Monk's Corner.

IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.
 From the Choctaw agency, by John Ford's on Pearl river, to New Orleans in the state of Louisiana.

IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.
 From Johnson court house to Salem in Kentucky.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
 March 1, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the supplement to the act incorporating the Farmers Bank of Somerset and Worcester, will be sold at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on the 31st day of May next, TWO THOUSAND SHARES OF STOCK, or the purpose of establishing a Branch Bank in the town of Salisbury.
 Per order—
 John P. Duffield, cashier.
 April 18 7

FOR SALE.

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

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

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.
 Thomas L. Haddaway.
 April 18

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—the Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 160 feet; subject to a small incumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.
 Jeremiah Garey.

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Still Worn and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Worn, or to any other articles of the above mentioned metals. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call with out delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.
 N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.
 May 9

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby informed that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House in Gay street, on the 1st Monday in June next, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
 J. Sterrett, Cash'r.

The following extract from the Charter is published for the information of stockholders: "All stockholders except females, living in the city of Baltimore, or within five miles thereof, shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person, but every stockholder living more than five miles from the said city, and every female stockholder may vote in person or by written ballot, by him or her subscribed with his or her name, and said ballot shall be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of the bank, and being transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election. No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation."
 May 9 4q

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d July next, at 9 in the morning, and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
 By order of the Board—
 R. Higinbotham, cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
 * * * The editors of the Eastern Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment, to
 R. H. Cashier.
 May 16 6

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH.
 No. 81, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with genteel Board, by the day, week, month or year.
 May 9 7q

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE.

The subscriber (acting partner of the firm of Henry W. Hackett & Co.) intending to remove from the Eastern Shore, and for the purpose of disposing of the concern, offers for sale their establishment in a branch of the cotton manufacturing business, consisting of four of Walter Jones' patent domestic and factory Looms, and every other implement suitable for carrying on the weaving business; together with the small stock of cotton yarn on hand, coloured and white, and receipts for dyeing and bleaching in the most expeditious and complete manner, without the least injury to the yarn or cloth, as will be shown by experiments to the person or persons purchasing the establishment—bleaching requiring only about thirty six hours for the process, and dyeing not half that length of time. The advantages of the patent Looms over those of every other kind, not in use, may readily be discovered on seeing them at work. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view them in operation at the subscriber's present place of residence, and judge for themselves.
 Also for sale two complete fly shuttle Looms, with every other article necessary to put them in to immediate operation.

Henry W. Hackett.
 Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, Maryland. } May 2 70

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No. 256, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale *TEA* and *GROCERY* business. He has now in store, and intends keeping, a large, general and choice assortment of OLD WINES and LIQUORS, TEAS and GROCERIES—his present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for *Cash*. He, therefore, particularly and respectfully invites merchants and the heads of private families and public houses, to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. It is his determination to sell his goods at small profits, and to do a *CASH* business. He pledges him self to sell his Wines and Liquors genuine as imported.

Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so securely packed up as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods liable to be returned, if on trial they are not found as recommended.
 Wm. Norris, jun.
 Baltimore, April 25 7q

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.
 Your obedient servant,
 John Bullen.
 Talbot county, April 18

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.
 James Clayland.
 April 4

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, A. D. 1815.
 On application of **NOAH MANSHIP**, executor of **John Ferguson**, late of Talbot county, deceased: It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I do hereby certify my hand, and the seal of said court, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1815.

Test—
 Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county

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

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **John Ferguson**, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next—they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1815.

Noah Manship, ex'or of J. Ferguson, dec'd.
 May 16 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **William Burniston**, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in December next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Hannah Burniston, adm'x of Wm. Burniston, dec'd.
 May 16

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **William H. Nicholson**, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given.
 Mary E. Nicholson, adm'x of Wm. H. Nicholson, dec'd.
 Centreville, May 16 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted to the estate of **Mary Denny**, deceased, that the subscriber has received instructions to collect the several debts due in order to be paid over to the guardian now appointed: He therefore expects to be in Talbot county towards the end of the present month and requests the several persons indebted to the estate to prepare accordingly.
 Phos. Norris, (of Thos.)
 adv'x of Mary Denny, dec'd.
 Baltimore, 5th mo 16 4

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business;

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

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

Richard Barrow.
 N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.
 R. B.
 Easton, January 3, 1815

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY COURT.

MARCH TERM, 1815.
 On application of **JOHN GUTHRIE LEVIN CALDER**, and **WILLIAM REEDER**, of Kent county, severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; scheduled of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications—and having also given security for their personal appearance at September term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors:

It is therefore hereby ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said John Guthrie & Levin Calder and William Reeder, be respectively discharged from their confinement, and that they have a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" four weeks successively, three months previous to the first Saturday of September term next; and also that they cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Guthrie, Levin Calder and William Reeder, had not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.
 Attest—
 Ben. Chambers, Clk.
 May 23 4

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY COURT.

MARCH TERM, 1815.
 On application of **JOHN ROCHE**, of Kent county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And he having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors:

It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said John Roche be discharged from his confinement, and that he have a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next; and also that he cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Roche should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.
 Attest—
 Benj. Chambers, Clk.
 May 16 4

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1815.
 The creditors of **ISAAC RIDOUT**, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Isaac Ridout to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Ridout should not have the relief prayed for.
 By order—
 Tho. Richardson, Clk.
 May 16 3

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **SAM**, alias **RICHARD**. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed were, a striped cotton coat, pantaloons and vest, and homed linen shirt. He has no perceivable marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Stephen M'Cormack, living about seven miles from Faragher Court House, in the State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.
 Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff.
 Frederick county, Maryland.
 April 6 (18) 8

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.
 Mary Trippie.
 Jan 10

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1815.
 The creditors of **ASBURY UPTON**, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that on application of the said Asbury Upton to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts supplementary thereto: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Asbury Upton should not have the relief prayed for.
 By order—
 Tho. Richardson, Clk.
 May 16 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th inst, a negro man named **JACOB**, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender build, very brown and narrow face and features. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pantaloons; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Millers River, who purchased him of Joseph Looxverman, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton county, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
 Clack Stone.
 May 2

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Sunday night last, 15th inst, viz:—
JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high. He is a dark copper coloured negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a brown linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab coloured short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light coloured cotton pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.
WILL, a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 in high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferently made clothing.
 Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for starting.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up on the State, and eighty dollars if taken up on the State, and four dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.
 Tho. Stevens, sheriff of Talbot county.
 Easton, Talbot county, } April 18

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from Mr. Thomas Gray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called **FLORA**, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sickly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.
 This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Ridout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Jun. and is also now advertised. Flora is about 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim about 40. They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. She had such a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.

The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—30 dollars and like charges paid, if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.
 Anthony Ross.
 Talbot county, Md. August 16

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named **MEMORY**. She is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size—Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county.
 Joseph Martin.
 Talbot county, April 18

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of H. Ford county, as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, a negro man who calls himself **CHARLES SMITH**—about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high; he has a short broad nose, round head, short chin—his clothing a light colored round about jacket, striped waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, tow linen shirt, and a pair of shoes. Says he belongs to James Smith, near New Castle, in the State of Delaware. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.
 Benj. Guyton, sh'ff.
 Harford county.
 May 23 8

WRITING PAPER.

For sale at the Star Office.